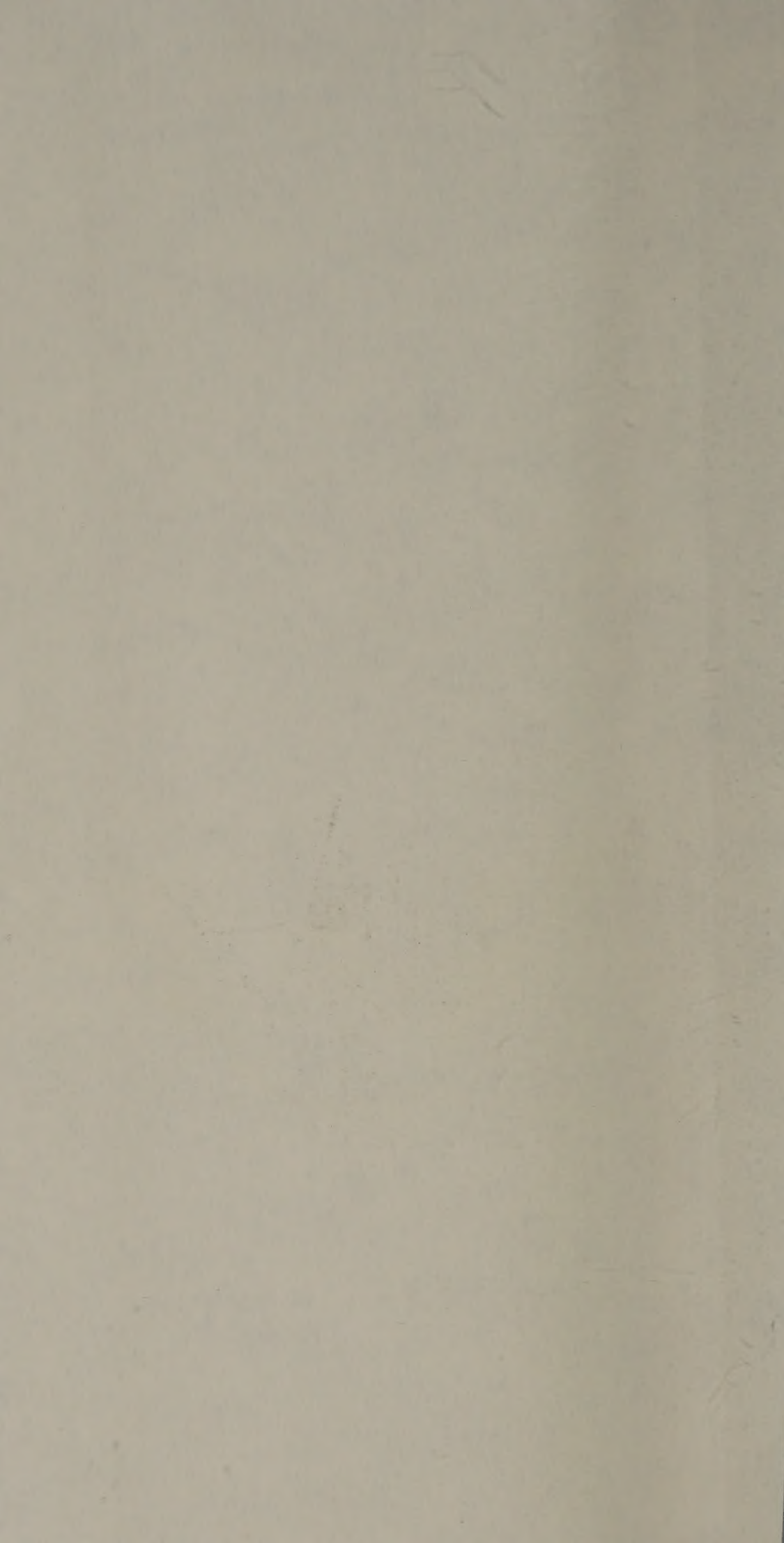




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STATE BUILDING CODE

*The
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STATE BUILDING CODE

Third Edition—1979

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STATE BUILDING CODE COMMISSION

**John W. McCormack State Office Building, Room 1305
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(617) 727-6916**

REF
A6
C62
1979

FOREWORD

This code, which is again based on the BOCA *Basic Building Code* (1978 edition), is subject to changes to incorporate new technology and changes in building practices. It is the intent of the Commission to publish code amendments annually with the exception of Article 22, which is an entirely new approach, and may, therefore, require periodic amending based on experience. This new policy should simplify the amendment process.

The State Building Code Commission conducts a minimum of two public hearings, in May and October of each year, in order to hear petitions for code amendments and to receive comments on any proposed amendments contemplated by the Commission. During the period preceding the publication of any amendments, the Commission and its five Standing Advisory Committees, representing a wide range of disciplines, will be examining new technology and any proposed amendments it receives from the general public for possible inclusion in the code.

Recommendations for specific changes, therefore, should be submitted on a form available from the Commission or submitted in the format indicated on the following page.

NOTE TO CODE USERS

In keeping with the format established by BOCA, the following markings clarify which provisions in the code have been changed by Building Officials and Code Administrators, International, Inc. (BOCA) since their previous edition and those changed by the Commission (SBCC) since its second edition.

A single vertical line in the margin indicates a BOCA section change;

A double vertical line in the margin indicates an SBCC section change; and

A double vertical line beside an article heading indicates the entire article has been changed by the SBCC to meet the specific needs of the Commonwealth.

SAMPLE FORMAT

CODE REVISION PROPOSAL FORM

Date _____

Building code section no. _____

Code change no. _____

Proponent (Name) _____

(Address) _____

_____ Change subsection as follows.

_____ Delete subsection and substitute as follows.

_____ Add new subsection as follows.

_____ Delete subsection—no substitution.

Proposed code amendment:

Supporting statement(s):

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE COMMISSION

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Inspector of Buildings (City)

William P. Kramer, Vice Chairman
Mechanical Engineer

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Pauline E. Stanton	Code Development Specialist

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The State Building Code Commission would like to acknowledge the time and effort contributed by the members of the sixteen committees established by the Chairman of the Commission toward the development of the third edition of the State Building Code, including the Commission's five Standing Committees cited below (reference Appendix S for all committees/members).

Fire Prevention-Fire Protection Board

Construction Materials Safety Board

Seismic Advisory Committee

Soils Advisory Committee

Loads Advisory Committee

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Commission also would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following committees and organizations toward the development of specific code sections:

- **The Advisory Committee on Historic Buildings** for developing the Basic Code provisions for historic buildings, the first in the nation, and for the basic work they performed on the code provisions for existing buildings.
- **The Advisory Committee on Code Provisions for the Adaptive Reuse of Existing Buildings** (reference Appendix S for committee members).
- **The National Bureau of Standards, Office of Building Standards and Code Services**, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
- **National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards**, 1970 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia.
- **Building Officials and Code Administrators, International, Inc.**, 17926 South Halsted Street, Homewood, Illinois.
- **International Conference of Building Officials**, 5360 South Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California.
- **Southern Building Code Congress, International**, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE

- Association of Major Cities Building Officials, 1970 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia.
- National Association of Housing & Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Article 22 of the State Building Code represents the first effort in the country to recognize the need for code provisions which are specific to existing buildings. For this reason, the Commission enlisted the advise and cooperation of a wide range of constituents who will use or be affected by these code provisions. To this end, a series of three seminars were held with building officials in Massachusetts to elicit their comments and recommendations as well. Furthermore, a national symposium, sponsored by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards, was held in Washington prior to adoption by the Commission. Without the benefit of the contributions of the Advisory Committee and organizations cited above and those received through the seminars, this significant national landmark in code development would not have been possible.

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Article 1

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 100.0 SCOPE

100.1 Title: These regulations shall be known as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts State Building Code hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

100.2 Scope: These regulations, in accordance with Chapter 802 of the Acts of 1972 as amended, shall control: a) the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, demolition, removal, inspection, issuance and revocation of permits or licenses, installation of equipment, classification and definition of any building or structure, and use or occupancy of all buildings and structures and parts thereof or classes of buildings and structures and parts thereof; b) the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing buildings; c) the standards or requirements for materials to be used in connection therewith, including but not limited to provisions for safety, ingress and egress, energy conservation and sanitary conditions; d) the establishment of reasonable fees for the issuance of licenses and permits in connection therewith; except as such matters are otherwise provided for in the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, or in the rules and regulations authorized for promulgation under the provisions of this code.

100.3 Application of reference: Unless otherwise specifically provided in this code, all references to article or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such article, section or provision of this code.

100.4 Code remedial: This code shall be construed to secure its expressed intent which is to insure public safety, health and welfare insofar as they are affected by building construction through structural strength, adequate egress facilities, sanitary conditions, equipment, light and ventilation, and fire safety; and, in general, to secure safety to life and property.

100.5 Specialized codes: Specialized codes, rules or regulations per-

taining to building construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, or demolition promulgated, and as amended from time to time, by the various authorized state agencies shall be incorporated in this code. The said specialized codes, rules or regulations include, but are not limited to, those listed in Appendix P.

100.5.1 Technical code council: The Technical Code Council is comprised of representatives from each of the state agencies having jurisdiction over the specialized codes, including those listed in Appendix P, and serves as an advisory board to the State Building Code Commission, herein referred to as the Commission, on matters related to uniformity of rules and regulations governing building construction and the establishment of uniform procedures relative to their administration and enforcement. Members of the Technical Code Council are listed in Appendix R.

SECTION 101.0 APPLICABILITY

101.1 General: The provisions of this code shall apply to all matters affecting or relating to buildings and structures; and shall apply with equal force to municipal, county, state authorities of or established by the legislature, and private buildings and structures, except where such buildings and structures are otherwise specifically provided for by statute.

Exceptions:

1. Unless specifically provided otherwise in this code, all existing buildings and structures shall meet and shall be presumed to meet, the provisions of the applicable laws, codes, rules or regulations, by-laws or ordinances in effect at the time such building or structure was erected or substantially altered.
2. In cases where applicable codes, rules or regulations, by-laws or ordinances were not in use at the time of such erection or substantial alteration, the provisions of Section 104.0 of this code shall apply.
3. In cases where the provisions of this code are less stringent than the applicable codes, rules or regulations, by-laws or ordinances in force at the time of such erection or substantial alteration, the applicable provisions of this code shall apply, providing such application of these provisions does not result in danger to the public as determined by the building official.

101.2 Zoning restrictions: When the provisions herein specified for structural strength, adequate egress facilities, sanitary conditions, equipment, light and ventilation, and fire safety conflict with the local zoning by-laws or ordinances, this code shall control the erection or alteration of buildings.

101.3 Matters not covered: Any requirement essential for structural, fire or sanitary safety of an existing or proposed building or structure, or essential for the safety of the occupants thereof, and which is not specifically covered by this code, shall be determined by the building official. The State Building Code Commission and the Department of Public Safety shall be notified in writing within seven (7) working days of any action taken under this section.

SECTION 102.0 ORDINARY REPAIRS

102.1 General: Except as provided in Section 113.1, a permit shall not be required for ordinary repairs to buildings and structures.

SECTION 103.0 INSTALLATION OF SERVICE EQUIPMENT

103.1 General: When the installation, extension, alteration or repair of an elevator, moving stairway, mechanical equipment, refrigeration, air conditioning or ventilating apparatus, plumbing, gas piping, electric wiring, heating system or any other equipment is specifically controlled by the provisions of this code or the approved rules, it shall be unlawful to use such equipment until a certificate of approval has been issued therefor by the building official or other agency having jurisdiction.

SECTION 104.0 MAINTENANCE

104.1 General: All buildings and structures and all parts thereof, both existing and new, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. All service equipment, means of egress, devices and safeguards which are required by this code in a building or structure, or which were required by a previous statute in a building or structure, when erected, altered or repaired, shall be maintained in good working order.

104.2 Owner responsibility: The owner, as defined in Article 2, shall be responsible for the safe and sanitary maintenance of the building or structure and its exitway facilities at all times, unless otherwise specifically provided in this code.

SECTION 105.0 CHANGE IN EXISTING USE

105.1 Continuation of existing use: The legal use and occupancy of any existing structure for which it had been heretofore approved, may be continued without change, except as may be specifically covered in this code or as may be deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

105.2 Change of existing use: Any change in the use and occupancy of any existing building or structure shall comply with Article 22.

SECTION 106.0 ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

106.1 Application: Except as provided in this code, existing buildings or structures when altered or repaired shall be made to conform to Article 22.

SECTION 107.0 BUILDING DEPARTMENT

107.1 Appointment: The chief administrative officer of each city or town shall employ and designate an inspector of buildings or building commissioner, as well as such other local inspectors as are reasonably necessary. The inspector of buildings or building commissioner shall report directly and be solely responsible to the appointing authority.

107.2 Building commissioner or inspector of buildings: The building department shall have an administrative chief responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code who shall be known as the building commissioner or inspector of buildings.

107.2.1 Local inspector: The local inspector shall assist the building commissioner or inspector of buildings in the performance of his duties and shall also be responsible for the enforcement of this code.

107.2.2 Alternate inspector: An alternate inspector of buildings may be appointed to act in the disability of the inspector of buildings in case of illness, absence, or conflict of interest. The alternate inspector shall meet the qualifications of Section 107.3.

107.3 Qualifications of the building commissioner or inspector of buildings: Each building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall have had at least five (5) years of experience in the supervision of building construction or design or, in the alternative, a four-year undergraduate degree in a field related to building construction or design. In addition, such persons shall have had general knowledge of the accepted requirements for building construction, fire prevention, light, ventilation and safe egress; as well as a general knowledge of other equipment and material essential for safety, comfort, and convenience of the occupants of a building or structure; plus whatever other requirements of experience and knowledge that are deemed necessary by the municipality.

107.4 Qualifications of the local inspector: Each local inspector shall have had at least five (5) years of experience in the supervision of building construction or design or, in the alternative, a two-year associate degree in a field related to building construction or design. In addition, such persons shall have a general knowledge of the accepted requirements for building construction; fire prevention, light, ventilation and safe egress; as well as of materials essential for safety, comfort, and convenience of the occupants of a building or structure; plus whatever other

requirements of experience and knowledge are deemed necessary by the municipality.

107.5 Restriction on employees: No full-time building commissioner, inspector of buildings, or full-time local inspector as defined herein shall be engaged in, or directly or indirectly connected with, the furnishing of labor, materials or appliances for the construction, alteration or maintenance of a building or structure, or the preparation of plans or of specifications therefor within the city, town or region for which he is appointed, unless he is the owner of the building or structure; nor shall any officer or employee associated with the building department engage in any work which conflicts with his official duties or with the interests of the department.

107.6 Relief from personal liability: Insofar as the law allows, while acting for the municipality, the building official, charged with the enforcement of this code shall not be deemed personally liable in the discharge of his official duties.

SECTION 108.0 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL AND STATE INSPECTOR

108.1 The local building official: The building commissioner or inspector of buildings and the local inspector shall enforce all the provisions of this code and any other applicable state statutes, rules and regulations, or ordinances and by-laws, and act on any question relative to the mode or manner of construction, and the materials to be used in the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, demolition, removal, installation of equipment, and the location, use, occupancy, and maintenance of all buildings and structures, including any building or structure owned by any authority established by the legislature but not owned by the Commonwealth, such authorities to include, but not be limited to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Massachusetts Turnpike Authority and the Massachusetts Port Authority.

108.2 Applications and permits: The building official shall receive applications and inspect the premises for which permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.

108.3 Building notices and orders: The building official shall issue all necessary notices or orders to remove illegal or unsafe conditions, to require the necessary safeguards during construction, to require adequate egress facilities in new and existing buildings and structures, and to insure compliance with all code requirements for the safety, health and general welfare of the public.

108.4 Credentials: The building official or his authorized representative shall carry proper credentials of his respective office for the purpose

of inspecting any and all buildings, structures and premises in the performance of his duties under this code.

108.5 Inspections: The building official shall make all the required inspections or may accept reports of inspections from a qualified registered professional engineer or architect or others certified by the Commission, and all reports of such inspections shall be in writing; or the building official may engage such experts as he may deem necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that may arise.

108.5.1 Inspection and certification, specified use groups: The building official shall periodically inspect and certify buildings and structures or parts thereof in accordance with Table 108. A building or structure shall not be occupied or continued to be occupied without the posting of a valid certificate of inspection where required by Table 108. A certificate of inspection as herein specified shall not be issued until an inspection is made certifying that the building or structure or parts thereof complies with all the applicable requirements of this code, and until the fee is paid as specified in Table 108. Municipalities may waive *only* in their entirety the fees as specified in Table 108 for buildings and structures or parts thereof. All state-owned buildings and structures are exempt from said fees.

Exception: Municipalities may revise or modify, or waive in part those fees for buildings and structures or parts thereof owned by the municipality, county or political subdivision thereof and for buildings and structures or parts thereof used solely for religious purposes.

108.6 Administrative procedures: The building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall have the authority to formulate administrative procedures necessary to uniformly administer and enforce this code provided that such procedures do not conflict with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission.

108.7 Department records: The building official shall keep in a public place and open to public inspection during normal working hours official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, variances granted, and notices and orders issued. File copies of all papers in connection with building operations shall be retained in the official records so long as the building or structure to which they relate remains in existence.

108.8 Reports: The building official shall submit the following reports:

1. to the Department of Community Affairs on a form provided by said department a report of the building permit activity for the month;
2. to the chief administrative officer of the municipality a written

Table 108

REQUIRED MINIMUM INSPECTIONS AND CERTIFICATION FOR SPECIFIED USE GROUPS
(See ARTICLE 2 for complete description of use groups.)

Use group			Minimum inspections	Maximum certification period	Fees per maximum certification period
A-1-A +	Assembly theatres (accommodating over 400)	With stage and scenery	Semi-Annually	One year	\$50
A-1-B +		Movie theatre	"	"	"
A-2 +	Assembly—night clubs and similar uses (accommodating over 400)		"	"	"
A-3 +	Assembly—lecture halls, recreation centers, terminals, etc. (accommodating over 400)		"	"	note a
A-1-A	Assembly theatres (accommodating 400 or less)	With stage and scenery	Annually	One year	\$25
A-1-B		Movie theatre	"	"	"
A-2	Assembly—night clubs and similar uses (accommodating 400 or less)		"	"	"
A-3	Assembly—lecture halls, recreation centers, terminals, etc (accommodating 400 or less)		"	"	"
A-4	Assembly—churches, low density recreation, similar uses		Prior to the issuance of each new certificate	Five years	\$25
A-4	Assembly—schools: 10 or more students			One year	\$25
A-5	Assembly—stadiums, bleachers, etc.			One year	note b
I-1	Institutional—restrained—jails, prisons, etc.		"	Two years	note c
I-2	Institutional—incapacitated—hospitals, etc.		"	Two years	note d
R-1	Residential—hotels, lodging houses, etc. note g		"	One year	note e
R-2	Residential—multi-family note g		"	Five years	note f
R-2	Summer camps for children		Annually	One year	note h
R-3	Group residence		Annually	One year	\$25

Notes applicable to Table 108

General: The maximum certification period specified on Table 108 is intended to provide administrative flexibility. For those buildings and structures or parts thereof allowing more than a one (1) year maximum certification period, the building official may determine the length of validity of the certificate issued. For example, a building in the R-2 use group could be issued a certificate valid for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years. The total amount of fees charged for a certificate or certificates issued during the maximum certification period cannot exceed the fee listed or referenced in column 4 of Table 108. For example, if the building official issues a certificate valid for two (2) years for a building in the R-2 use group, then the fee charged would be two-fifths (2/5) times the fee per maximum certification period as determined for the building in question using the formula in note f below.

Note a. For all buildings or structures, or parts thereof, in the A-3+ use group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certification period of one (1) year is \$50 for accommodations for up to five thousand (5,000) persons, plus \$10 for the accommodations for each additional one thousand (1,000) persons or fraction thereof.

- statement of all permits and certificates issued, fees collected, inspections made, and notices and orders issued for the year;
3. to the Commission and Department of Public Safety reports on decisions regarding the matters not covered as specified in Section 101.3; and
 4. to the assessors of the municipality reports on permits issued as specified in Section 114.2.

108.9 The state inspector: In every city and town this code shall be enforced by the state inspector as to any structures or buildings or parts thereof that are owned by the Commonwealth or any departments, commissions, agencies, or authorities of the Commonwealth. The state inspector shall have as to such buildings and structures all the powers of a building commissioner or inspector of buildings. All buildings and structures owned by any authority established by the legislature shall be regulated in accordance with Section 108.1 of this code.

108.9.1 Other responsibilities: The state inspector shall make periodic reviews of all local building inspection practices, provide technical assistance and advice to the local building officials in the implementation of this code, and report in writing his findings to the building officials.

108.9.2 Review by the commissioner: The Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Safety shall establish districts which shall be supervised by a state inspector of the Division of Inspection. The Commissioner may review, on his own initiative or on the application of any state inspector, any action or refusal or failure of action by any building official the result of which does not comply with the uniform implementation of this code; and may reverse, modify or annul, in whole or in part, such action except with respect to the specialized codes, provided that an order or action of the Commissioner

Note b. For all buildings or structures, or parts thereof, in A-5 use group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certification period of one (1) year is \$25 for seating accommodations for up to five thousand (5,000) persons, plus \$5 for the accommodation for each additional one thousand (1,000) persons or fraction thereof.

Note c. For all buildings and structures, or parts thereof, in the I-1 use group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certificate period of two (2) years is \$50 for each structure containing up to one hundred (100) beds, plus a \$1 charge for each additional ten (10) beds or fraction thereof over the initial one hundred (100) beds.

Note d. For hospitals, nursing homes, sanitariums, and orphanages in the I-2 Use Group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certification period of two (2) years is \$50 for each structure containing up to one hundred (100) beds, plus a \$1 charge for each additional ten (10) beds or fraction thereof over the initial one hundred (100) beds. All other buildings or structures or parts thereof in the I-2 use group classification shall be charged a fee of \$50 for a two (2) year maximum certification period.

Note e. For all buildings and structures or parts thereof in the R-1 use group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certification period of one (1) year shall be \$25 for up to five (5) units plus \$1 per unit for all over five (5) units. A unit shall be defined as follows: two (2) hotel guest rooms; two (2) lodging house guest rooms; two (2) boarding house guest rooms; or four (4) dormitory beds.

Note f. For all buildings and structures or parts thereof in the R-2 use group, the fee to be charged for the maximum certification period of five (5) years shall be \$50, plus \$1 per dwelling unit, except three (3) family dwelling units shall be exempt from such fees.

Note g. For purposes of determining the required number of inspections, the maximum certification period, and the fees, as specified in Table 108.5.1, dormitories are included in the R-1 use group classification rather than the R-2.

Note h. Summer camps for children in use groups R-2 shall be inspected and certified annually prior to the beginning of each season. The annual fee shall be \$10 for first twenty-five (25) residential units; \$5 for each additional twenty-five (25) residential units; and \$10 for each assembly building or use. [A residential unit for this purpose shall be defined as four (4) beds.]

shall not reverse, modify, annul, or contravene any order, action, determination, interpretation or any decision by the Commission or the State Building Code Appeals Board.

108.9.3 Reports: The state inspector shall file with the Commission reports of his periodic reviews and recommendations for improvements of building inspection practices. The format and due dates for these reports shall be determined by the Commission.

SECTION 109.0 RULES AND REGULATIONS

109.1 Rule making authority: Under authority granted by Chapter 802, Acts of 1972, as amended, the Commission is empowered in the interest of public safety, health and general welfare, to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations, and to interpret and implement the provisions of this code to secure the intent thereof.

109.1.1 Licensing of construction supervisors: Effective January 1, 1980 any individual directly supervising persons engaged in construction, reconstruction, alterations, repairs, removal or demolition involving the structural elements of buildings and structures shall be licensed according to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission entitled Rules and Regulations for Licensing Construction Supervisors. A city or town shall not be prohibited from requiring such licensing of construction supervisors prior to December 31, 1979.

109.1.2 Licensing of laboratories and test personnel: The Commission shall issue rules and regulations for the examination and licensing, and the revocation of licenses of individuals, laboratories and firms responsible for the inspection and/or testing of materials, devices and methods of construction, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for Concrete Testing Personnel and the Rules and Regulations for Licensing of Concrete Testing Laboratories referenced in Appendix Q.

109.1.3 Manufactured buildings: The Commission shall issue rules and regulations pursuant to Article 18 governing manufactured buildings and building components referenced in Appendix Q.

109.1.4 Mobile homes: The Commission shall issue rules and regulations pursuant to Article 18 governing mobile homes referenced in Appendix Q.

109.2 Amendments and promulgation of rules: Any person may propose amendments to this code. Public hearings shall be held in the city of Boston in May and October of each year, and at such other times and places as the Commission may determine, to consider petitions for such amendments. Amendments adopted by the Commission shall be binding and have the full force and effect in all cities and towns.

SECTION 110.0 APPROVAL

110.1 Approved materials and equipment: All materials, equipment, devices, systems or methods of construction shall be subject to the following approvals required by this section.

110.2 Accepted engineering practice: If not otherwise specified in this code, the regulations, specifications and standards listed in the appropriate appendices shall be deemed to represent accepted engineering practice with respect to the material, equipment, device, system or method of construction therein specified.

110.3 New materials and methods of construction: The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of any material, system or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code. The building official shall accept approvals of the Commission on all new materials, systems or methods of construction proposed for use which are not specifically provided for in this code.

110.4 Used materials and equipment: Used materials, equipment and devices which meet the minimum requirements of this code for new materials, equipment and devices shall be permitted; however, the building official may require satisfactory proof that such materials, equipment and devices have been reconditioned, tested, and/or placed in good and proper working condition prior to approval.

110.5 Research and investigations: Wherever there is insufficient evidence that any material, system or method of construction conforms to the requirements of this code or there is insufficient evidence to substantiate claims for alternative materials, systems or methods of construction, the building official may require tests meeting the functional requirements of this code (see Sections 800.0, 802.0 and 803.0) and such test shall be conducted by a laboratory and/or personnel approved by the Commission. The costs of all such tests or other investigations required under these provisions shall be paid by the applicant.

110.5.1 Test results: Copies of the results of all such tests shall be forwarded to the Commission within ten (10) days and shall be kept on file in the permanent records of the building department.

110.5.2 Retesting: The Commission may require tests to be repeated, if at any time there is reason to believe that material or construction no longer conforms to the requirements on which its approval was based.

110.6 Variances/modifications: When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out structural or mechanical provisions of this code, the Board of Appeals may allow a variance or a modification from such provisions as applied for by the owner as provided in Section 126.0, provided that the decision of the Board shall not conflict with the general

objectives of this code and its enabling legislation and provided that no decision shall be considered by any person or agency as a precedent for future decisions.

SECTION 111.0 INSPECTION

111.1 Preliminary inspection: Before issuing a permit, the building official may examine or cause to be examined all buildings, structures and sites for which an application has been filed for a permit to construct, reconstruct, alter, repair, remove, demolish or change the use thereof.

111.2 Inspection: The building official shall make all required inspections as specified in the provisions of this code and he shall conduct such inspections from time to time during and upon completion of the work for which he has issued a permit; and he shall maintain a record of all such examinations and inspections and of all violations of this code. In conjunction with specific construction projects, the building official may designate specific inspection points in the course of construction that require the contractor or builder to give the building official twenty-four (24) hours notice prior to the time when those inspections need to be performed. The building official shall make the inspection within forty-eight (48) hours after such notification.

111.2.1 Inspection services: The building official may accept the written report of inspections from a qualified registered professional engineer or architect or others certified by the Commission; and such inspection report shall specify but not be limited to any violation of the requirements of this code in respect to egress requirements, floor load, fire grading, occupancy load and use of the buildings or structures.

111.3 Final inspection: The owner or his authorized representative shall notify the building official upon completion of the building or structure or part thereof. Prior to the issuance of the certificate of use and occupancy required in Section 119.0, a final inspection shall be made and all violations of the approved plans and permit shall be noted and the holder of the permit shall be notified of any discrepancies.

111.4 Manufactured buildings

111.4.1 Plant inspection: Inspection of all manufactured buildings and building components at the plant shall be performed by a third party which shall be certified and approved by the Commission and monitored as specified in Article 18 and the rules and regulations pursuant thereto.

111.4.2 Site inspection: Inspection of all manufactured buildings, building components, and mobile homes at the installation site shall be made by the building official as specified in Article 18 and the rules and regulations pursuant thereto.

111.5 Existing buildings

111.5.1 Periodic inspections: The building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall develop plans for the systematic periodic inspection of all existing buildings and structures and shall cause such buildings and structures to be periodically or otherwise inspected, as specified in Section 108.5.1 and Section 120.4, for compliance with this code.

SECTION 112.0 RIGHT OF ENTRY

112.1 General: In the discharge of his duties, the building official shall have the authority to enter at any reasonable hour any building, structure or premises in the municipality to enforce the provisions of this code.

If any owner, occupant, or other person refuses, impedes, inhibits, interferes with, restricts, or obstructs entry and free access to every part of the structure, operation or premises where inspection authorized by this code is sought, the building official or state inspector may:

1. seek in a court of competent jurisdiction a search warrant so as to apprise the owner, occupant or other person concerning the nature of the inspection and justification for it and may seek the assistance of police authorities in presenting said warrant; and/or
2. revoke or suspend any permit, license, certificate or other permission regulated under this code where inspection of the structures, operation or premises is sought to determine compliance with this code.

112.2 Office badge: The Commission may adopt a badge of office for building officials which shall be displayed for the purpose of identification.

112.3 Jurisdictional cooperation: The assistance and cooperation of police, fire, and health departments and all other officials shall be available to the building official as required in the performance of his duties.

SECTION 113.0 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

113.1 When permit is required: It shall be unlawful to construct, reconstruct, alter, repair, remove or demolish a structure; or to change the use or occupancy of a building or structure; or to install or alter any equipment for which provision is made or the installation of which is regulated by this code without first filing a written application with the building official and obtaining the required permit therefor.

Exception: Ordinary repairs as defined in Section 201.0.

113.2 Form of application: The application for a permit shall be submitted in such form as the building official may prescribe and shall be accompanied by the required fee as prescribed in Section 118.0.

113.3 By whom application is made: Application for a permit shall be made by the owner of the building or structure. The full names and addresses of the owner, applicant, and of the responsible officers, if the owner is a corporate body, shall be stated in the application.

113.4 Description of work: The application shall contain a general description of the proposed work, its location, the use and occupancy of all parts of the building or structure and of all portions of the site or lot not covered by the building; and shall state whether or not fire extinguishing equipment, plumbing, water piping, gasfitting, heating or electrical work is involved, the estimated cost of such work including the general work, and such additional information as may be required by the building commissioner or inspector of buildings. The building commissioner or inspector of buildings may require the facts contained in each application to be certified by the applicant under oath.

113.5 Plans and specifications: The application for the permit shall be accompanied by not less than three (3) copies of specifications and of plans drawn to scale, with sufficient clarity and detail dimensions to show the nature and character of the work to be performed. When quality of materials is essential for conformity to this code, specific information shall be given to establish such quality; and the code shall not be cited, nor the term "legal" or its equivalent be used as a substitute for specific information. The building official may waive the requirement for filing plans when the work involved is of a minor nature.

When such application for a permit must comply with the provisions of Article 4 or Article 12 of this code, the building official shall cause one (1) such set of plans and specifications received by him to be forwarded simultaneously to the head of the fire department for his file and approval of the items specified in Section 1200.0 as they relate to the applicable sections of Article 4 and Article 12. The head of the fire department shall within ten (10) working days from the date of receipt by him approve or disapprove such plans and specifications. Upon request by the head of the fire department, the building official may grant one (1) or more extensions for such review, providing, however, that the total review by said head of the fire department shall not exceed thirty (30) calendar days. If such approval, disapproval or request for an extension of time shall not be received by the building official within said ten (10) working days, the building official may deem the plans and specifications to be in full compliance with the applicable sections of Article 4 and Article 12 and, therefore, approved by the head of the fire department.

All plans filed with the building official shall include but not be limited to:

1. the accurate locations and dimension of all means of egress from fire, and an occupancy schedule of persons for all occupiable spaces;
2. the method and amount of ventilation and sanitation;

3. the methods of firestopping as required in this code; and
4. schedules and details indicating compliance of interior trim and finish with provisions of Article 9.

113.5.1 Structures subject to control: In those structures subject to control as required in Section 127.0, affidavits must be submitted with the permit application that the individuals and testing laboratories responsible for carrying out the duties specified in Section 127.0 have been licensed by the Commission.

113.5.2 Architects' and engineers' seals: Unless otherwise provided in this code, all plans and specifications for buildings and structures containing more than thirty-five thousand (35,000) cubic feet of enclosed space shall bear the Massachusetts seal of registration of a qualified registered professional engineer or architect.

Plans and specifications, plats and records, whenever required to be stamped with the seal of a registered professional engineer or architect, shall be signed by the registrant named thereon. The use of a facsimile signature stamp shall not be deemed to comply with this section.

113.6 Site plan: There shall also be filed prior to a permit being granted for the excavation or for the erection of any building or structure a site plan showing to scale the size and location of all new construction and all existing structures on the site, distances from lot lines, the established street grades if they exist (verified by the town or city), and proposed finished grades. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show all construction to be demolished and the location and size of all existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or plot. The site plan shall not be changed except as specified in Sections 113.8 and 115.3.

113.7 Engineering details: The building official may require adequate details of structural, mechanical and electrical work, including computations, stress diagrams and other essential technical data, prepared by a registered professional engineer qualified by experience in the specific field of construction, to be filed. All such plans and computations shall bear the Massachusetts seal of registration and signature of the qualified registered professional engineer or architect.

113.8 Amendments to application: Subject to the limitations of Section 113.9, amendments or revisions to a plan or other records accompanying the same may not be made until the proposed changes have been filed with and approved by the building official; and such approved amendments shall be deemed part of the original application and shall be filed therewith.

113.9 Time limitation of application: An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned six (6) months after date of filing, unless such application has been diligently

prosecuted or a permit has been issued; except that for reasonable cause the building official may grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding ninety (90) days each.

SECTION 114.0 PERMITS

114.1 Action on application: The building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall examine of cause to be examined all applications for permits and amendments thereto within thirty (30) days after filing. If the application or the plans do not conform to the requirements of Section 113.0 or other related sections of this code or of all pertinent laws, he shall reject such application in writing citing the specific sections of this code or pertinent law. If he is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and all pertinent law applicable thereto, he shall issue a permit.

114.2 Report to assessors: The building official shall give to the assessors of the municipality written notice of the granting by him of permits for the construction of any buildings or structures, or for the removal or demolition, or for any substantial alteration or addition thereto. Such notice shall be given within seven (7) days after the granting of each permit, and shall state the name of the person to whom the permit was granted and the location of the building or structure to be constructed, reconstructed, altered, demolished or removed.

114.3 Expiration of permit: Any permit issued shall be deemed abandoned and invalid unless the work authorized by it shall have been commenced within six (6) months after its issuance; however, for cause, one or more extensions of time, for periods not exceeding six (6) months each, may be granted in writing by the building commissioner or inspector of buildings. Work under such a permit in the opinion of the building commissioner or inspector of buildings, must proceed in good faith continuously to completion so far as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances.

For purposes of this section, any permit issued shall not be considered invalid if such abandonment or suspension of work is due to a court order prohibiting such work as authorized by such permit; provided, however, in the opinion of the building commissioner or inspector of buildings, the person so prohibited by such court order, adequately defends such action before the court.

114.4 Previous approvals: Nothing in this code or the rules and regulations pursuant thereto shall affect any building permit lawfully issued, or any building or structure lawfully begun in conformance with such permit, before the effective date of this code or any amendments thereto.

114.5 Signature to permit: The building commissioner or inspector

of buildings shall attach his signature to every permit; or he may authorize a subordinate to affix such signature thereto.

114.6 Approved plans: If approved by him, the building commissioner or inspector of buildings or his authorized subordinate shall stamp and endorse in writing the plans submitted in accordance with Section 113.5; one (1) set of such stamped and endorsed plans shall be retained; the other set of plans shall be kept at the building site, open to the inspection of the building commissioner, inspector of buildings, or his authorized subordinate, at all reasonable times.

114.7 Revocation of permits: The building commissioner or inspector of buildings may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this code in the case of any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in the application or the plans on which the permit or approval was based.

114.8 Approval in part: When application for a permit to erect or add to a building or structure has been filed, as required in Section 113.5 and pending issuance of such permit, the building commissioner or inspector of buildings may, at his discretion, issue a special permit for the foundations or any other part of a building or structure. The holder of such a special permit may proceed at his own risk without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted.

114.9 Posting of permit: A copy of the building permit provided by the building department shall be kept in view and protected from the weather on the site of operation during the entire time the work is under execution and until the certificate of use and occupancy shall have been issued. The building permit shall serve as an inspection record card to allow the building official conveniently to make entries thereon regarding inspection of the work.

114.10 Notice of start: At least twenty-four (24) hours' notice of start of work under a building permit shall be given to the building official.

SECTION 115.0 CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

115.1 Compliance with code: The permit shall be a license to proceed with the work and shall not be construed as authority to violate, cancel or set aside any of the provisions of this code, except as specifically stipulated by modification or legally granted variation in accordance with Section 126.0.

115.2 Compliance with permit: All work shall conform to the stamped or endorsed application and plans for which the permit has been issued and any approved amendments thereto.

115.3 Change in site plan: A lot or site shall not be changed, in-

creased or diminished in area from that shown on the official site plan, as specified in Section 113.6, unless a revised plan showing such changes accompanied by the necessary affidavit of owner or applicant shall have been filed and approved.

Exception: A revised site plan will not be required if the change is caused by reason of an official street opening, street widening or other public improvement.

SECTION 116.0 DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES

116.1 Service connections: Before a building or structure can be demolished or removed, the owner or agent shall notify all utilities having service connections within the building or structure, such as; water, electric, gas, sewer and other connections. A permit to demolish or remove a building or structure shall not be issued until a release is obtained from the utilities, stating that their respective service connections and appurtenant equipment such as meters and regulators have been removed or sealed and plugged in a safe manner.

116.2 Lot regulation: When a building or structure has been demolished or removed and a building operation has not been projected or approved, the vacant lot shall be filled with non-organic fill, graded and maintained in conformity with adjacent grades. The lot shall be maintained free from the accumulation of rubbish and all other unsafe or hazardous conditions which endanger the life or health of the public; provisions shall be made to prevent the accumulation of water or damage to any foundations on the premises or the adjoining property; and the necessary retaining walls and fences shall be erected in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

SECTION 117.0 MOVED STRUCTURES

117.1 General: Buildings and structures moved into or within the jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of this code.

SECTION 118.0 FEES

118.1 General: A permit shall not be issued to begin work for new construction, alteration, removal, demolition or other building operation until the fees prescribed by municipal ordinance or by-law shall have been paid to the city or town collector or other municipal agency authorized to collect such fees.

118.2 Special fees: The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal or demolition and for all work done in connection with

or concurrently with the work contemplated by a building permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that may be prescribed by law or ordinance for water taps, sewer connections, electrical and plumbing permits, erection of signs and display structures, marquees or other appurtenant structures, or fees for inspections, certificates of use and occupancy or other privileges or requirements, both within and without the jurisdiction of the building department.

SECTION 119.0 CERTIFICATE OF USE AND OCCUPANCY

119.1 New buildings and structures: A building or structure hereafter shall not be used or occupied in whole or in part until the certificate of use and occupancy shall have been issued by the building commissioner or inspector of buildings or, when applicable, the state inspector. The certificate shall not be issued until all the work has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the approved permits and of the applicable codes for which a permit is required, except as provided in Section 119.4.

119.2 Buildings or structures hereafter altered: A building or structure, in whole or in part, altered to change: from one use group to another; to a different use within the same use group; the fire grading; the maximum live load capacity; the occupancy load capacity; or a building or structure hereafter altered for which a certificate of use and occupancy has not been heretofore issued, shall not be occupied or used until the certificate shall have been issued certifying that the work has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the approved permits and of the applicable codes for which a permit is required. Any use or occupancy, which was not discontinued during the work of alteration, shall be discontinued within thirty (30) days after the completion of the alteration unless the required certificate is issued.

119.3 Existing buildings or structures: If a certificate of use and occupancy has not been issued, upon written request from the owner of an existing building or structure, a certificate of use and occupancy shall be issued, provided there are not violations of law or orders of the building official pending, and it is established after inspection and investigation that the alleged use of the building or structure has heretofore existed. Nothing in this code shall require the removal, alteration or abandonment of, or prevent the continuance of the use and occupancy of a lawfully existing building or structure, unless such use is deemed to endanger public safety and welfare.

119.4 Temporary occupancy: Upon the request of the holder of a permit, a temporary certificate of occupancy for a building or structure or part thereof may be issued before the entire work covered by the

permit shall have been completed, provided such portion or portions may be occupied safely prior to full completion of the building or structure without endangering life or public welfare, and provided that the agencies having jurisdiction for permits issued under other applicable codes are notified of the decision to issue a temporary certificate.

119.5 Contents of certificate: The certificate shall certify compliance with the provisions of this code and the purpose for which the building or structure may be used in its several parts; and shall be issued within ten (10) days after final inspection, provided that the provisions of the approved permits and of the applicable codes for which permits are required have been met. The certificate of use and occupancy shall specify the use group in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, the fire grading as defined in Article 2 and Table 902, the maximum live load on all floors as prescribed in Article 7, the occupancy load in the building and all parts thereof as defined in Article 2 and Article 6, and any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.

SECTION 120.0 POSTING STRUCTURES

120.1 Posted use and occupancy: A suitably designed placard approved by the building official shall be posted by the owner on all floors of every building and structure and part thereof designed for high hazard, storage, mercantile, factory and industrial or business use (use groups H, S, M, F and B) as defined in Article 2. Said placard shall be securely fastened to the building or structure in a readily visible place, stating the use group, the fire grading, the live load and the occupancy load.

120.2 Posted occupancy load: A suitably designed placard approved by the building official shall be posted by the owner in every room where practicable of every building and structure and part thereof designed for use as a place of public assembly or as an institutional building for harboring people for penal, correctional, educational, medical or other care or treatment, or as residential buildings used for hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, dormitory buildings, multiple-family dwellings (use groups A, I, R-1 and R-2). Said placard shall designate the maximum occupancy load.

120.3 Replacement of posted signs: All posting signs shall be furnished by the owner and shall be of permanent design; they shall not be removed or defaced, and if lost, removed or defaced, shall be immediately replaced.

120.4 Periodic inspection for posting: The building official may periodically inspect all existing buildings and structures except one and two-family dwellings for compliance with this code in respect to posting; or

he may accept the report of such inspections from a qualified registered engineer or architect or others certified by the Commission; and such inspections and reports shall specify any violation of the requirements of this code in respect to the posting of floor load, fire grading, occupancy load and use group of the building or structure.

SECTION 121.0 VIOLATIONS

121.1 Unlawful acts: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, reconstruct, repair, remove, demolish, use or occupy any building or structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, contrary to or in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

121.2 Notice of violation: The building official shall serve a notice of violation or order on the person responsible for the erection, construction, alteration, reconstruction, repair, removal, demolition, use or occupancy of a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code, or in violation of a detail statement or a plan approved thereunder, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code; and such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

121.2.1 Notice or orders, service and content: Every notice or order authorized by this code shall be in writing and shall be served on the person responsible:

1. personally, by any person authorized by the building official; or
2. by any person authorized to serve civil process by leaving a copy of the order or notice at his last and usual place of abode; or
3. by sending him a copy of the order by registered or certified mail return receipt requested, if he is within the Commonwealth; or
4. if his last and usual place of abode is unknown, by posting a copy of this order or notice in a conspicuous place on or about the premises in violation and by publishing it for at least three (3) out of five (5) consecutive days in one (1) or more newspapers of general circulation wherein the building or premises affected is situated.

121.3 Prosecution of violation: If the notice of violation is not complied with within the time period specified in the notice, unless otherwise provided in this code, the building official may institute the appropriate proceedings at law or in equity in a court of competent jurisdiction to restrain, correct or abate such violation or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful use of the building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.

121.4 Violation penalties: Anyone who shall violate a provision of

this code shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each violation. Each day during which any portion of a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

121.5 Abatement of violation: The imposition of the penalties herein prescribed shall not preclude the building official from instituting appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation, or to prevent illegal occupancy of a building, structure or premises or to stop an illegal act, conduct, business or use of a building or structure in or about any premises.

SECTION 122.0 STOP-WORK ORDER

122.1 Notice to owner: Upon notice from the building official that any work is being prosecuted contrary to the provisions of this code or in an unsafe or dangerous manner, such work shall be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and shall be served on the owner or on the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed; provided, however, that in instances where immediate action is deemed necessary for public safety or in the public interest, the building official may require that work be stopped upon verbal order, provided that said verbal order be confirmed in writing within forty-eight (48) hours.

122.1.1 Posting: A stop-work notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the job site and can only be removed by the building official.

122.2 Unlawful continuance: Anyone who shall continue any work in or about the job site after having been served with a stop-work order, except such work as he is directed by the building official to perform to remove a violation of unsafe conditions, shall be liable to prosecution as provided in Section 121.0.

SECTION 123.0 UNSAFE STRUCTURES

123.1 Inspection: The building official immediately upon being informed by report or otherwise that a building or other structure or anything attached thereto or connected therewith is dangerous to life or limb or that any building in that city or town is unused, uninhabited or abandoned, and open to the weather, shall inspect the same; and he shall forthwith in writing notify the owner to remove it or make it safe if it appears to him to be dangerous, or to make it secure if it is unused, uninhabited or abandoned and open to the weather. If it appears that such structure would be especially unsafe in case of fire, it shall be deemed dangerous within the meaning hereof, and the building official may affix in a conspicuous place upon its exterior walls a notice of its dangerous

condition, which shall not be removed or defaced without authority from him.

123.2 Removal or making structure safe: Any person so notified shall be allowed until twelve o'clock noon of the day following the service of the notice in which to begin to remove such building or structure or make it safe, or to make it secure, and he shall employ sufficient labor speedily to make it safe or remove it or to make it secure; but if the public safety so requires and if the mayor or selectmen so order, the building official may immediately enter upon the premises with the necessary workmen and assistants and cause such unsafe structure to be made safe or demolished without delay and a proper fence put up for the protection of passers-by, or to be made secure.

SECTION 124.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES

124.1 Failure to remove or make structure safe, survey board, survey report: If an owner of such unsafe structure refuses or neglects to comply with the requirements of such notice within the specified time limit, and such structure is not made safe or taken down as ordered therein, a careful survey of the premises shall be made by a board consisting; in a city, of a city engineer, the head of the fire department, as such term is defined in Section 1 of Chapter 148 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, and one disinterested person to be appointed by the building official; and, in a town, of a surveyor, the head of the fire department and one disinterested person to be appointed by the building official. In the absence of any of the above officers or individuals, the mayor or selectmen shall designate one or more officers or other suitable persons in place of the officers so named as members of said board. A written report of such survey shall be made, and a copy thereof served on such owner.

124.2 Removal of dangerous or abandoned structures: If such survey report as outlined in Section 124.1 declares such structure to be dangerous or to be unused, uninhabited or abandoned, and open to the weather, and if the owner continues such refusal or neglect, the building official shall cause it to be made safe or taken down or to be made secure; and, if the public safety so requires, said building official may at once enter the structure, the land on which it stands or the abutting land or buildings, with such assistance as he may require, and secure the same; and may remove and evict, under the pertinent provisions of Chapter 239 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated as amended, or otherwise, any tenant or occupant thereof; and may erect such protection for the public by proper fence or otherwise as may be necessary, and for this purpose may close a public highway. In the case of such demolition, the said building official shall cause such lot to be levelled to conform with adjacent grades by a non-organic fill. The costs and charges incurred shall

constitute a lien upon the land upon which the structure is located, and shall be enforced in an action of contract; and such owner shall, for every day's continuance of such refusal or neglect after being so notified, be punished by a fine in accordance with Section 121.4. The provisions of the second paragraph of Section 3A of Chapter 139 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated as amended, relative to liens for such debt and the collection of claims for such debt, shall apply to any debt referred to in this section, except that the said building official shall act hereunder in place of the mayor or board of selectmen. During the time such order is in effect, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy such structure or any portion thereof for any purpose.

124.3 Remedy of person ordered to remove a dangerous structure or make it safe: An owner, aggrieved by such order may have the remedy prescribed by Section 2 of Chapter 139 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated as amended; provided that any provision of said Section 2 shall not be construed so as to hinder, delay or prevent the building official from acting and proceeding under Section 124.2; and provided, further, that this section shall not prevent the city or town from recovering the forfeiture provided in said Section 124.2 from the date of the service of the original notice, unless the order is annulled by the jury.

125.0 Reserved

SECTION 126.0 BOARD OF APPEALS

126.1 State Building Code Appeals Board: Whoever is aggrieved by an interpretation, order, requirement, direction or failure to act under this code by any agency or official of the city, town or region, or agency or official of the State charged with the administration or enforcement of this code or any of its rules or regulations, excepting any specialized codes, may appeal directly to the State Building Code Appeals Board as provided in Section 126.0.

Whoever is aggrieved by an interpretation, order, requirement, direction or failure to act under this code by any agency or official of a city, town or region charged with the administration or enforcement of this code or any of its rules and regulations, excepting any specialized codes, may appeal directly to the State Building Code Appeals Board or may appeal first to a local or regional appeals board and if aggrieved thereby he may then appeal to the State Building Code Appeals Board as provided in Section 126.0.

In the event an appeal is taken directly to the State Building Code Appeals Board from an interpretation, order, requirement or direction, said appeal shall be filed as specified in Section 126.3.1 with the State Building Code Appeals Board not later than forty-five (45) days after the service of notice thereof of the interpretation, order, requirement or direction.

In the event the appeal is taken directly to the State Building Code Appeals Board for the failure to act, the appeal shall be taken not later than forty-five (45) days after a request to act has been made by the aggrieved person in writing and served upon the appropriate building official or chief administrative officer of the state or local agency which fails to act.

If the aggrieved person elects to appeal before the local or regional board, he shall not be allowed to enter such appeal with the State Building Code Appeals Board until such time as the said local or regional board renders a decision, unless the reason for appeal to the State Building Code Appeals Board is the failure of the local or regional board to act.

126.2 Membership

126.2.1 Three member panel: The State Building Code Appeals Board (hereinafter referred to in Section 126.0 as the "Board") shall consist of the membership of the State Building Commission. The chairman of the Commission shall be chairman of the Board. The chairman of the Board may designate any three (3) members of the Board to act as a three (3) member panel to hold any public hearing under Section 126.0 and to hear testimony and take evidence. The chairman of the Board shall select one (1) of the three (3) members to act as chairman of the said three (3) member panel. If a three (3) member panel is so designated, the three (3) member panel shall act as the Appeals Board and render a decision as provided in Section 126.0.

126.2.2 Clerk: The executive director of the Commission shall designate one (1) of the staff of the Commission to act as clerk to the Board. The clerk shall keep a detailed record of all decisions and appeals and a docket book on file showing the name of each appeal properly indexed and the disposition of the appeal. Said docket book shall be open to public inspection at all times during normal business hours.

126.2.3 Quorum: A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum if the appeal is heard by the entire Board.

126.3 Appeals procedure for State Building Code Appeals Board

126.3.1 Entry: Appeals shall be entered on forms provided by the Commission and shall be accompanied by an entry fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) or such other amounts as may be determined by the Commission from time to time.

The appeal shall be signed by the appellant or his attorney or agent and shall note the name and address of the person or agency in whose behalf the appeal is taken and the name of the person and address wherein service of notice for the appellant is to be made. The appeal shall also state in detail the interpretation, order, requirement, direction or failure

to act which are the grounds of the appeals as well as the particular section or sections of this code which are involved in the appeal and the reasons the appellant advances supporting the appeal.

A copy of the appeal shall be served in accordance with Section 121.2.1 by the appellant on the person or state, regional or local agency from whose action or inaction the appeal is taken, on or before entry of the appeal. An affidavit, under oath, that such copy has been served shall be filed with the Board forthwith by the appellant.

126.3.2 Stay of proceedings: Entry of an appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action or failure to act appealed from, unless the state, regional or local agency or any person charged with the administration or enforcement of this code or any of its rules or regulations presents evidence and the Board or a three (3) member panel or a single member of the Board, appointed by the Chairman for said purpose, finds that upon the evidence presented a stay would involve imminent peril to life or property. In such an event, stay of all proceedings shall be waived or the Board or three (3) member panel or single member may order such other action necessary to preserve public safety.

Before waiving the stay or proceedings, the Board or three (3) member panel or single member of the Board, appointed by the Chairman for said purpose, shall hold a hearing and give the appellant and state, regional or local agency or any person claiming that a stay would involve imminent peril to life or property, notice in writing of the hearing not less than twenty-four (24) hours before said hearing.

126.3.3 Documents: Upon entry, the clerk shall request in writing from the state, city, regional or town officer in charge of the matter on appeal, a copy of the record and all other papers and documents relative to the appeal to be transmitted forthwith to the Board. Said state, city, regional or town officer shall upon receipt of the request of the Board transmit forthwith all the papers and documents and a copy of the record relating to the matter on appeal.

126.3.4 Hearings: The chairman of the Board shall fix a convenient time and place for a public hearing. Said hearings shall be held not later than thirty (30) days after the entry of such appeal, unless such time is extended by agreement with the appellant. Any such party may appear in person or by agent or attorney at such hearing. The chairman or clerk shall give notice of the time and place of said hearing to all parties to the hearing and to anyone else requesting notice in writing at least ten (10) days prior thereto. Failure to hold a public hearing within thirty (30) days shall not affect the validity of the appeal or any decision rendered. The Board or three (3) member panel in its hearings conducted under this section shall not be bound by strict rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity.

126.4 Decisions

126.4.1 Votes required: If the appeal is conducted by a three (3) member panel, then the concurrence of two (2) of the three (3) members holding the public hearing shall be required. If the appeal is conducted by the entire Board, then a majority vote of those hearing the case shall be required.

126.4.2 Standard: The Board or a three (3) member panel may vary the application of any provision of this code to any particular case when in the opinion of the Board or a three (3) member panel, the enforcement of this code would do manifest injustice, provided that the Board or three-member panel finds that the decision to grant a variance shall not conflict with the general objectives set forth in Section 18 of Chapter 23B of the General Laws of the Commonwealth or with the general objectives of this code.

126.4.3 Time for decision: The Board shall within thirty (30) days after such hearing, unless such time is extended by agreement of the parties, issue a decision or order reversing, affirming or modifying in whole or in part the order, interpretation, requirement, direction or failure to act which is the subject matter of the appeal.

Failure to render a decision within thirty (30) days shall not affect the validity of any such decision or appeal.

Notice of and a copy of the decision shall be sent by the clerk to all parties to the appeal and anyone requesting in writing a copy of the decision.

126.4.4 Contents of decision: All decisions shall be in writing and state findings of fact, conclusions and reasons for decisions. Every decision shall indicate thereon the vote of each member and shall be signed by each member voting. A decision shall not be considered by any person or agency as a precedent for future decisions.

126.4.5 Additional powers: The Board or a three (3) member panel may impose in any decision, limitations both as to time and use, and a continuation of any use permitted may be conditioned upon compliance with future amendments to this code.

126.5 Enforcement: Upon receipt of the decision of the Board or a three (3) member panel, the parties to the appeal shall take action forthwith to comply with the decision unless a later time is specified in the decision.

126.6 Appeals from State Building Code Appeals Board: Any person aggrieved by a decision of the State Building Code Appeals Board may appeal to a court of law or equity in conformance with Chapter 30A, Section 14, of the General Laws.

126.7 Local and regional board of appeals

126.7.1 Local or regional board of appeals: Whoever is aggrieved by an interpretation, order, requirement, direction or failure to act under this code by any agency or official of a city, region or town charged with the administration or enforcement of this code or any of its rules and regulations may appeal first to the appeals board in that city, region or town and then to the State Building Code Appeals Board as provided in Section 126.0.

In the event an appeal is taken from an interpretation, order, requirement or direction, said appeal shall be filed with the local or regional appeals board not later than forty-five (45) days after the service of notice thereof of the interpretation, order, requirement or direction.

In the event the appeal is taken for the failure to act, the appeal shall be taken not later than forty-five (45) days after a request to act has been made by the aggrieved person in writing and served to the appropriate building official or chief administrative officer of the city, regional or town agency which fails to act.

126.7.2 Membership: Any building code board of appeals duly established by ordinance or by-law or otherwise in a city, region or town and in existence on January 1, 1975, shall qualify as a local board of appeals under Section 126.0 notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein. However, the procedure and rights for appeals for such board of appeals shall be governed by this code.

If a city, region or town had not duly established by ordinance or by-law or otherwise a local or regional building code appeals board prior to January 1, 1975, said city, region or town may establish a local or regional board of appeals, hereinafter referred to as the local board of appeals, consisting of five (5) members appointed by the chief administrative officer of the city, region or town; one member appointed for five (5) years, one for four (4) years, one for three (3) years, one for two (2) years and one to serve for one (1) year, and thereafter each new member to serve for five (5) years or until a successor has been appointed.

126.7.3 Qualifications of local board members: Each member of a local board of appeals established under Section 126.7.2 shall have had at least five (5) years experience in the construction, alteration, repair and maintenance of buildings and building codes. At least one (1) member shall be a registered structural or civil professional engineer and one (1) member a licensed professional architect.

126.7.4 Chairman of local or regional board: The board shall select one (1) of its members to serve as chairman and a detailed record of all proceedings shall be kept on file in the building department.

126.7.5 Absence of members: During the absence of a member of a local board of appeals for reason of disability or disqualification, the chief

administrative officer of the city, region or town shall designate a substitute who shall meet the qualifications as outlined in Section 126.7.3.

126.7.6 Quorum: A quorum shall be three (3) members.

126.7.7 Procedures: Entry of appeals shall be governed by Section 126.3.1 excepting that the city, region or towns may set their own entry fee.

Upon notice of entry of appeal the local building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall transmit a copy of the record and all the papers and documents to the local board of appeals.

Entry of an appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action or failure to act appealed from, unless the building commissioner or inspector of buildings certifies in writing to the local board of appeals that a stay would involve imminent peril to life or property. Notice in writing of such certification by the building commissioner or inspector of buildings shall be given the appellant at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the hearing. In such an event a hearing on such stay shall be given first priority and be the first matter heard by the local board of appeals at its next scheduled meeting. The hearing on the appeal shall be held as soon as possible thereafter in accordance with Section 126.7.8.

The local board of appeals may establish its own rules for procedure not established herein or not inconsistent with this code or the enabling legislation creating a statewide building code.

126.7.8 Hearings: All hearings shall be public and notice of said hearings shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, region or town in which the appeal is taken at least ten (10) days before said hearing. Notice of the hearing, setting forth the date and time of said hearing, shall be mailed by the local board of appeals to all parties and all those who requested notice in writing at least fourteen (14) days before said hearing. Said hearings shall be held not later than thirty (30) days after the entry of such appeal, unless such time is extended by agreement with the appellant. This section as it pertains to notice shall not apply to hearings on a stay as provided in Section 126.7.7.

126.7.9 Decisions of local boards: A concurring vote of a majority of all the members present shall be required for any decision. The local appeals board may vary the application of this code to any particular case when in its opinion the enforcement of this code would do manifest injustice; provided that the decision of the board shall not conflict with the general objectives of the state building code or any of its enabling legislation. The local board of appeals may impose in any decision, limitations both as to time and use, and a continuation of any use permitted may be conditioned upon compliance with future amendments to this code.

126.7.10 Time for decision: The Board shall within thirty (30) days after such hearing, unless such time is extended by agreement of the

parties, issue a decision or order reversing, affirming or modifying in whole or in part the order, interpretation, requirement, direction or failure to act which is the subject matter of the appeal.

Failure to render a decision within thirty (30) days shall not affect the validity of any such decision or appeal.

Notice of and a copy of the decision shall be sent by the clerk to all parties to the appeal and to anyone requesting in writing a copy of the decision.

126.7.11 Contents of decision: All decisions shall be in writing and state findings of fact, conclusions and reasons for the decisions. Every decision shall indicate thereon the vote of each member and shall be signed by each member voting. Any decision shall not be considered by any person or agency as a precedent for future decisions.

126.7.12 Copy of decision: A copy of any decision by a local board of appeals shall be transmitted to the State Building Code Appeals Board within ten (10) days after the rendering of such decision. If the State Building Code Appeals Board disapproves of the said decision of the local board, it may on its own motion, appeal from the local appeals board's decision according to Section 126.0 and call for a hearing de novo.

If the State Building Code Appeals Board does not notify the local board in writing within forty-five (45) days from the date of the local board's decision, the said decision shall be deemed approved; provided that the decision shall not conflict with the general objectives of the state building code and any of its enabling legislation.

126.7.13 Enforcement of decision: If said decision is approved by the State Building Code Appeals Board, all parties to the appeal shall take immediate action in accordance with the decision of the local board unless the person aggrieved by such decision appeals to the State Building Code Appeals Board as provided in Section 126.0.

126.7.14 Review: Any person, including the State Building Code Appeals Board, aggrieved by a decision of the local board of appeals, whether or not a previous party to the decision, or any municipal officer or official board of the municipality, may, not later than forty-five (45) days after the mailing of the decision of the local board, apply to the State Building Code Appeals Board for a hearing de novo before the State Board, in accordance with the regulations contained in Section 126.0.

SECTION 127.0 CONSTRUCTION CONTROL

127.1 Responsibilities: The provisions of this section define the construction controls required for all structures needing registered professional architectural or engineering services, and delineate the responsi-

bilities of such professional services together with those services that are the responsibility of the contractor during construction.

Exceptions:

1. any building containing less than thirty-five thousand (35,000) cubic feet of enclosed space;
2. any single or two-family house or any accessory building thereto;
3. any building used for farm purposes; and
4. retaining walls less than ten (10) feet in height.

127.2 Professional architecture or engineering services

127.2.1 Design: All plans, computations and specifications involving new construction, alterations, repairs, expansions or additions shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered professional architect or engineer and bear his signature and seal; said signature and seal shall signify that the plans, computations and specifications meet the applicable provisions of this code, all acceptable engineering practices and all applicable laws and ordinances.

127.2.2 Architect/engineer inspectional responsibility: The registered professional architect or engineer shall be responsible for the following.

1. Review of shop drawings, samples and other submittals of the contractor as required by the construction contract documents as submitted for building permit, and approval for conformance to the design concept.
2. Review and approval of the quality control procedures for all code-required controlled materials.
3. Special architectural or engineering professional inspection of critical construction components requiring controlled materials or construction specified in the accepted engineering practice standards listed in Appendix B.

The registered professional architect or engineer shall perform the necessary professional services and be present on the construction site on a regular and periodic basis to determine that, generally, the work is proceeding in accordance with the documents approved for the building permit.

127.2.3 Reporting: The registered professional architect or engineer shall submit periodically, in a form acceptable to the building official, a progress report together with pertinent comments. At the completion of the construction, the registered professional architect or engineer shall submit to the building official a report as to the satisfactory completion and the readiness of the project for occupancy (excepting any items not endangering such occupancy and listing pertinent deviations from the approved building permit documents).

127.3 Construction contractor services: The actual construction of the work shall be the responsibility of the general contractor as identified on the approved building permit and shall involve the following.

1. Execution of all work in accordance with the approved construction documents.
2. Execution and control of all methods of construction in a safe and satisfactory manner in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal statutes and regulations.
3. Upon completion of the construction, he shall certify to the best of his knowledge and belief that such has been done in substantial accord with items 1 and 2 above and with all pertinent deviations specifically noted.

127.4 Special professional services: When applications for unusual designs or magnitude of construction are filed, or where code reference standards and/or Appendix B require special architectural or engineering inspections, the building official may require full-time project representation by the registered professional architect or engineer in addition to that provided in Section 127.2.2. The project representative shall keep daily records and submit reports as may be required by the building official. Upon completion of the work, the registered professional architect or engineer shall file a final report as required under Section 127.2.3.

127.4.1 Buildings permit requirement: This special professional service requirement shall be determined prior to the issuance of the building permit and shall be a requisite for the permit issuance. Refusal by the applicant to provide such service as required by the building official shall result in the denial of the permit. However, the applicant may file an appeal as provided in Section 126.0.

127.4.2 Fee and costs: All fees and costs related to the performance of special professional services shall be borne by the applicant.

127.5 Building official responsibility: Nothing contained in this section shall have the effect of waiving or limiting the building official's authority to enforce this code with respect to examination of the contract documents, including plans, computations and specifications, and field inspections (see Section 108.0).

SECTION 128.0 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SAFETY BOARD

128.1 Membership: There shall be a board under the control of the Commission called the Construction Materials Safety Board, hereafter in Section 128.0 called the Board, which shall consist of nine (9) members, one (1) of whom shall be a member of the Commission who shall be ex officio and a voting member of the Board and eight (8) members to be appointed by the chairman of the Commission: one of whom shall be a

registered professional engineer who is a structural engineer; one of whom shall be a registered architect; one of whom shall be a representative of a commercial testing laboratory; one of whom shall be a representative of a public test laboratory; two of whom shall be representatives from the construction industry; one of whom shall be a member of a university faculty engaged in research and teaching in structural materials; and one of whom shall be a member of a university faculty engaged in research and teaching in the area of theoretical and applied mechanics.

128.2 Duties: The Board will review applications for registration or licensing of individuals, laboratories or firms responsible for the inspection, control and testing of construction materials, and review applications and pertinent data relevant to all materials, devices, products and methods of construction not included in this code; and report to the Commission their recommendations. The Board will collect information and review cases where disciplinary action against an existing license, whether an individual, laboratory or firm, has been proposed; and make recommendations to the Commission. The Commission will issue applications, receive payment for the review of such applications and approvals, registration and licensing fees, and maintain records for the efficient dispatch of the duties of the Board.

128.3 Testing and evaluation groups: The Commission shall establish and maintain testing and evaluation groups who will have the responsibility of administering and directing, under the supervision of the Commission, the testing and controls for evaluating individual applicants, laboratories and firms wishing to become registered or licensed.

SECTION 129.0 ACTIVITIES REQUIRING LICENSES

129.1 Concrete

129.1.1 Field technicians: A person shall not engage in the activities of field testing of concrete for use in structures subject to construction control (Section 127.0) and/or controlled materials (Section 719.0) unless such person is licensed by the Commission in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for Concrete Testing Personnel as referenced in Appendix Q.

129.1.2 Testing laboratories: A testing laboratory, branch laboratory and/or project laboratory shall not test concrete and/or concrete materials for use in structures subject to construction control (Section 127.0) and/or controlled materials (Section 719.0) unless licensed by the Commission in accordance with this code and the Rules and Regulations for Licensing of Concrete Testing Laboratories as referenced in Appendix Q.

129.2 Native lumber: A person shall not engage in producing of

native lumber for use in structures within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts unless registered by the Commission in accordance with this code and the Rules and Regulations Controlling the Use of Native Lumber as referenced in Appendix Q.

129.3 Enforcement: Any person or laboratory who violates the provisions of this section, or any rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, or who falsifies or counterfeits a license or registration issued by the Commission, or who fraudently issues or accepts such a license shall be punished as provided in Section 121.0.

SECTION 130.0 FIRE PREVENTION-FIRE PROTECTION BOARD

130.1 Constitution of the Fire Prevention—Fire Protection Board: There shall be a Board under the control of the Commission called the Fire Prevention—Fire Protection Board, hereinafter in Section 130.0 called the Board, which shall consist of thirteen (13) members, two (2) of whom shall be members of the Commission; one (1) of whom shall be the State Fire Marshal or his designee, all three (3) of whom shall be ex-officio and voting members of the Board, and ten (10) members to be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission for a term of one (1) year; three (3) of whom shall be representatives of the Fire Chiefs Association; two (2) of whom shall be representatives of the Massachusetts Fire Prevention Association; one (1) of whom shall be a representative of the International Municipal Signalmen's Association; one (1) of whom shall be a member of the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations; one (1) of whom shall be a Fire Protection Engineer; one (1) of whom shall be a building official and one (1) of whom shall be a registered professional engineer or architect. A chairman and a vice chairman shall be chosen by the members of the Board to serve for one (1) year. A member of an agency or board of the State shall not be eligible for the office of chairman or vice chairman.

130.2 Purpose: The Board will review and recommend to the Commission changes to this code relating to fire prevention and fire protection and more specifically those matters contained in Article 12 of this code.

SECTION 140.0 VALIDITY

140.1 General: The provisions of this code are severable, and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

SECTION 200.0 GENERAL

200.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the classification of all buildings as to use group and type of construction; and the definition of all terms relating thereto in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

200.2 Application of terms: The terms herein defined shall be used to interpret all the applicable provisions of this code.

200.3 Application of other laws: Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to nullify any provisions of the zoning by-laws or ordinance of any municipality in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts insofar as those provisions deal exclusively with those powers of regulating zoning granted by the provisions of Chapters 40A and 41 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended.

SECTION 201.0 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

201.1 Meaning: Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this code, have the meaning indicated in this section.

201.2 Tense, gender and number: Words used in the present tense include the future; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

201.3 Terms not defined: Where terms are not defined, they shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings or such as the context may imply. Any terms relating to elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators shall have their meaning as defined by 524 CMR 3.00-11.00 and 524 CMR 15.00-33.00. Any terms relating to plumbing, gasfitting and electrical wiring shall have their terms as defined by 248 CMR 2.00, 248 CMR 3.00-8.00 and 527 CMR 12.00 respectively as listed in Appendix B.

Accepted engineering practice: That which conforms to accepted principles, tests or standards of nationally recognized technical or scientific authorities.

Accessory structure: A building or structure, the use of which is incidental to that of the main building or structure and which is located on the same lot.

Accessory use: A use incidental to the principal use of a building as defined or limited by the provisions of the local zoning laws.

Accredited authoritative agencies: See Appendix O.

Addition: An extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.

Air-conditioning: The treatment of air so as to control simultaneously its temperature, humidity, cleanness and distribution to meet the requirements of a conditioned space.

Air duct: A tube or conduit used for conveying air.

Airplane hangar, private: A hangar for the storage of four (4) or less single motor planes and in which volatile or flammable oil is not handled, stored or kept other than that contained in the fuel storage tank of the plane.

Airplane hangar, public: A building for the storage, care or repair of private or commercial airplanes not included in the term "private airplane hangar."

Air supported structure: A structural and mechanical system which is constructed of high strength fabric or film and achieves its shape, stability, and support by pretensioning with internal air pressure; air structures may be used for temporary applications.

Air transport factor: The ratio of the rate of useful sensible heat removal from the conditioned space to the energy input to the supply and return fan motor(s), expressed in consistent units and under the designated operating conditions.

Aisle: A clear and unobstructed passageway through a room.

Alley: A secondary thoroughfare less than thirty (30) feet in width dedicated for the public use of vehicles and pedestrians, affording access to abutting property.

Alteration: A change or modification of a building or structure, or the service equipment thereof, that affects safety or health and that is not classified as an ordinary repair.

Alternate inspector: A person appointed to act in the absence of the inspector of buildings in case of illness, disability, or conflict of interest.

Amusement device: A device or structure open to the public by which persons are conveyed or moved in unusual manner for diversion.

Anchor store: An anchor store is an exterior perimeter department store or major merchandising or magnet center having direct access to a mall and having its required exits independent of the mall.

Annunciator: A unit containing two (2) or more identified targets or indicator lamps in each target, or lamp, indicating the circuit, condition or location to be annunciated.

Apartment: A "Dwelling unit" as defined in this code.

Approval: When used in Article 18 for manufactured buildings or building components, approved by the State Building Code Commission.

Approved: Approved by the Commission, the building official or other authority having jurisdiction.

Approved material, equipment and methods: Approved by the Commission or by an agency approved by the Commission.

Approved plastic: See Section 1900.2.1.

Approved rules: Those rules approved by the State Building Code Commission unless otherwise specified.

Aprtenant structure: A device or structure attached to the exterior erected on the roof of a building designed to support service equipment or used in connection therewith, or for advertising or display purposes, or other similar uses.

Architectural terra cotta: Plain or ornamental hard-burned plastic clay units, larger in size than brick, with glazed or unglazed ceramic finish.

Area (building): The area included within surrounding exterior walls (or exterior walls and fire walls) exclusive of vent shafts and courts. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the building area if included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

Areaway (form of construction): An uncovered subsurface space adjacent to a building.

Ashlar facing: Facing of solid rectangular units larger in size than brick of burned clay or shale, natural or cast stone, with sawed, dressed

and squared beds and mortar joints.

Ashlar masonry: Masonry composed of bonded, rectangular units, larger in size than brick, with sawed, dressed or squared beds and mortar joints.

Attic: The space between the ceiling beams of the top habitable story and the roof rafters.

Attic (habitable): A habitable attic is an attic which has a stairway as a means of access and egress and in which the ceiling area at a height of seven and one-third ($7 \frac{1}{3}$) feet above the attic floor is not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the area of the floor next below.

Automatic: As applied to energy conservation, is self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence such as a change in electric current, pressure, temperature, or mechanical configuration. (See definition of "Manual.")

Automatic: As applied to fire protection devices, is a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity of a human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, or increase in the level of combustion products; such as incorporated in an automatic sprinkler system, automatic fire door, etc.

Automatic collapsible revolving door: A door which is designed, supported and constructed so that the wings will release and fold back in the direction of egress under pressure exerted by persons under panic conditions, providing a means of travel on both sides of the door pivot.

Automatic detecting device: A device which automatically detects heat, smoke or other products of combustion.

Automatic fire alarm system: A system which automatically detects fire condition and actuates a fire alarm signal device.

Automatic fire door: A fire door or other opening protective constructed and arranged so that, if open, it shall close when subjected to:

1. a predetermined temperature;
2. a predetermined rate of temperature rise, or
3. smoke or other products of combustion.

Automatic sprinkler: A device, connected to a water supply system that opens automatically at a predetermined fixed temperature and discharges a spray of water.

Automatic sprinkler system: A sprinkler system for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and/or overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above ground is a network of specially or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure, or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

Automatic water supply: Water supplied through a gravity or pressure tank or automatically operated fire pumps, or from a direct connection to an approved municipal water main.

Auxilliary alarm system: A connection to the municipal fire alarm system to transmit an alarm of fire to the fire department. Fire alarms from an auxilliary alarm system are received at municipal fire alarm headquarters on the same equipment and by the same alerting methods as alarms transmitted from municipal fire alarm boxes located on streets.

Base: The level at which earthquake motions are considered to be imparted to the structure or the level at which the structure as a dynamic vibrator is supported.

Basement: That portion of a building which is partly below and partly above grade, and having at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its height above grade (see "Grade," "Story" and "Cellar").

Basic Code: The State Building Code of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, also referred to as this code.

Bay (part of a structure): The space between two (2) adjacent piers or mullions or between two (2) adjacent lines of columns.

Bay window: A window projecting beyond the wall line of the building and extending down to the foundation.

Billboard (poster panel): A board panel or tablet used for the display of printed or painted advertising matter.

Boiler: A closed heating appliance intended to supply hot water or steam for space heating, processing or power purposes.

Low pressure and temperature

Steam: Any boiler, generator, pressure vessel, system, piping or steam equipment used for the purpose of heating or distributing steam for heating, power or processing, operating at pressure of fifteen (15) pounds per square inch gauge (psig) or less, shall be classed as low pressure.

Hot water: Any boiler, generator, pressure vessel, system, piping or equipment used for the purpose of heating or distributing hot water for heating, supply or processing, operating at pressure not exceeding one hundred sixty (160) psig and temperatures not exceeding two hundred (250) degrees F., shall be classed as low pressure.

Exception: Hot water supply boilers equipped with safety devices as required by the mechanical code listed in Appendix B and direct fired are considered outside the scope of this definition when the heat input is less than two hundred thousand (200,000) Btus per hour, the water temperature is less than two hundred (200) degrees F. and the capacity is less than one hundred twenty (120) gallons.

High pressure and temperature

Steam: Any boiler, generator, pressure vessel, system, piping or equipment used for the purpose of heating or distributing steam for heating, power and processing, operating at pressure in excess of fifteen (15) psig, shall be classed as high pressure.

Hot water: Any boiler, generator, pressure vessel, system, piping or equipment used for the purpose of heating or distributing hot water for heating or processing, operating at pressures in excess of one hundred sixty (160) psig or temperatures in excess of two hundred fifty (250) degrees F., shall be classed as high pressure.

Boiler capacity: The amount of heat output in Btu/h at the design temperature rise and rated input.

Box system: A structural system where the vertical load is carried by bearing walls and structural framing and where the lateral stability and lateral force resisting system consists of shear walls or braced frames.

Braced frame: A vertical truss or its equivalent which is provided to resist lateral forces in which the members are subjected primarily to axial stresses.

Brick (clay or shale): A solid masonry unit of clay or shale, usually formed into a rectangular prism while plastic and burned or fired in a kiln.

Calcium-silicate brick (sand lime brick): A building unit made of sand and lime.

Concrete brick: A solid masonry unit having a shape approximately a rectangular prism and composed of inert aggregate particles embedded in a hardened cementitious matrix.

Hollow brick: A masonry unit of clay or shale whose net cross-sectional area in any plane parallel to the bearing surface is not less than sixty (60) per cent or more than seventy-five (75) per cent of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

Building (see also “Structure”): A structure enclosed within exterior walls or firewalls, built, erected and framed of a combination of any materials, whether portable or fixed, having a roof, to form a structure for the shelter of persons, animals or property. For the purpose of this definition, “roof” shall include an awning or any similar covering, whether or not permanent in nature. The word “building” shall be construed where the context requires as though followed by the words “or part or parts thereof.”

Building commissioner: The administrative chief of the building department in a municipality who is charged with the administration and enforcement of this code. (See also “Inspector of buildings” and Section 107.1.)

Building component: Any subsystem, subassembly, or other system designed for use in or as part of a structure having concealed elements such as electrical, mechanical, plumbing and fire protection systems and other systems affecting health and safety.

Building department: The person, body, agency, department or office of any municipality charged with the administration and enforcement of this code.

Building envelope: The elements of a building which enclose conditioned spaces through which thermal energy may be transferred to or from the exterior.

Building, existing: Any structure erected or one for which a legal building permit has been issued prior to the adoption of this code (and its amendments).

Building line: The line established by law, beyond which a building shall not extend, except as specifically provided by law.

Building official: The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code. Building official as used herein includes the building commissioner or the inspector of buildings and the local inspector.

Building service equipment: The mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment, including piping, wiring, fixtures and other accessories, which provide sanitation, lighting, heating, ventilation, firefighting and transportation facilities essential for the habitable occupancy of the

building or structure for its designated use and occupancy.

Building site: The area occupied by a building or structure, including the yards and courts required for light and ventilation, and such areas that are prescribed for access to the street.

Building system: See Article 18.

Buttress: A projecting part of a masonry wall built integrally therewith to furnish lateral stability which is supported on proper foundations.

Carbon dioxide extinguishing system (CO₂): A system to supply CO₂ from a pressurized vessel through fixed pipes and nozzles. The system includes an automatic detection and actuating mechanism.

Cellar: That portion of a building which is partly or completely below grade and having at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its height below grade (see "Grade," "Story" and "Basement").

Central station system: A system, or group of systems, the operations of which are signaled to, recorded in, maintained and supervised from an approved central station, in which there are competent and experienced observers and operators in attendance at all times whose duty it shall be, upon receipt of a signal, to take such an action as shall be required under the rules established for their guidance. Such systems shall be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose principal business is the furnishing and maintaining of supervised protective signaling service and who does not have interest in the protected properties.

Ceramic surface unit: See "Tile."

Certificate of use and occupancy: The certificate issued by the building official which permits the use of a building in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and which certifies compliance with the provisions of law for the use and occupancy of the building in its several parts, together with any special stipulations or conditions of the building permit.

Certification: Any manufactured building or building component that meets the provisions of Article 18 and the rules and regulations pursuant thereto; and which has been labeled accordingly.

Change of use: An alteration by change of use in a building heretofore existing to a new use group or sub-use group which imposes other special provisions of law governing building construction, equipment or means of egress.

Chimney: A primarily vertical enclosure containing one (1) or more passageways.

Factory-built chimneys: A chimney that is factory-made, listed by a nationally recognized testing or inspection agency, for venting gas appliances, gas incinerators and solid or liquid fuel burning appliances.

Masonry chimney: A field constructed chimney of solid masonry units, bricks, stones, listed hollow masonry units or reinforced concrete built in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

Metal chimney (smokestack): A field constructed chimney made of metal and built in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

Chimney connector: A pipe which connects a fuel burning appliance to a chimney:

Class A soil: Includes all the classes of soil and rock enumerated in Section 720.4.

Class A soil site:

1. A site composed exclusively of Class A soil; or
2. A site where Class A soil overlies or includes Class B soil, provided that the depth below ground surface to the uppermost Class B soil and the cumulative thickness of Class B soil meet the criteria in Figure 716.1.

Class B soil: Includes all classes of soil not qualifying as Class A soil.

Class B soil site: Any site which does not meet the criteria for Class A soil site.

Classroom: A room with desks or equivalent used for group instruction purposes for ten (10) or more students. Libraries, study halls, science laboratories, shops, domestic science rooms and typing rooms shall be considered classrooms for the number of students indicated in the occupancy schedule.

Clay masonry unit: A building unit larger in size than a brick, composed of burned clay, shale, fireclay or mixtures thereof.

Coefficient of performance (COP): See Section 2010.0 for the definitions of COP as appropriate: electrically operated HVAC equipment—cooling; applied HVAC system components—cooling; heat operated HVAC system equipment—cooling; and heat pump—heating.

Cold-formed steel construction: That type of construction made up entirely or in part of steel structural members cold-formed to shape from sheet or strip steel, such as roof deck, floor and wall panels, studs, floor joists, roof joists and other structural elements.

Combination of municipalities: Any two (2) or more cities and/or towns who have agreed to combine in order to share costs necessary for the administration and enforcement of this code in the said cities and/or towns.

Combination system: A system of piping designed to provide both standpipe service and automatic sprinkler protection.

Combustible fire damper: A damper arranged to seal off air flow automatically through part of an air duct system, so as to restrict the passage of heat. The fire damper may also be used as a smoke damper if the location lends itself to the dual purpose.

Combustible (material): A combustible (material) is a material which cannot be classified as noncombustible in accordance with that definition.

Comfort envelope: The area on a psychometric chart enclosing all those conditions described in ASHRAE 55-74 as being comfortable.

Commenced: Any physical action begun on the job site for the purposes of construction for which a building permit is required.

Commission: See "State Building Code Commission."

Common hallway: A common corridor or space separately enclosed which provides any of the following in any story:

1. common access to the required exitways of the building, or
2. common access for more than one (1) tenant; or
3. common access for more than thirty (30) persons.

Complete sprinkler system: An automatic sprinkler system providing protection for the entire building or structure.

Compliance assurance program: The system, documentation and methods for assuring that manufactured buildings, building components, building systems and mobile homes, including their manufacture, storage, transportation and assembly and handling and installation, conform with Article 18 and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

Component: An integral part of a building or its mechanical systems; an element of a building envelope.

Concrete: A mixture of cement, aggregates and water, of such proportions and manipulation as to meet specific requirements.

Concrete masonry unit: A building unit or block larger in size than twelve (12) by four (4) by four (4) inches made of cement and suitable aggregates.

Conditioned floor area: All portions of interior gross floor area which are contained within exterior walls and which are conditioned directly or indirectly by an energy-using system (see "Gross floor area").

Conflagration hazard: The fire risk involved in the spread of fire by exterior exposure to and from adjoining buildings and structures.

Connected lighting load: Total possible simultaneous demand for lighting, including power used in the lamp itself and any losses in the fixture and ballast.

Construction operation: The erection, alteration, repair, renovation, demolition or removal of any building or structure; and the excavation, filling, grading and regulation of lots in connection therewith.

Construction supervisor: Any individual directly supervising persons engaged in construction; reconstruction, alterations, repairs or demolition involving the structural elements of buildings and structures.

Controlled construction: The construction of a building or structure or a specific part thereof which has been designated and erected under the supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect using controlled materials as herein defined in compliance with accepted engineering practice under the procedure of Section 127.0.

Controlled materials: Materials which are certified by an accredited authoritative agency as meeting accepted engineering standards for quality and as provided in Sections 719.0 and 800.0.

Controlled materials procedure: See Section 127.0.

Corridor: A hallway, passageway or other compartmented space providing the occupants with access to the required exitways of the building or floor area.

Court: An open, uncovered, and unoccupied space on the same lot with a building.

Inner: Any court other than an outer court.

Outer: A court extending to and opening upon a street, public alley, or other approved open space, not less than fifteen (15) feet wide, or upon a required yard.

Covered mall buildings: A covered mall building is a single building enclosing a number of tenants, and occupancies such as retail stores, restaurants, places of assemblage, recreation facilities, motion picture theaters, offices, banks, specialty shops and anchor stores, but excluding high hazard (H) and institutional (I) occupancies, and may be either of two (2) types:

Type A: A covered mall building containing such occupancies in airport passenger terminals, hotel lobbies, department stores, discount stores, the lower stories of office buildings, etc. in which the allowable distance of travel from the most remote part of the buildings is measured to an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or an enclosed stairway.

Type B: A covered mall building wherein two (2) or more tenants have a main entrance into one (1) or more malls which are roofed interior areas providing common pedestrian facilities for the public wherein the distance of travel of one (1) of the exits from any point within a tenant space is measured to the mall.

Curb level: The elevation of the street curb as established in accordance with law.

Building or wall height: The elevation of the street grade opposite the center of the wall nearest to and facing the street lot line.

Excavations: The elevation of the street grade nearest to the point of excavation.

Day care center: Any facility operated on a regular basis whether known as a day nursery, nursery school, kindergarten, child play school, progressive school, child development center, or preschool or known under any other name, which receives children not of common parentage under seven (7) years of age or under sixteen (16) years of age if such children have special needs for non-residential custody and care during part or all of the day separated from their parents. Day care center shall not include: any part of a public school system; any part of a private, organized educational system unless the services of such system are primarily limited to kindergarten, nursery or related preschool services; a Sunday school conducted by a religious institution; a facility operated by a religious organization where children are cared for during short periods of time while persons responsible for such children are attending religious services; a family day care home, as defined by Chapter 28A, Section 9, of the MGLA as amended; an informal cooperative arrangement among neighbors or relatives; or the occasional care of children with or without compensation therefor.

Degree day, heating: A unit, based upon temperature difference and time, used in estimating fuel consumption and specifying nominal heating load of a building in winter. For any one day, when the mean temperature is less than 65° F there exists as many degree days as there are Fahrenheit degrees difference in temperature between the mean temperature for the day and 65°F.

Deluge system: An automatic sprinkler system consisting of open

sprinklers with water supply valves activated by a separate automatic detection system.

Department (DPS): The Department of Public Safety, Division of Inspections.

Display sign: Any fabricated sign, including its structure, consisting of any letter, figure, character, mark, point, plane, marquee sign, design, poster, pictorial, picture, stroke, stripe, line, trademark, reading matter, of illuminating device which is constructed, attached, erected, fastened, or manufactured in any manner whatsoever so that the same is used for the attraction of the public to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine or merchandise whatsoever, and is displayed in any manner whatsoever out of doors for recognized advertising purposes.

Display surface: The surface which is made available by the structure either for the direct mounting of letters and decoration or for the mounting of the facing material that is intended to carry the entire advertising message.

Doorway: The clear width of the opening protected by a door, subject to the width reduction provisions of this code.

Draft: The pressure difference existing between the equipment or any component part and the atmosphere which causes a continuous flow of air and products of combustion through the gas passages of the appliance to the atmosphere.

Forced draft: The pressure difference created by the action of a fan, blower or ejector which supplies the primary combustion air above atmospheric pressure.

Induced draft: The pressure difference created by the action of a fan, blower or ejector which is located between the appliance and the chimney or vent termination.

Natural draft: The pressure difference created by a vent or chimney due to its height and the temperature difference between the flue gases and the atmosphere.

Draft hood: A device built into a gas appliance or made a part of a chimney connector or vent connector from a gas appliance which is designed to:

1. permit the ready escape of flue gases in the event of zero draft, a back-draft or stoppage in the vent beyond the draft hood;
2. permit the ready relief of the back pressure from a back-draft so it does not enter the gas appliance; and
3. neutralize the possible effect of excess draft (stack action) upon

the operation of the appliance.

Draft regulator: A device which functions to maintain a desired draft in the appliance by automatically reducing the draft to the desired value.

Dry chemical extinguishing system: A system consisting of dry chemical and expellant gas storage tanks, fixed piping, and nozzles used to assure proper distribution of an approved extinguishing agent on a specific fire hazard or into a potential fire area. The system includes an automatic detection and actuating mechanism.

Dual bracing system: Consists of a moment resisting space frame and shear walls which meet the following design criteria.

1. The space frame and shear walls shall resist the total lateral force in accordance with their relative rigidities considering the interaction of the shear walls and space frame.
2. The shear walls acting independently of the resisting portions of the space frame shall resist the total lateral force.
3. The space frame shall have the capacity to resist not less than twenty-five (25) per cent of the total lateral force.

Duct: A tube or conduit used for conveying or encasing purposes as specifically defined below.

Air duct: A tube or conduit used for conveying air. The air passages of self-contained systems are not to be construed as air ducts.

Pipe duct: A tube or conduit used for encasing pipe.

Wire duct: A tube or conduit used for encasing either moving or stationary wire, rope, etc.

Dumbwaiter: A hoisting and lowering mechanism with a car of limited capacity and size which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction and is used exclusively for carrying material.

Dwellings

Boarding house, tourist house: A building arranged or used for lodging, with or without meals, for compensation, by more than three (3) lodgers or boarders (use group R-1).

Dormitory: A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided for persons not members of the same family group, in one (1) room, or in a series of closely associated rooms.

Hotel: Any building containing six (6) or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented or hired out to be occupied or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

Lodging house: Any building or portion thereof arranged or used

for lodging by more than three (3) lodgers or boarders and where cooking or sanitary facilities may be provided (R-1 use group).

Multi-family apartment house: A building or portion thereof containing more than two (2) dwelling units and not classified as a one- or two-family dwelling.

One-family dwelling: A building containing one (1) dwelling unit with not more than three (3) lodgers or boarders.

Two-family dwelling: A building containing two (2) dwelling units with not more than three (3) lodgers or boarders per family.

Dwelling unit: A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one (1) or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

Efficiency, overall system: For a designated time period, the ratio of useful energy at the point of use to the thermal energy input expressed in per cent.

Egress: See "Means of egress."

Elevator: See Elevator and Escalator Regulations (524 CMR 3.00 through 11.00); Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator and Moving Walk Regulations (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00).

Elevator lobby: That portion of a floor, platform or alcove immediately adjacent to the elevator shaft opening, used to receive and discharge passengers or freight, or used as a waiting area.

Energy: The capacity for doing work. Energy takes a number of forms which may be transformed from one into another, such as thermal (heat) mechanical (motion), electrical, and chemical. In customary units, energy is measured in kilowatt-hours (kwh) or British thermal units (Btu).

Energy efficiency ratio (EER): The ratio of net cooling capacity in Btu/h to total rate of electric input in watts under designated operating conditions.

Erection: The construction of a building or structure or a specific part thereof.

Escalator: A moving stairway.

Existing building: See "Building, existing."

Existing equipment: Any equipment covered by this article which was installed prior to the effective date of this code or for which an

application for permit to install was filed with the building official prior thereto.

Exitway: That portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction or equipment as required in this code to provide a protected way of travel to the exitway discharge.

Exitway access: Exitway access is that portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exitway.

Exitway discharge: That portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exitway and a public way.

Exitway discharge court: An exterior unoccupied space which is open to the sky for its entire area, located on the same lot with a theatre or other assembly building which it serves exclusively as an unobstructed passageway to the street or other public space.

Exterior envelope: The elements of a building which enclose conditioned spaces through which thermal energy may be transferred to or from the exterior.

Exterior masonry wall construction: See Section 217.0.

Fenestration: Any light-transmitting devices in the building envelope admitting natural light.

Fire area: The floor area enclosed and bounded by fire walls or exterior walls of a building to restrict the spread of fire.

Fire damper: A damper arranged to seal off air flow automatically through part of an air duct system, so as to restrict the passage of heat. The fire damper may also be used as a smoke damper if location lends itself to the dual purpose.

Fire department connection: A connection for fire department use in supplementing or supplying water for standpipes or sprinkler systems.

Fire department hose outlet: A connection to standpipe or combination system piping to which the public fire department can connect its hose to provide an effective hose stream.

Fire district: See "Fire limits."

Fire division: The interior means of separation of one part of a floor area from another part together with fireresistive floor construction to form a complete barrier between adjoining or superimposed floor areas in the same building or structure.

Fire door: A door and its assembly, so constructed and assembled in place as to give protection against the passage of fire.

Fire door assembly: The assembly of a fire door and its accessories, including all hardware and closing devices and their anchors; and the door frame, when required, and its anchors.

Fire drill: The organized procedure conducted with or without a private fire brigade for vacating the occupants of a building and for operating the first-aid fire appliances and equipment for the extinguishing of fire and safeguarding of life.

Fire grading: The fire hazard classification of a building or structure in hours or fractions of an hour established for its use group and occupancy in Table 902.

Fire hazard: The potential degree of fire severity existing in the use occupancy of a building and classified as high, moderate or low.

High: All uses which involve the storage, sale, manufacture or processing of highly combustible, volatile flammable or explosive products which are likely to burn with extreme rapidity and produce large volumes of smoke, poisonous fumes, gases or explosions in the event of fire.

Moderate: All uses which involve the storage, sale, manufacture or processing of materials which are likely to burn with moderate rapidity and a considerable volume of smoke, but which do not produce either poisonous fumes or explosions in the event of fire.

Low: All uses which involve the storage, sale or manufacture of materials that do not ordinarily burn rapidly, nor produce excessive smoke, poisonous fumes, or explosions in the event of fire.

Fire limits: The territories defined and limited by the provisions of this code for the restriction of types of construction.

Fire partition: A partition which subdivides a story of a building to provide an area of refuge or to restrict the spread of fire.

Fire prevention: The preventive measures which provide for the safe conduct and operation of hazardous processes, storage of highly combustible and flammable materials, conduct of fire drills, and the maintenance of fire detecting and fire-extinguishing service equipment and good housekeeping conditions.

Fireproof construction: See Section 215.0.

Fire protection: The provision of safeguards in construction and of exit facilities, and the installation of fire alarm, fire detecting and fire-

extinguishing service equipment, to reduce the fire risk and the conflagration hazard.

Fire protection system: A system including systems, devices, and equipment to detect a fire, actuate an alarm or suppress or control a fire or any combination thereof.

Fireresistance: That property of materials or their assemblies which prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flames under conditions of use.

Fireresistance rating: The time in hours or fractions thereof that materials or their assemblies will resist fire exposure as determined by fire tests conducted in compliance with recognized standards.

Fireresistive partition: A partition other than a fire partition which is required to subdivide the floor area of a fireresistive building for the purpose of restricting the spread of fire.

Fire retardant construction: Fabricated units or assemblies of units or construction which have a fireresistance rating of not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) hour.

Fire retardant lumber: Wood so treated by a recognized impregnation process as to reduce its combustibility.

Fire safety: The measure of protection of a building or structure against interior and exposure fire hazards through fireresistive construction and the provision of safe exitways and fire-detecting and extinguishing equipment.

Fire separation, exterior fire exposure: The distance in feet measured from the building face to the closest interior lot line, to the center line of a street or public space or to an imaginary line between two buildings on the same property.

Fire separation wall: A fireresistance rated assembly of materials not having unprotected openings, designed to restrict the spread of fire.

Fire suppression system: A mechanical system designed and equipped to detect a fire, actuate an alarm and suppress or control a fire.

Fire wall: A fireresistance rated wall, having protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof.

Fire window: A window constructed and glazed to give protection against the passage of fire.

Flameresistance: The property of materials or combinations of component materials which restricts the spread of flame as determined by

the flameresistance tests specified in this code (see Section 904.0).

Flame spread: The propagation of flame over a surface.

Flame spread rating: The measurement of flame spread on the surface of materials or their assemblies as determined by tests conducted in compliance with recognized standards.

Flammable: Subject to easy ignition and rapid flaming combustion.

Floor area, gross: Gross floor area shall be the floor area within the perimeter of the outside walls of the building under consideration, without deduction for hallways, stairs, closets, thickness of walls, columns, or other features.

Floor area, net: For the purpose of determining the number of persons for whom exitways are to be provided, net floor area shall be the actual occupied area, not including accessory unoccupied areas or thickness of walls.

Floor fill: The fill between the structural floor arch or slab and the finished flooring.

Floor filling The type of short-span floor construction in fireproof and fireresistive buildings installed between structural steel framing to serve as a combination structural floor slab or arch and fireproof protection of the framing.

Floor finish: The finish placed on top of the floor arch, slab or other structural floor element.

Foam extinguishing system: A special system to discharge a foam made from concentrates, either mechanically or chemically, over the area to be protected.

Formed steel construction: That type of construction used in floor and roof systems consisting of integrated units of sheet or strip steel plates which are shaped into parallel steel ribs or beams with a continuous connecting flange deck; generally attached to and supported on the primary or secondary members of a structural steel or reinforced concrete frame.

Foundation: A base constructed to support any building or structure including but not limited to footings, floating foundation, piles, caissons.

Foundation level: The lowest of any of the following:

1. the bottom of any spread or combined footing or foundation mat;
2. the bottom of any pile cap; or
3. the top of any pier or caisson.

Foundation wall: A wall below the floor nearest grade serving as a support for a wall, pier, column or other structural part of a building.

Foyer: The enclosed space surrounding or in the rear of the auditorium of a theatre or other place of assembly which is completely shut off from the auditorium and is used as an assembly or waiting space for the occupants.

Fuel: A solid, liquid, or gaseous substance with a high energy content that can be burned to release the energy.

Fuel oil: A liquid mixture or compound derived from petroleum which does not emit flammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and twenty-five (125) degrees F. in a Tag closed-cup tester (ASTM D56).

Furnace

Floor furnace: A self-contained, connected or vented furnace designed to be suspended from the floor of the space being heated taking air for combustion outside this heated space and with means for observing the flame and lighting the appliance from the space being heated.

Forced warm air furnace: A furnace equipped with a blower to provide the primary means for circulating air.

Warm air furnace: A solid, liquid or gas-fired appliance for heating air to be distributed with or without duct systems to the space to be heated.

Furring: The application of thin wood, brick, or metal to a surface to level it, or to create an air space.

Garage, private: A garage for four (4) or less passenger motor vehicles without provision for repairing or servicing such vehicles for profit.

Garage, public: A building or structure for the storage or parking of more than four (4) passenger motor vehicles or motor powered boats, or more than one (1) commercial motor vehicle; and in which provision may be made for the dispensing of gasoline, oil or similar products for the servicing of such vehicles. Public garages shall be classified according to their specific use in one (1) of the following groups.

Group 1: A public garage in which provision is made for the care, storage, repair or painting of motor vehicles.

Group 2: A public garage used exclusively for passenger vehicles that will accommodate not more than nine (9) passengers.

Glass fiber reinforced plastic: See Section 1900.2.1.

Grade: A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at all exterior walls.

Grade hallway, grade lobby, grade passageway: An enclosed hallway or corridor that is an element of an exitway, terminating at a street or an open space or court communicating with a street.

Grandstand: Any structure, except movable seating and sectional benches, intended primarily to support individuals for the purposes of assembly, but this definition shall not apply to the permanent seating in theatres, churches, auditoriums and similar buildings.

Gross floor area: The floor area within the perimeter of the outside walls of the building, without deduction for hallways, stairs, closets, thickness of walls, columns, or other features.

Gross leasable area: The gross leasable area is the total floor area designed for tenant occupancy and exclusive use. The area of tenant occupancy is measured from the center lines of joint partitions to the outside of the tenant walls.

Gross wall area: The exterior wall area bounding interior space which is conditioned by an energy-using system. It includes the opaque wall, and window and door areas.

Ground sign: A sign supported by uprights or braces in or upon the ground surface.

Group residence: See Section 424.0.

Habitable space: Space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

Hallway, common: A common corridor or space separately enclosed which provides any of the following in any story:

1. common access to the required exitways of the building;
2. common access for more than one (1) tenant, or
3. common access for more than thirty (30) persons.

Halogenated extinguishing system: A system of pipes, nozzles and an actuating mechanism and a container of halogenated agent under pressure.

Head of the fire department: The chief executive officer of the fire department in a city, town or fire district having such an officer, otherwise the fire commissioner, board of fire commissioners or fire engineers, or commissioner of public safety; and in towns not having a fire department, the chief engineer, if any, otherwise the chairman of the board of selectmen. The words "head of the fire department"

shall be construed, where the content allows, as though followed by the words "or person delegated by him."

Heat: The form of energy that is transferred by virtue of a temperature difference.

Heated slab: Containing heated pipes or ducts that constitute a radiant slab or portion thereof for complete or partial heating of the contained space.

Heating appliance: Any device designed or constructed for the generation of heat from solid, liquid or gaseous fuel or electricity.

Recessed heater: A completely self-contained heating unit usually recessed in a wall and located entirely above the floor of the space it is intended to heat.

Unit heater: A factory-assembled device designed to heat and circulate air. Essential components are a heat transfer element, housing and fan with driving motor. Normally designed for free delivery of recirculated air.

Heated space: A space within a building which is provided with a positive heat supply to maintain air temperature of fifty (50) degrees F. or higher.

Height, building: The vertical distance from the grade to the top of the highest roof beams of a flat roof, or to the mean level of the highest gable or slope of a hip roof. When a building faces on more than one (1) street, the height shall be measured from the average of the grades at the center of each street front.

Court: The vertical distance from the lowest level of the court to the mean height of the top of the enclosing walls.

Story: The vertical distance from top to top of two (2) successive tiers of beams or finished floor surfaces; and, for the topmost story, from the top of the floor finish to the top of the ceiling joists, or, where there is not a ceiling, to the top of the roof rafters.

Wall: The vertical distance from the foundation wall or other immediate support of such wall to the top of the wall.

Hereafter: After the time that this code becomes effective.

Heretofore: Before the time that this code became effective.

High hazard use: See Section 206.0.

Historic buildings: See Section 436.2.

Hollow masonry unit: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in any plane parallel to the bearing surface is less than seventy-five

(75) per cent of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

Horizontal exit: A way of passage from one (1) building or fire area to an area of refuge in another building or fire area on approximately the same level, which affords safety from fire or smoke from the area of escape and areas communicating therewith.

Horizontal fire line: A fire line installed around the interior walls and columns of a building, pier or wharf, with hose outlets located so that every part of the floor area is within reach of at least one (1) fire stream.

Humidistat: An instrument which measures changes in humidity and controls a device(s) for maintaining a desired humidity.

HVAC: Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning.

HVAC system: A system that provides either collectively or individually the processes of comfort heating, ventilating, and/or air conditioning within or associated with a building.

Industrial lift (material lift): A non-portable power operated raising or lowering device for transporting freight vertically, operating entirely within one (1) story of the building or structure.

Illumination: The density of the luminous flux incident on a surface; it is the quotient of the luminous flux and the area of the surface when the latter is uniformly illuminated.

Infiltration: The uncontrolled inward air leakage through cracks and interstices in any building element and around windows and doors of a building, caused by the pressure effects of wind and/or the effect of differences in the indoor and the outdoor air density.

Inspector of buildings: The administrative chief of the building department in a municipality who is charged with the administration and enforcement of the Basic Code. See also "Building commissioner" and Section 107.1).

Installation: See Article 18.

Interior lot line: Any lot line other than one adjoining a street or public space.

Kerosene: An oil or liquid product of petroleum which does not emit a flammable vapor below a temperature of one hundred and fifteen (115) degrees F. when tested in a Tag closed-cup tester (ASTM D56).

Kiosk: A small structure used as a newstand, refreshment booth and/or pavilion for similar usage.

Label: See Article 18.

Lateral force resisting system: That part of the structural system to which the total lateral forces prescribed in Section 716.4 are assigned.

Light-diffusing system: A suspended construction consisting in whole or in part of lenses, panels, grids or baffles suspended below lighting fixtures.

Light gage steel construction: That type of construction in which the structural frame consists of studs, floor joists, arch ribs, rafters, steel decks and other structural elements which are composed and fabricated of cold-formed sheet or strip steel members less than three sixteenths (3/16) inch thick.

Limited access: Available only to authorized personnel.

Limited area sprinkler system: An automatic sprinkler system consisting of not more than twenty (20) sprinklers for use in a room or space enclosed by construction assemblies as required by this code.

Lintel: A beam placed over an opening or recess in a wall which supports the wall construction above.

Liquefaction: A term used to describe a group of phenomena occurring in saturated cohesionless sandy and silty soils consisting of a large decrease in effective stress (total stress minus pore pressure) accompanied by large deformations under either static or cyclic loading. The term cyclic mobility should also be included within the scope of the definition of liquefaction.

Load

Dead load: The weight of all permanent construction including walls, floors, roofs, partitions and stairways, and of fixed service equipment.

Duration of load: The period of continuous application of a given load, or the aggregate of periods of intermittent applications of the same load.

Earthquake load: The assumed lateral load acting in any horizontal direction on the structural frame due to the kinetic action of earthquakes.

Impact load: The load resulting from moving machinery, elevators, craneways, vehicles, and other similar forces and kinetic loads.

Lateral soil load: The lateral pressure due to the weight of the adjacent soil, including due allowance for hydrostatic pressure and possible surcharge from fixed or moving loads.

Live load: The weight superimposed by the use and occupancy of the building, not including the wind load, earthquake load, snow load or dead load.

Wind load: The pressure (either positive pressure or suction), on, or in, a building or structure due to wind blowing in any direction.

Loading ramp: A hinged, non-portable device, either mechanical or hydraulic, hand or power operated, used for spanning gaps or adjusting heights between loading surface and carrier or between loading surface and loading surface.

Lobby: The enclosed vestibule between the principal entrance to the building and the doors to the main floor of the auditorium or assembly room of a theatre or place of assembly, or to the main floor corridor of a business building (see also "Elevator lobby").

Local enforcement agency: A department or agency in a municipality charged with the enforcement of this code and appropriate specialized codes which include, but are not limited to, The State Plumbing Gas Fitting Code, and the State Electrical Code.

Local inspector: A person in a municipality who assists the building commissioner or inspector of buildings in the performance of his duties and is charged with the enforcement of the Basic Code (see Section 107.11).

Lot: A portion or parcel of land considered as a unit.

Corner lot: A lot with two (2) adjacent sides abutting upon streets or other public spaces.

Interior lot: A lot which faces on one (1) street or with opposite sides on two (2) streets.

Lot line: A line dividing one lot from another, or from a street or any public place.

Low hazard use: See Section 210.3.

Maintenance: Restoring or replacing deteriorated elements.

Mall: A mall is a roofed-over common pedestrian area serving more than one (1) tenant located within a covered mall building.

Manual: Capable of being operated by personal intervention (see "Automatic").

Manual fire alarm system: An interior alarm system composed of

sending stations and signaling devices in a building, operated on an electric circuit, so arranged that the operation of any one station will ring all signals throughout the building on at one or more approved locations. Signals may be either non-coded, or coded to indicate the floor area in which the signal originated and may be transmitted to an outside central station.

Manufactured building: Any building which has concealed elements, such as electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, insulation, and other systems affecting health and safety, and which is manufactured or assembled in manufacturing facilities, on or off the building site. Also, any building as defined above which does not have concealed elements, but which has been approved by the Commission at the request of the manufacturer.

Marquee sign: A sign attached to or hung from a marquee canopy or other covered structure projecting from and supported by the building and extending beyond the building wall, building line or street lot line.

Masonry: A built-up construction or combination of building units or materials of clay, shale, concrete, glass, gypsum, stone or other approved units bonded together with mortar or monolithic concrete. Reinforced concrete is not classed as masonry.

Material platform hoist: A power or manually operated suspended platform conveyance operating in guide rails for the exclusive raising or lowering of materials, which is operated and controlled from a point outside the conveyance.

Means of egress: A continuous and unobstructed path of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way and consists of three (3) separate and distinct parts: (a) the exitway access; (b) the exitway; and (c) the exitway discharge. A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal means of travel and shall include intervening room spaces, doors, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures lobbies escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

Mechanical ventilation: The mechanical process of supplying air to, or removing air from, any space.

Mezzanine: An intermediate level between the floor and ceiling of any story, and covering not more than thirty-three (33) per cent of the floor area of the room in which it is located.

Miscellaneous hoisting and elevating equipment: See Elevator and Escalator Regulations (524 CMR 3.00 through 11.00); Elevator, Dumb-

waiter, Escalator and Moving Walk Regulations (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00).

Mobile home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) body feet or more in width and is thirty-two (32) body feet or more in length, and which is built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used as a dwelling with permanent foundation, when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

Mobile unit: A structure of vehicular, portable design built on a chassis and designed to be moved from one site to another and to be used, with or without a permanent foundation.

Moderate hazard use: See Section 210.2.

Moment-resisting space frame: A space frame designed to carry all vertical loads and in which the members and joints are capable of resisting design lateral forces by bending moments.

Mortar: A plastic mixture of approved cementitious materials, fine aggregates and water used to bond masonry or other structural units.

Motel: A hotel as defined in this code.

Motor fuel service station: A structure, building or premise or any portion thereof where a flammable fluid is stored, housed or sold for supply to motor vehicles.

Motor vehicle repair shop: A building, structure or enclosure in which the general business of repairing motor vehicles is conducted, including a public garage.

Moving stairway (escalator): See Elevator and Escalator Regulations (524 CMR 3.00 through 11.00); Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator and Moving Walk Regulations (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00).

Moving walk: See Elevator and Escalator Regulations (524 CMR 3.00 through 11.00); Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator and Moving Walk Regulations (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00).

Municipality: Any city or town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The word "municipality" shall be construed, where the context requires, as though followed by the words "or combination of municipalities."

Native lumber: Native lumber is wood processed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by a mill registered in accordance with the regulations of the State Building Code Commission. Such wood is ungraded but is stamped or certified in accordance with the require-

ments of Section 851.11 of this code. For the purpose of this definition, native lumber shall be restricted to use in one- and two-story dwellings, barns, sheds, agricultural and accessory buildings and structures, and other low-stress uses.

Nominal dimension

Lumber: A dimension that may vary from actual dimensions as provided in American Lumber Standard listed in Appendix C.

Masonry: A dimension that may vary from actual masonry dimensions by the thickness of a mortar joint but not to exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

Non-automatic sprinkler system: A sprinkler system in which all pipes are maintained dry and which is equipped with a siamese fire department connection.

Non-depletable energy sources: Sources of energy (excluding minerals) derived from incoming solar radiation including photosynthetic processes; from phenomena resulting therefrom including wind, waves and tides, lake or pond thermal differences; and energy derived from the internal heat of the earth, including nocturnal thermal exchanges.

Noncombustible: This is a general, relative term. Its precise meaning is defined in this code for specific applications.

Noncombustible building material (incombustible): See Section 903.0.

Noncombustible construction: See Section 216.0.

Non-slip: As used in this code, shall mean a surface that is tested and approved to be slip resistant by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and have a minimum coefficient of anti-slip friction of forty one-hundredths (0.40) as defined by Research Paper No. RP-1879 of the National Bureau of Standards.

Notice: See Section 122.12.

Occupancy: The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used, within a use group.

Occupancy load: The number of individuals normally occupying the building, or part thereof, or for which the exitway facilities have been designed.

Occupancy sprinkler system: An automatic sprinkler system servicing a use group in a building enclosed by construction assemblies as required by this code.

Occupant use hose station: A valve, rack, one and one-half (1½) inch hose, and nozzle assembly located and labeled for use by building occupants only. Such occupant use hose stations may be connected to standpipe, combination or sprinkler systems.

Occupiable room, minimum height: A clear height from finished floor to ceiling or lowest projection of not less than seven and one quarter (7¼) feet shall be provided in all exitway access and occupiable rooms of assembly, business or mercantile uses.

Occupied: As applied to a building, shall be construed as though followed by the words "or intended, arranged or designed to be occupied."

One-source sprinkler system: An automatic sprinkler system which is supplied from one of the approved automatic sources of water supply.

Opaque areas: All exposed areas of a building envelope which enclose conditioned space, except openings for windows, skylights, doors, and building service systems.

Ordinary materials: Materials which do not conform to the requirements of this code for controlled materials.

Oriel window: A window projected beyond and suspended from the wall of the building or cantilevered therefrom.

Outbuilding: A building the use of which is incidental to that of the main building, and which is located on the same lot.

Outside air: Air taken from the outdoors and, therefore, not previously circulated through the system.

Overall thermal transfer value (ottv): Overall heat gain through the building wall.

Owner: Every person who alone or jointly or severally with others (a) has legal title to any building or structure; or (b) has care, charge, or control of any building or structure in any capacity including but not limited to agent, executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, trustee or guardian of the estate of the holder of legal title; or (c) lessee under a written letting agreement; or (d) mortgagee in possession; or (e) agent, trustee or other person appointed by the courts. Each such person is bound to comply with the provisions of the Basic Code.

Packaged terminal air-conditioner: A factory-selected combination of heating and cooling components, assemblies, or sections, intended to serve a room or zone.

Panel (part of a structure): The section of a floor or wall comprised between the supporting frame of two (2) adjacent rows of columns and girders or column bands of floor construction.

Panning: The sealing off of a joist or stud space for use as a plenum. This is allowed in one and two-family dwellings only for use as a return air plenum.

Parking structure, open: A structure for the parking of passenger cars wherein two (2) or more sides of such structure are not less than fifty (50) per cent open on each floor or level for fifty (50) per cent of the distance from the floor to the ceiling and wherein provision for the repairing of such vehicles is not made. Such open parking structures are not classified as public garages, but shall comply with the requirements of Section 429.0 and FPR-4.

Party wall: A fire wall on an interior lot line used or adapted for joint service between two (2) buildings.

Penthouse: An enclosed structure above the roof of a building, other than a roof structure or bulkhead, occupying not more than thirty-three and one third ($33\frac{1}{3}$) per cent of the roof area.

Permit: An official document or certificate issued by the authority having jurisdiction authorizing performance of a specified activity.

Person: Every individual, partnership, corporation, firm, association, trustee or group, including a city, town, county, authority or other governmental unit, owning property or conducting any activity regulated by this code.

Place of assembly: A room or space accommodating fifty (50) or more individuals for religious, recreational, educational, political, social or amusement purposes, or for the consumption of food and drink, including all connected rooms or space with a common means of egress and entrance.

Place of outdoor assembly: Premises used or intended to be used for public gatherings of two hundred (200) or more individuals in other than buildings.

Plastic, combustible: A plastic material more than one twentieth ($1/20$) inches in thickness which burns at a rate of not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches per minute when subjected to ASTM D635, Standard Method of Test for Flammability of Self-Supporting Plastics, listed in Appendix C.

Plastic glazing: Material glazed, or set in frame or sash, and not held by mechanical fasteners which pass through the glazing material.

Plastic roof panels: Approved plastic materials which are mechanically fastened to structural members, or to structural panels or sheathing, and which are used as light-transmitting media in roofs.

Plastic wall panel: Approved plastic materials which are mechanically fastened to structural members, or to structural panels or sheathing, and which are used as light-transmitting media in exterior walls.

Plenum: An air compartment or chamber to which one (1) or more ducts are connected, and which forms part of an air distribution system.

Portable sign: A sign, usually of a temporary nature, not securely anchored to the ground or to a building or structure and which obtains some or all of its structural stability with respect to wind or other normally applied forces by means of its geometry or character.

Positive heat supply: Heat supplied to a space by design.

Posted use and occupancy: The posted classification of a building in respect to use, fire grading, floor load and occupancy load.

Posted sign: The tablet, card, or plate which defines the use, occupancy, fire grading and floor loads of each story, floor or parts thereof for which the building or part thereof has been approved.

Power: In connection with machines, power is the time rate of doing work. In connection with the transmission of energy of all types, power refers to the rate at which energy is transmitted; in customary units, it is measured in watts (W) or British thermal units per hour (Btu/h).

Prefabricated: Construction materials or assembled units fabricated prior to erection or installation in a building or structure (See "Manufactured buildings" and "Building components").

Prefabricated buildings: The completely assembled and erected building or structure, including the service equipment, of which the structural parts consist of prefabricated individual units or subassemblies using ordinary or controlled materials; and in which the service equipment may be either prefabricated or at-site construction.

Prefabricated subassembly: A built-up combination of several structural elements designed and fabricated as an assembled section of wall, ceiling, floor or roof to be incorporated into the structure by field erection of two (2) or more such subassemblies.

Prefabricated unit: A built-up section forming an individual structural element of the building, such as a beam, girder, plank, strut, column

or truss, the integrated parts of which are prefabricated prior to incorporation into the structure, including the necessary means for erection and connection at the site to complete the structural frame.

Prefabricated unit service equipment: A prefabricated assembly of mechanical units, fixtures and accessories comprising a complete service unit of mechanical equipment, including bathroom and kitchen plumbing assemblies, unit heating and air-conditioning systems and loop-wiring assemblies of electric circuits.

Preservative treatment (treated material): Unless otherwise noted, is impregnation under pressure with a wood preservative. Wood preservative is any suitable substance that is toxic to fungi, insects, borers, and other living wood-destroying organisms.

Primary member: Any member of the structural frame of a building or structure used as a column, grillage beam, or to support masonry walls and partitions; including trusses, isolated lintels spanning an opening of eight (8) feet or more, and any other member required to brace a column or a truss.

Professional engineer or architect: An individual technically and legally qualified to practice the profession of engineering or architecture.

Projecting sign: A display sign which is attached directly to the building wall, and which extends more than fifteen (15) inches from the face of the wall.

Proprietary (local) system: An electrical alarm system capable of automatically notifying building supervisory personnel of a water flow and/or an impairment of a sprinkler system.

Protected construction: That in which all structural members are constructed, chemically treated, covered or protected so that the individual unit or the combined assemblage of all such units has the required fireresistance rating specified for its particular use or application in Table 214; including protected-frame, protected-ordinary and protected-noncombustible construction.

Public way: Any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a public street, deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width of not less than ten (10) feet.

Pyroxylin plastic: Any nitro-cellulose product or compound soluble in a volatile, flammable liquid, including such substances as celluloid, pyroxylin, fiberloid and other cellulose nitrates (other than nitrocellulose film) which are susceptible to explosion from rapid

ignition of the gases emitted therefrom.

Raised platform: A raised portion of floor to be used for simple stage purposes that involves a minimum of fire hazard, so located that it extends not more than eighteen (18) feet behind the probable curtain line of the proscenium opening and of an area limited to seventeen and one-half (17.5) per cent of the assembly room floor area or fifteen hundred and fifty 1,550 square feet, whichever is less.

Raised platform, enclosed: A raised portion of a floor, to be used for simple stage purposes that involve a minimum of fire hazard, having a ceiling which extends not more than five (5) feet above the top of the proscenium opening, containing a proscenium opening curtain, not containing a gridiron, fly gallery or other apparatus above or below the stage for the movement of scenery, not extending more than eight (8) feet beyond the curtain line and having two (2) separate and independent means of egress such that any point behind the curtain shall not be more than fifty (50) feet from an egress doorway.

Readily accessible: Capable of being reached quickly for operation, maintenance, or inspection, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc.

Recovered energy: Energy utilized, which would otherwise be wasted, from a system that utilizes energy for any purpose.

Refrigerant: The medium used to produce cooling or refrigeration by the process of expansion or vaporization.

Refrigeration: The mechanical process of removing heat from the air in an enclosed space of a building or structure.

Reheat: The application of sensible heat to the supply air that has been previously cooled below the temperature of the conditioned space by either mechanical refrigeration or the introduction of outdoor air.

Reinforced concrete: Concrete in which reinforcement, other than that provided for shrinkage or temperature changes, is combined in such manner that the two (2) materials act together in resisting forces.

Reinforced thermosetting plastic: A thermosetting plastic reinforced with a glass fiber mat having not less than one and one-half (1½) ounces of glass fiber per square foot.

Remote station system: An electrical alarm system capable of automatically notifying the public or private fire departments, or other

approved constantly-attended location, when the system is activated.

Repair: Any maintenance which affects structure, egress, fire protection systems, fire ratings, energy conservative provisions (Article 20), use, occupancy or utilities. A building permit is required.

Repairs, ordinary: Any maintenance which does not affect structure, egress, fire protection systems, fire ratings, energy conservation provisions (Article 20), plumbing, sanitary, gas, electrical or other utilities. A building permit is not required for ordinary repairs.

Required: Shall be construed to be mandatory by provisions of this code.

Reset: Adjustment of the set point of a control instrument to a higher or a lower value, either automatically or manually in order to conserve energy.

Residential unit: a) in R-2 multi-family use group, a dwelling unit; b) in R-2 dormitory use group, a room or group of rooms occupied as a single unit; and c) in R-1 use group, a room or group of rooms occupied as a single unit.

Resistance, thermal (R): A measure of the ability to retard the flow of heat. The R value is the reciprocal of a heat transfer coefficient as expressed by U. $R = 1/U$.

Riser: The vertical supply pipes in a sprinkler system or standpipe system.

Roof: The roof slab or deck with its supporting members, not including vertical supports.

Roof covering: The covering applied to the roof for weather resistance, fireresistance or appearance.

Roof sign: A sign which is erected, constructed and maintained above the roof of the building.

Roof structure: An enclosed structure on or above the roof of any part of a building.

Room air conditioner: An encased assembly designed as a unit for mounting in a window or through a wall, or as a console. It is designed primarily to provide free delivery of conditioned air to an enclosed space, room or zone. It includes a prime source of refrigeration for cooling and dehumidification and means for circulating and cleaning air, and may also include means for ventilating and heating.

Room dimensions: See Section 506.5.

Rubble

Coursed rubble: Masonry composed of roughly shaped stones fitting approximately on level beds and well bonded.

Random rubble: Masonry composed of roughly-shaped stones laid without regularity of coursing but well bonded and fitted together to form well defined joints.

Rough or ordinary rubble: Masonry composed of unsquared field stones laid without regularity of coursing but well bonded.

Rubble masonry: Masonry composed of roughly shaped stones.

Runway: Any aisle or walkway constructed or maintained as a temporary passageway for pedestrians or vehicles.

Rupture member: A mechanical device that will rupture at a predetermined pressure to control automatically the compressor or maximum pressure of operation of the refrigerant.

Salamander: Portable stove or incinerator.

Scaffold: Any elevated platform which is used for supporting workmen, materials or both.

Schoolhouse: Any building or premise in which a regular course of public or private instruction is given to not less than ten (10) students at one time, except for rooms in buildings separate from or attached to churches used for the primary purpose of religious instruction.

Secondary member: Any member of the structural framework other than a primary member, including filling-in beams of floor systems.

Self-closing: As applied to a fire door or other opening protective, means normally closed and equipped with an approved device which will insure closing after having been opened for use.

Sensible heat: Heat added or removed which can be measured by a change in temperature of the substance.

Separate sleeping area: See Section 1216.3.2.2.

Sequence: A consecutive series of operations.

Service systems: All energy-using systems in a building that are operated to provide services for the occupants or processes housed therein, including HVAC, service water heating, illumination, transportation, cooking or food preparation, laundering or similar functions.

Service water heating: Supply of hot water for domestic or commercial purposes other than comfort heating.

Service water heating demand: The maximum design rate of heated water withdrawal from a service water heating system in a designated period of time (usually an hour or a day).

Shading coefficient: The ratio of the solar heat gain through a glazing system corrected for external and internal shading to the solar gain through an unshaded single light of double strength sheet glass under the same set of conditions.

Shaft, covered: An interior enclosed space extending through one (1) or more stories of a building, connecting openings in successive floors, or floors and roof, and covered at the top.

Shaft, open: An exterior, enclosed space extending through one (1) or more stories of a building, enclosed with walls of the required weather and fireresistance rating for exterior walls, and open to the sky at the top.

Shall: The term, when used in this code, shall be construed as mandatory.

Shear wall: A wall designed to resist lateral forces parallel to the wall.

Signs: Any fabricated sign or outdoor display structure, including its structure, consisting of any letter, figure, character, mark, point, plane, marquee sign, design, poster, pictorial picture stroke, stripe, line, trademark, reading matter, or illuminating device, constructed, attached, erected, fastened, or manufactured in any manner whatsoever so that the same shall be used for the attraction of the public to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine, or merchandise whatsoever, and displayed in any manner out of doors for recognized advertising purposes.

Closed sign: A sign in which more than fifty (50) per cent of the entire area is solid or tightly enclosed or covered, preventing transmission of wind.

Open sign: A sign in which at least fifty (50) per cent of the enclosed area is uncovered, or open to the transmission of wind.

Slidescape: A straight or spiral chute erected on the interior or exterior of a building which is designed as a means of human egress direct to the street or other public space.

Smoke detector: An approved, listed detector sensing visible or invisible particles of combustion.

Smokeproof enclosure: An enclosed stairway, with access from the floor area of the building either through outside balconies or ventilated vestibules, opening on a street or yard or open court, and with a separately enclosed direct exitway to the street at the grade floor.

Solar energy source: Source of thermal, chemical or electrical energy derived directly from conversion of incident solar radiation.

Solid fuel burning appliance: Room heaters which are free standing fire chamber assemblies designed to burn wood or coal. They may be of the circulating or radiant type. These units are for attachment to a residential type chimney and may be thermostatically controlled.

Solid masonry: Masonry consisting of solid masonry units laid contiguously with the joints between the units filled with mortar, or consisting of plain concrete.

Solid masonry unit: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is seventy-five (75) per cent or more of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

Space frame: A three-dimensional structural system composed of interconnected members, other than bearing walls, designed to function as a complete self-contained laterally stable unit with or without the aid of horizontal diaphragms or floor bracing systems.

Special hoisting and conveying equipment: Manually or power-operated hoisting, lowering or conveying mechanisms, other than elevators, moving stairways or dumbwaiters for the transport of persons or freight in a vertical, inclined or horizontal direction on one (1) floor or in successive floors.

Automotive lift: A fixed mechanical device for raising an entire motor vehicle above the floor level, but not through successive floors of the building or structure.

Conveyors: A system of machinery and manual or mechanized devices other than elevator and dumbwaiter equipment, consisting of belts, chains, rollers, buckets, aprons, slides and chutes and other miscellaneous equipment for hoisting, lowering and transporting materials and merchandise in packages or in bulk in any direction in a building or structure.

Manlifts: A power-operated belt device with steps and handholds for transporting persons in a vertical position through successive floors or levels of the building or structure.

Material lift: A power-operated rising or lowering device for transporting freight vertically, operating entirely within one (1) story of the building or structure.

Specialized code: All building codes, rules or regulations pertaining to building construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or demolition promulgated by and under the authority of the various agencies which

have been authorized from time to time by the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sprinkler alarm system: An alarm activated by waterflow from a sprinkler system.

Sprinklered: A building or structure equipped with a complete, approved automatic sprinkler system properly maintained.

Sprinkler system, dry pipe: A system in which all pipes and sprinkler heads are filled with air under pressure and the water supply is controlled by an approved automatic dry-pipe valve, in the event of fire actuated either by the release of air or by thermostatic electric control.

Sprinkler system, thermostatic: An open or closed head sprinkler system operated through an auxiliary thermostatic device which functions at a predetermined rate of temperature rise.

Sprinkler system, wet pipe: A system of automatic sprinklers in which all pipes are filled with water at all times.

Stage: A partially enclosed portion of a building which is designed or used for the presentation of plays, demonstrations, or other entertainment wherein scenery, drops or other effects may be installed or used.

Stairway: One (1) or more flights of stairs, and the necessary landing and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one floor to another. A flight of stairs, for the purposes of this article, must have at least three (3) risers.

Standard fire tests: See Appendix G.

Standpipe: A system of piping and allied equipment installed to provide a means for manual application of water to fires in buildings. Standpipe systems are for fire department use to obtain effective hose streams in taller buildings or large low buildings.

Standpipe, dry: A standpipe system not having permanent water supply connection. Water is supplied by the fire department through the required fire department connection only.

Standpipe, dry/wet: A standpipe system which is normally dry but can be charged with water.

Standpipe, wet: A standpipe system which has the supply normally open and water pressure maintained in all portions of the standpipe system at all times.

State Building Code: The State Building Code and amendments and rules and regulations thereto as promulgated by the State Building

Code Commission under Chapter 23B, Sections 16, 17 and 18, of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated as amended.

State Building Code Commission (SBCC): The Massachusetts State rules and regulations thereto as promulgated by the State Building Building Code Commission established by Chapter 23B, Section 16, of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated as amended.

State inspector: An employee of the Division of Inspection, State Department of Public Safety who is charged with administering and enforcing the Basic Code relative to any structure or building or parts thereof that are owned by the Commonwealth or any departments, commissions, agencies or authorities of the Commonwealth. The state inspector is also charged with supervising the enforcement of the Basic Code relative to all buildings and structures other than those owned by the Commonwealth (see Section 108.9).

Steel joist: Any secondary steel member of a building or structure made of hot or cold-formed solid or open-web sections, or riveted or welded bar, strip or sheet steel members or slotted and expanded or otherwise deformed rolled sections.

Story: That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above (see also "Mezzanine").

Story (first): The lowermost story entirely above the grade plane.

Street: A public thoroughfare (street, avenue, boulevard) which has been dedicated for public use.

Street lot line: The lot line dividing a lot from a street or other public space.

Structural clay tile: A hollow masonry unit composed of burned clay, shale, fireclay or mixtures thereof, and having parallel cells.

Structural steel member: Any primary or secondary member of a building or structure consisting of a rolled steel structural shape other than cold-formed steel, light gage steel or steel joist members.

Structure: A combination of materials assembled at a fixed location to give support or shelter, such as a building, framework, retaining wall, tent, reviewing stand, platform, bin, fence, sign, flagpole, recreational tramway, mast for radio antenna or the like. The word "structure" shall be construed, where the context requires, as though followed by the words, "or part or parts thereof."

Summer camps for children: Premises, operated solely between April and October of each year for recreational or other purposes, and hav-

ing residential facilities. The use of such accommodations for purposes of inspection, certification and inspection fees shall be considered as being similar to a dormitory in R-2 use group and subject to Article 4, Sections 435.2 through 435.6.

Supervised sprinkler system: A system in which all water supply, valves and accessory equipment are provided with electrical contact devices to transmit signals to an outside central supervisory station.

System: A combination of equipment and/or controls, accessories, interconnecting means, and terminal elements by which energy is transformed and delivered to desired areas so as to perform a special function, such as HVAC, service water heating, or illumination.

Task lighting: Illumination applied to an individual location, with local control of switching. Examples include desk lights, examining lights, and machine lights.

Technical Code Council: See Section 100.5.1.

Temperature difference equivalent, TD_{EQ} : Total heat flow through the structure caused by solar radiation and outside temperature.

Temporary signs: A sign constructed of cloth, fabric or other light temporary material with or without a structural frame intended for a limited period of display; including decoration displays for holidays or public demonstrations.

Terminal element: The means by which the transformed energy from a system is finally delivered; i.e., registers, diffusers, lighting fixtures, faucets, etc.

Theatre: A building or part thereof in which it is intended to make a business of the presentation of performances for the entertainment of spectators, which has a seating capacity of more than four hundred (400), with a stage which can be used for scenery and other appliances (see Section 208.1).

Thermal resistance, R : A measure of the ability to retard the flow of heat. The R value is the reciprocal of the heat transfer coefficient. $R = 1/U$.

Thermal transmittance overall, U_o or overall U_o : Overall (average) heat transmission of a gross area of the exterior building envelope, expressed in units of Btu per hour per square foot per degree F. The U_o value applies to the combined effect of the time rate of heat flows through the various parallel paths, such as windows, doors, and opaque construction areas, comprising the gross area of one or more exterior building components, such as walls, floors, or roof/ceiling.

Thermal transmittance, U: Coefficient of heat transmission (air to air) expressed in units of Btu per hour per square foot per degree F. It is the time rate of heat flow. The U value applies to combinations of different materials used in series along the heat flow path, single materials used in series along the heat flow path, single materials that comprise a building section, cavity air spaces, and surface air films on both sides of a building element.

Thermoplastic material: A solid plastic material which is capable of being repeatedly softened by increase of temperature and hardened by decrease of temperature.

Thermosetting material: A solid plastic material which is capable of being changed into a substantially non-reformable product when cured under the application of heat or pressure.

Thermostat: An instrument which measures changes in temperature, and controls devices(s) for maintaining a desired temperature.

Tile: A ceramic surface unit, usually relatively thin in relation to facial area, made from clay or a mixture of clay and other ceramic materials, called the body of the tile, having either "glazed" or "unglazed" face and fired above red heat in the course of manufacture to a temperature sufficiently high to produce specific physical properties and characteristics.

Travel trailer: A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis and designed to be used for temporary occupancy for travel, recreational or vacation use; with the manufacturer's permanent identification "Travel Trailer," thereon; and when factory equipped for the road, being of any length provided its gross weight does not exceed forty-five hundred (4500) pounds, or being of any weight provided its overall length does not exceed twenty-eight (28) feet.

Two-source system: An automatic sprinkler system which is supplied from a combination of any two (2) of the approved automatic sources of water supply, or from two (2) pressure tanks, or by direct connections of the municipal water supply on two (2) streets in which the water mains are separately valved.

Unitary cooling and heating equipment: One or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an evaporator or cooling coil, a compressor and condenser combination, and may include a heating function as well. Where such equipment is provided in more than one assembly, the separate assemblies shall be designed to be used together.

Unitary heat pump: One or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an indoor conditioning coil, compressor(s) and outdoor coil or refrigerant-to-water heat exchanger, including means to provide

both heating and cooling functions. It is designed to provide the functions of air-circulation, air cleaning, cooling, and heating with controlled temperature, and dehumidifying, and may optionally include the function of humidifying. When such equipment is provided in more than one assembly, the separate assemblies shall be designed to be used together.

Use group: The classification of a building or structure based on the purpose for which it is used as set forth in Sections 203.0 through 212.0.

Use (used): The purpose for which the building or structure is designed, used or intended to be used.

Vent: A conduit or passageway, vertical or nearly so, for conveying products of combustion to the outside atmosphere.

Type B and Type B-W: A gas venting system consisting of vent piping and fittings listed for use with a listed gas appliance.

Type L: A low temperature venting system, consisting of listing vent piping and fittings for use with oil-burning appliances listed for use with Type L vents, or with listed gas appliances.

Vent connector: The pipe used to connect an approved fuel-fired appliance to a chimney or vent.

Vent system: A continuous open passageway from the flue collar or draft hood of a fuel burning appliance to the outside atmosphere for the purpose of removing products of combustion.

Ventilation: The process of supplying air to, or removing air from, any space. Such air may or may not have been conditioned.

Ventilation air: That portion of supply air which comes from outdoors, plus any recirculated air that has been treated to maintain the desired quality of air within a designated space.

Vertical opening: An opening through a floor or roof.

Volatile flammables: A liquid that will emit a flammable vapor at a temperature of less than one-hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit, to be ascertained by any standard closed-cup instrument.

Wall

Apron wall: That portion of a skeleton wall below the sill of a window.

Bearing wall: A wall supporting any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Cavity wall: A wall built of masonry units or of plain concrete, or a combination of these materials, arranged to provide an air space with-

in the wall, and in which the inner and outer parts of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

Composite wall: A wall built of a combination of two (2) or more masonry units of different materials bonded together, one (1) forming the back-up and the other the facing elements.

Curtain wall: A non-bearing enclosure wall not supported at each story.

Division wall: A wall used to divide the floor area of a building or structure into separate parts for fire protection, for different uses, for restricted occupancy, or for other purposes specified in this code.

Faced wall: A wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert common action under load.

Hollow wall: A wall built of masonry units so arranged as to provide an air space within the wall, and in which the facing and backing of the wall are bonded together with masonry units.

Non-bearing wall: A wall which does not support vertical load other than its own weight.

Parapet wall: That part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

Retaining wall: A wall designed to resist the lateral displacement of soil or other material.

Skeleton or panel wall: A nonbearing wall supported by each story on a skeleton frame.

Spandrel wall: That portion of a skeleton wall above the head of a window or door.

Veneered wall: A wall having a facing of masonry or other weather-resisting noncombustible materials securely attached to the backing but not so bonded as to exert common action under load.

Wall sign: A sign which is painted on or attached directly to a fence or on the surface of masonry, concrete, frame or other approved building walls, and which extends not more than fifteen (15) inches from the face of the fence or wall.

Water spray fixed system: A system using water in a form having a predetermined pattern, particle size, velocity, and density discharged from specially designed nozzles or devices.

Width

Inner court: As applied to an inner court, means its least horizontal dimension.

Outer court: As applied to an outer court, means the shortest horizontal dimension measured in a direction substantially parallel with the principal open end of such court.

Winder: A step in a winding stairway.

Writing: The term shall be construed to include handwriting, type-writing, printing, photo-offset or any other form of reproduction in legible symbols or characters.

Written notice: A notification in writing delivered in person to the individual or parties intended, or delivered at, or sent by certified or registered mail to the last residential or business address of legal record.

Yard: An unoccupied open space other than a court.

Zone: A space or group of spaces within a building with heating and/or cooling requirements sufficiently similar so that comfort conditions can be maintained throughout by a single controlling device.

Zoning: The reservation of certain specified areas within a community or city for building and structures, or use of land, for certain purposes with other limitations such as height, lot coverage and other stipulated requirements.

SECTION 202.0 USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

202.1 General: All buildings and structures shall be classified with respect to use in one.(1) of the following use groups listed below.

1. Use group A assembly (see Section 203.0).
2. Use group B business (see Section 204.0).
3. Use group F factory and industrial (see Section 205.0).
4. Use group H high hazard (see Section 206.0).
5. Use group I institutional (see Section 207.0).
6. Use group M mercantile (see Section 208.0).
7. Use group R residential (see Section 209.0).
8. Use group S storage (see Section 210.0).
9. Use group T temporary and miscellaneous (see Section 211.0).

202.2 Fire grading of buildings: All buildings and structures shall be graded in accordance with the degree of fire hazard of their use in terms of hours and fractions of an hour and as regulated by Section 902.0.

202.3 New uses: The building official shall establish by approved rules the degree of hazard involved and the fire grading of any use not specifically provided for in this code.

SECTION 203.0 USE GROUP A, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

203.1 General: All buildings and structures, or parts thereof, shall be

classified in the assembly (A) use group which are used or designed for places of assembly as defined in this code.

203.2 Use group A-1, theatres

203.2.1 Use group A-1-A structures: This use group shall include all theatres and other buildings used primarily for theatrical or operatic performances and exhibitions, arranged with a raised stage, proscenium curtain, fixed or portable scenery loft, lights, motion picture booth, mechanical appliances or other theatrical accessories and equipment, and provided with fixed seats.

203.2.2 Use group A-1-B structures: This use group shall include all theatres without a stage and equipped with fixed seats used for motion picture performances.

203.3 Use group A-2 structures: This use group shall include all buildings and places of public assembly, without theatrical stage accessories, designed for use as dance halls, night clubs and for similar purposes including all rooms, lobbies and other spaces connected thereto with a common means of egress and entrance.

203.4 Use group A-3 structures: This use group shall include all buildings with or without an auditorium in which persons assemble for amusement, entertainment or recreation, and incidental motion picture, dramatic, theatrical or educational presentations, lectures, or other similar purposes without theatrical stage other than a raised platform; and principally used without permanent seating facilities, including art galleries, exhibition halls, museums, lecture halls, libraries, restaurants other than night clubs, and recreation centers; and buildings designed for other similar assembly purposes including passenger terminals.

203.5 Use group A-4 structures: This use group shall include all buildings used as churches, schools, colleges and for similar educational and religious puposes. (See Section 434.0, Day care centers.)

203.6 Use group A-5 structures: This use group shall include grandstands, bleachers, coliseums, stadiums, drive-in theatres, tents and similar structures for outdoor assembly use, and shall comply with the provisions of this code for special uses and occupancies (see Article 4).

203.7 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 203.7 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group A, assembly buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 203.7
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Places of public assembly 417.0 Public assembly other than theatres 418.0 Stadiums and grandstands 420.0 Drive-in motion picture theatres 421.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited areas 307.0 Unlimited area, school bldgs. 307.1.1 Unlimited area, indoor recreation 307.1.2
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Fire stopping 919.0 and 875.9 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Basement assembly uses 905.7.3 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0 Decorative material restrictions 923.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0

Table 203.7 (cont'd.)

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Means of egress: (continued)	Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0 Panic hardware 612.5.2 (also see Sections 417.0 and 418.0)
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Manual fire alarm systems 1217.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0 Inspection of hazardous uses 403.1
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Motion picture protection rooms:	Use and storage of flammable films 408.0 Projection rooms, construction 408.3
Stages and platforms:	Stage construction 417.7 Dressing rooms 417.8
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 204.0 USE GROUP B, BUSINESS BUILDINGS

204.1 General: All buildings and structures or parts thereof shall be classified in the business (B) use group which are used for the transaction of business for the rendering of professional services, or for other services that involve stocks of goods, wares or merchandise in limited quantities for use incidental to office uses or sample purposes; including among others offices, banks, civic administration activities, fire houses, police stations, professional services, testing and research laboratories, radio stations, telephone exchanges, motor fuel service stations and similar establishments.

204.2 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 204.2 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group B, business buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 204.2
BUSINESS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Motor fuel service stations 415.0 Open parking structures 429.0 High rise buildings 431.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited area buildings 307.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4

Table 204.2 (cont'd.)
BUSINESS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Fire-resistance: (continued)	Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fire-resistance of structural members 911.0 Fire-resistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Fire stopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Shipping areas 905.5 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0 Buildings with one exitway 609.3
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 431.0 and Article 12 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Automatic fire alarm systems 1216.0 Manual fire alarm systems 1217.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0

Table 204.2 (cont'd.)
BUSINESS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Light and ventilation: (continued)	Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 205.0 USE GROUP F, FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

205.1 General: All buildings and structures, or parts thereof, in which occupants are engaged in performing work or labor in fabricating, assembling or processing of products or materials, shall be classified in the factory and industrial (F) use group; including, among others, factories, assembling plants, industrial laboratories and all other industrial and manufacturing uses, except those involving highly combustibile, flammable or explosive products and materials of the high hazard use group (use group H).

205.2 List of factory and industrial uses: The processes and manufacturers listed in the following Table 205.2 shall be indicative of, and include, the uses permitted in use group F buildings.

Table 205.2
USE GROUP F, FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL USES

Bakeries	Ice plants
Boiler works	Leather and tanneries, excluding enameling or japanning
Breweries	Millwork and woodworking
Canneries, including food products	Sugar refineries
Condensed and powered milk manufacture	Tenant factories, excluding ladies' dresses and other high hazard uses.
Dry cleaning using other than volatile flammable liquids in cleaning or dyeing operations or other than classified in Table 206.3	Textile mills, including canvas, cotton cloth, bagging, burlap, carpets and rags
Electric light plants and power houses	Upholstery and manufacturing shops
Electrolytic reducing works	Water-pumping plants
Glass plants	

205.3 Special industrial uses: All buildings and structures designed to house low hazard industrial processes, including, among others, the production and distribution of electric, gas or steam power and rolling mills and foundries, requiring large areas and unusual heights to accommodate craneways or special machinery and equipment, shall be exempt from the height and area limitations of Table 305.

205.3.1 Construction: Buildings and structures for such special industrial uses shall comply with the requirements of Section 307.0, except as to height, and when constructed of noncombustible (Type 2C) construction may have balconies and mezzanine floors which do not exceed two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the area of the main floor in any one (1) tier.

205.3.2 Exterior walls: The exterior walls of buildings of such low hazard industrial uses shall be constructed of approved noncombustible and weather resisting materials, and, when located with a fire separation of less than thirty (30) feet from interior lot lines of any other building, shall be protected or constructed to provide a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours.

205.3.3 Fire protection systems: Special use industrial buildings as herein defined shall comply with the requirements of Article 12 for fire protection systems; except that the provisions of Section 307.0 for automatic fire suppression systems in unlimited area buildings may be waived by the building official when such installations would be detrimental or dangerous to the specific use and occupancy.

205.4 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 205.4 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group F, factory and industrial buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 205.4

FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited area buildings 307.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical Shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0

Table 205.4 (cont'd.)

FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Fire stopping 919.0 and 875.9 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0 Special permits 404.0 Paint spraying 411.0 Dry cleaning establishments 412.0

Table 205.4 (cont'd.)

FACTORY AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0 Drying rooms 1106.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 206.0 USE GROUP H, HIGH HAZARD BUILDINGS

206.1 General: All buildings and structures, or parts thereof, shall be classified in the high hazard (H) use group which are used for the storage, manufacture or processing of highly combustible or explosive products or materials, which are likely to burn with extreme rapidity, or which may produce poisonous fumes or explosions; for storage or manufacturing which involves highly corrosive, toxic or noxious alkalies, acids or other liquids or chemicals producing flame, fume, poisonous, irritant or corrosive gases; and for the storage or processing of any materials producing explosive mixtures of dust, or which result in the division of matter into fine particles subject to spontaneous ignition.

206.2 List of high hazard uses: The processes, materials and manufactures listed in the following Table 206.2 are indicative of and shall be included among high hazard uses.

Table 206.2

USE GROUP H, HIGH HAZARD USES

Acetylene gas and gases under pressure of fifteen (15) pounds or more and in quantities of greater than twenty-five hundred (2500) cubic feet; including hydrogen, illuminating, natural, ammonia, chlorine, phosgene, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, methyl oxide and all gases subject to explosion, fume or toxic hazard	Artificial flowers and synthetic leather manufacture
Ammunition, explosives and fireworks manufacture	Celluloid and celluloid products
	Cereal, feed, flour and grist mills
	Cotton batting and cotton waste processes
	Cotton dressmaking
	Dry cleaning establishments using or storing more than three (3) gallons of gasoline or other hazardous liquids with a flash point under one hundred (100) degrees F., or more

Table 206.2 (cont'd.)
USE GROUP H, HIGH HAZARD USES

than sixty (60) gallons of volatile flammable liquids with flash point between one hundred (100) and one hundred and forty (140) degrees F., in a closed-cup tester (ASTM D56).	Paint and varnish manufacture
Feather renovating	Paint spraying or dipping
Fruit ripening processes	Petroleum manufacture
Grain elevators	Processing of paper or cardboard in loose form
Hydrogenation processes	Pyroxylin products manufacture and storage
Industries employing solids or substances which ignite or produce flammable gases on contact with water	Rag sorting and storage
Kerosene, fuel, lubricating, or any oil storage with a flash point under two hundred (200) degrees F.	Refrigerating systems using high hazard refrigerants as defined in the mechanical code
Match manufacture or storage	Shoddy mills
Metal enameling or japanning	Shoe polish manufacture
Nitro-cellulose film exchanges and laboratories	Smoke houses (industrial)
	Straw goods manufacture or broom corn storage
	Sugar and starch pulverizing mills
	Tar, pitch or resin processing
	Tanneries with enameling or japanning
	Tire storage warehouse
	Waste paper sorting, shredding, storage or baling

206.3 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 206.3 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group H, high hazard buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 206.3
HIGH HAZARD BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Special high hazards 400.3
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fire-resistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0

Table 206.3 (cont'd.)

HIGH HAZARD BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Fire resistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fire resistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant-treated wood 903.6 Fire resistance of structural members 911.0 Fire resistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 and 875.9 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Exterior exitway stairway 619.0 Slidescapes 622.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0 Explosion hazards 401.0 Volatile flammables 402.0 Outside aboveground storage 402.2.2 Inspection of hazardous uses 403.1 Special permits 404.0

Table 206.3 (cont'd.)

HIGH HAZARD BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Hazardous area: (continued)	Combustible dusts, grain processing and storage 410.0 Combustible fibers, construction requirements 409.2 Paint spraying 411.0 Dry cleaning establishments 412.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 207.0 USE GROUP I, INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

207.1 General: All buildings and structures, or parts thereof, shall be classified in the institutional (I) use group in which people suffering from physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes, or in which the liberty of the inmates is restricted.

207.2 Use group I-1: This use group shall include all buildings designed for the detention of people under restraint, including, among others, jails, prisons, reformatories, insane asylums and similar uses.

207.3 Use group I-2: This use group shall include all buildings used for housing people suffering from physical limitations because of health or age, including, among others, day nurseries, hospitals, sanitariums, clinics, infirmaries, orphanages, and homes for aged and infirm. (See Section 434.0, Day care centers.)

207.4 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 207.4 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group I, institutional buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 207.4
INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited area buildings 307.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0

Table 207.4 (cont'd.)

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Means of egress: (continued)	Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Slidescapes 622.0 Revolving doors 613.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Fire emergency ventilating system 519.0 Automatic fire alarm systems 1216.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 208.0 USE GROUP M, MERCANTILE BUILDINGS

208.1 General: All buildings and structures or parts thereof shall be classified in the mercantile (M) use group which are used for display and sales purposes involving stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public; including, among others, retail stores, shops and salesrooms and markets. Highly combustible goods, such as merchandise made of pyroxylin products, shall be limited to small quantities that do not constitute a high hazard; and if not so limited, the construction shall comply with the requirements of the

high hazard use group as required by the provisions of Article 4 and Tables 214 and 305.

208.2 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 208.2 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group M, mercantile buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 208.2
MERCANTILE BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Tents and air supported structures 422.0 Radio and television towers 426.0 Radio and television antennae 427.0 Open parking structures 429.0 Covered malls 432.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited area buildings 307.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Retail business use 905.6.3 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0

Table 208.2 (cont'd.)
MERCANTILE BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Fireresistance: (continued)	Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Packing and shipping rooms 905.4 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	(also see section 432.0) Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0 Business and work rooms 509.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0

Table 208.2 (cont'd.)

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 209.0 USE GROUP R, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

209.1 General: All buildings and structures or parts thereof shall be classified in the residential (R) use group in which families or households live, or in which sleeping accommodations are provided for individuals with or without dining facilities, excluding those that are classified as institutional buildings.

209.2 Use group R-1 structures: This use group shall include all hotel and motel buildings, and dormitory buildings arranged for the shelter and sleeping accommodation of more than twenty (20) individuals.

209.3 Use group R-2 structures: This use group shall include all multiple-family dwellings having more than two (2) dwelling units; and shall also include all dormitories, boarding and lodging houses arranged for shelter and sleeping accommodation by more than three (3) and not more than twenty (20) individuals.

209.4 Use group R-3 structures: This use group shall include all buildings arranged for the use of one- or two-family dwelling units including not more than three (3) lodgers or boarders per family.

209.5 Use group R-4 structures: This use group shall include all detached one- or two-family dwellings not more than three (3) stories in height, and their accessory structures as indicated in Article 21, One- and two-Family Dwelling. All such structures may be designed in accordance with the One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code or in accordance with the requirements of this code for a use group R-3 structure.

209.6 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 209.6 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group R, residential buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 209.6
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Motels 425.0 High rise buildings 431.0 Mobile units 424.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Private garages 413.0 Lot line separation 303.2 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions with fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0

Table 209.6 (cont'd.)

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Means of egress: (continued)	Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Smokeproof enclosures 618.0 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0 Buildings with one exitway 609.3
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 431.0 and Article 12 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Fire emergency ventilating system 519.0 Automatic fire alarm systems 1216.0 Manual fire alarm systems 1217.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0 Incinerator 1008.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the handicapped and aged	Section 315.0
Sound transmission control:	Section 522.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 210.0 USE GROUP S, STORAGE BUILDINGS

210.1 General: All buildings and structures or parts thereof shall be classified in the storage (S) use group which are used primarily for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise, except those that involve highly

combustible or explosive products or materials; including, among others, warehouses, storehouses and freight depots.

210.2 List of moderate hazard uses: Buildings used for the storage of moderate hazard contents are likely to burn with moderate rapidity, but which do not produce either poisonous gases, fumes or explosives, including, among others, the materials listed in the following Table 210.2, shall be classified in the S-1 storage use group.

Table 210.2

USE GROUP S-1 STORAGE USES, MODERATE HAZARD

Bags, cloth, burlap and paper	Linoleum
Bamboo and rattan	Livestock shelters
Baskets	Lumber yards
Belting, canvas and leather	Motor vehicle repair shops
Books and paper in rolls or packs	Petroleum warehouses for storage of lubricating oils with a flash point of three hundred (300) degrees F. or higher (see Section 905.3.)
Boots and shoes	Photo-engraving
Buttons, including cloth-covered, pearl or bone	Public garages (Group 1) and stables
Cardboard and cardboard boxes	Silk
Clothing, woolen wearing apparel	Soap
Cordage	Sugar
Furniture	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff
Furs	Upholstering and mattress manufacturing
Glue, mucilage, paste and size	Wax candles
Horn and combs, other than celluloid	
Leather enameling or japanning	

210.3 List of low hazard uses: Buildings used for the storage of non-combustibility materials, and of low hazard wares that do not ordinarily burn rapidly, shall be classified in the S-2 storage use group unless herein otherwise classified, including, among others, the materials listed in the following Table 210.3.

Table 210.3

USE GROUP S-2 STORAGE USES, LOW HAZARD

Asbestos	Ivory
Chalk and crayons	Metals
Food products	Porcelain and pottery
Glass	Talc and soapstones

210.4 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 210.4 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group S, storage buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all, of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 210.4
STORAGE BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Historic buildings 436.0 Motor vehicle repair shops 416.0 Open parking structures 429.0
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Unlimited area buildings 307.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Public garages 414.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0 Grade floor protection 905.7
Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0

Table 210.4 (cont'd.)
STORAGE BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Means of egress: (continued)	Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0 Supervision 1218.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Segregation of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0 Pyroxylin plastics 407.0 Outside aboveground storage 402.2.2 Inspection of hazardous uses 403.1 Special permits 404.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0 Drying rooms 1106.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15
Provisions for the physically handicapped and aged:	Section 315.0
Energy conservation:	Article 20

SECTION 211.0 USE GROUP T, TEMPORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS USES

211.1 General: Structures and buildings of a temporary character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific use group shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to meet the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their use. Miscellaneous uses shall include all accessory buildings and structures used as private garages, sheds, fences and similar purposes.

211.2 Regulations guide: The following listing contained in Table 211.2 is a guide to the principal requirements of this code applicable to use group T, temporary and miscellaneous buildings. They are not necessarily the only, nor all of the provisions with which compliance is required. Omission of reference to any provision shall not nullify any requirement of this code, nor exempt any structure from such requirement.

Table 211.2

TEMPORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Types of construction:	Construction classification 214.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Temporary structures 314.0 Tents and air supported structures 422.0 Builders shanties and reviewing stands 302.4 Signs Article 14
Allowable area:	General area limitations 305.0 Area exceptions 306.0 Subdivision of attic spaces 875.9 Temporary projections 312.0
Allowable height:	General height limitations 305.0 Height exceptions 308.0 Bins, tanks and towers 302.5 Storm enclosures 302.3
Fire separations:	Fire walls and party walls 907.0 Fire separation walls 909.0 Elevator opening protectives Article 16 Automatic fire doors and dampers 903.0 Mixed use and occupancy 213.0 Vertical shafts 910.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0
Exterior wall protection:	Exterior walls 906.0 Exterior opening protectives 914.0 Glazing of unprotected openings 1902.0
Fire limit requirements:	Restrictions within fire limits 302.0 Restrictions outside fire limits 303.0 Roof structures 925.0
Fireresistance:	Fire hazard classification 902.0 Fireresistance tests 903.0 Roof coverings 903.3 Opening protectives 903.4 Fire-retardant treated wood 903.6 Fireresistance of structural members 911.0 Fireresistance rated floor/roof assemblies 912.0 Roof construction 913.0 Fire windows and shutters 916.0 Firestopping 919.0 Balconies 924.0 Roof structures 925.0 Roof coverings 926.0 Refuse vaults, enclosure requirements 1108.0

Table 211.2 (cont'd.)

TEMPORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS GUIDE

Interior finish:	Interior finish and trim 920.0 Application of interior finish 921.0 Flame resistance tests 904.0
Means of egress:	Occupancy load 606.0 Location 607.0 Capacity 608.0 Number of exitways 609.0 Exitway access corridors 610.0 Grade passageways 611.0 Means of egress doorways 612.0 Horizontal exits 614.0 Interior exitway stairways 616.0 Access to roof 617.0 Exit signs 623.0 Means of egress lighting 624.0 Elevator, exitway restrictions Article 16 Exterior exitway stairways 619.0
Fire protection systems:	Water sprinkler systems 1204.0 Fire suppression systems 1202.0 Standpipe systems 1211.0 Fire department connections 1213.0 Water supply 1214.0
Vertical openings:	Shafts 515.0 Firestopping 919.0 Vertical shafts and hoistways 910.0 Hoistway enclosures and venting Article 16 Fire ventilation of open wells 520.0
Hazardous area:	Boiler and equipment rooms 400.6 Refrigeration of storage space 400.8 Existing buildings 405.0
Light and ventilation:	Bath and toilet rooms 512.0 Required fresh air supply 514.0 Ventilation of shafts 515.0 Artificial light and ventilation 504.0 Natural light and ventilation 506.0 Air-conditioning, refrigeration and mechanical ventilation (see mechanical code listed in Appendix B) Skylights 1905.0
Sanitation:	Plumbing and drainage Article 17 Termite protection 874.0 Plumbing and water connections 1807.0
Electrical wiring:	Article 15

SECTION 212.0 DOUBTFUL USE CLASSIFICATION

212.1 General: When a building or structure is proposed for a use not specifically provided for in this code or the classification of which is doubtful, such building or structure shall be included in the use group which it most nearly resembles in respect to the existing or proposed life and fire hazard, and it shall be so classified by the building official.

SECTION 213.0 MIXED USE AND OCCUPANCY

213.1 Two or more uses: When a building is occupied for two (2) or more uses, not included in the same use group, one (1) of the following shall apply.

1. The provisions of the code applying to each use shall apply to such parts of the building as come within that use group; and if there are conflicting provisions the requirements securing the greater public safety shall apply to the entire building; or,
2. the mixed uses shall be completely separated, both horizontally and vertically, by fire separation walls and floor-ceiling assemblies having a fireresistance rating corresponding to the highest fire grading prescribed in Table 902 for the separate uses. Each part of the building shall be separately classified to use. The most restrictive height and area limitations in this code for the mixed uses shall apply to the entire building, or except as otherwise provided for in this code; or,
3. the mixed uses shall be completely separated by fire walls having a fireresistance rating corresponding to the highest fire grading prescribed in Table 902 for the separate uses. Each use group shall then comply with the provisions of this code applicable to that group.

213.2 Incidental uses: Where the higher hazard use is supplemental to the main use of the building and the area devoted to such use is constructed and segregated by fireresistance rated construction as required in Article 4, the building shall be classified according to the main use.

SECTION 214.0 CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION

214.1 General: All buildings and structures erected or to be erected, altered or extended in height or area shall be classified in any one (1) or in a combination of the four (4) construction types herein defined:

1. Type 1, fireproof construction;
2. Type 2, noncombustible construction;
3. Type 3, exterior masonry wall construction; and
4. Type 4, frame construction.

214.2 False designation: A building shall not be designated a given type of construction unless it conforms to the minimum requirements for that type; and it shall be unlawful to post, or use, or designate, or advertise a building as of a given type of construction unless it complies with the minimum code requirements for that type.

214.3 Minimum requirements: When a superior type of construction is used in preference to the minimum herein required for any special use, nothing in this code shall be construed to require full compliance with the specifications for the higher type; but the designated construction classification of the building shall be that of the lesser requirement, un-

less all the requirements for the higher type are fulfilled.

Note: Table 214 appears at the end of this article.

SECTION 215.0 TYPE 1, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

215.1 General: Buildings and structures of fireproof construction are those in which the walls, partitions, structural elements, floors, ceilings, and roofs, and the exitways are constructed and protected with approved noncombustible materials to afford the fireresistance rating specified in Table 214, except as otherwise specifically regulated by the provisions of Article 9. Fireproof buildings shall be further classified as Types 1A and 1B. Fire-retardant treated wood may be used as specified in Table 214 and Section 903.6.

SECTION 216.0 TYPE 2, NONCOMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION

216.1 General: Buildings and structures of noncombustible construction are those in which the walls, partitions, structural elements, floors, ceilings, roofs, and the exitways are constructed of approved noncombustible materials meeting the fireresistance rating requirements specified in Table 214, except as modified by the fire limit restrictions of Article 3, and as further regulated in Article 9. Noncombustible buildings shall be further classified as Types 2A, 2B, and 2C. Fire-retardant treated wood may be used as specified in Table 214 and Section 903.6.

SECTION 217.0 TYPE 3, EXTERIOR MASONRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

217.1 General: Buildings and structures of exterior masonry wall construction are those in which the exterior, fire and party walls are constructed of masonry or other approved noncombustible materials, of the required fireresistance rating and structural properties; and the floors, roofs, and interior framing are wholly or partly of wood or of metal or other approved construction; the fire and party walls are ground supported; except that girders and their supports carrying walls of masonry shall be protected to afford the same degree of fireresistance rating of the walls supported thereon; and all structural elements have the required fireresistance rating specified in Table 214.

217.2 Type 3A: Buildings and structures of heavy timber construction are those in which fireresistance rating is attained by placing limitations on the minimum sizes of wood structural members and on minimum thickness and composition of wood floors and roofs; by the avoidance, or by the proper protection by firestopping or other acceptable means, of concealed spaces under floors and roofs; by the use of approved fastenings, construction details, and adhesives for structural members; and by providing the required degree of fireresistance rating in exterior and interior walls (see Section 853.0 for construction details).

217.2.1 Columns: Wood columns may be sawn or glued laminated and shall be not less than eight (8) inches, nominal, in any dimension when supporting floor loads and not less than six (6) inches, nominal, in width and not less than eight (8) inches, nominal, in depth when supporting roof and ceiling loads only.

217.2.2 Floor framing: Beams and girders of wood may be sawn or glued laminated and shall be not less than six (6) inches, nominal, in width and not less than ten (10) inches, nominal, in depth. Framed or glued laminated arches which spring from the floor line and support floor loads shall be not less than eight (8) inches, nominal, in any dimension. Framed timber trusses supporting floor loads shall have members of not less than eight (8) inches, nominal, in any dimension.

217.2.3 Roof framing: Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction which spring from the floor line or from grade and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than six (6) inches, nominal, in width and not less than eight (8) inches, nominal, in depth for the lower half of the height and not less than six (6) inches, nominal, in depth for the upper half. Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction which spring from the top of walls or wall abutments, framed timber trusses, and other roof framing which do not support floor loads, shall have members not less than four (4) inches, nominal, in width and not less than six (6) inches, nominal, in depth. Spaced members may be composed of two (2) or more pieces not less than three (3) inches, nominal, in thickness when blocked solidly throughout their intervening spaces or when such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate of not less than two (2) inches, nominal in thickness, secured to the underside of the members. Splice plates shall be not less than three (3) inches, nominal, in thickness. When protected by approved automatic sprinklers under the roof deck, framing members shall be not less than three (3) inches, nominal, in width.

217.2.4 Flooring: Floors shall be without concealed spaces and shall be of sawn or glued laminated plank, splined, or tongue-and-groove, of not less than three (3) inches, nominal, in thickness covered with one (1) inch, nominal, dimension tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch plywood, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch particle board; or of planks not less than four (4) inches, nominal, in width, set on edge close together and well spiked, and covered with one (1) inch, nominal, dimension flooring, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch plywood, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch particle board.

217.2.5 Roof decking: Roofs shall be without concealed spaces and roof decks shall be sawn or glued laminated, splined or tongue-and-groove plank, not less than two (2) inches, nominal, in thickness, one and one-eighth ($1\frac{1}{8}$) inches thick interior plywood (exterior glue), or of planks not less than three (3) inches, nominal, in width, set on edge close to-

Table 214
FIRERESISTANCE RATINGS OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS (IN HOURS)

Structural element Note a	Type of construction										Section 214.0	
	Type 1 Section 215.0		Type 2 Section 216.0		Type 3 Section 217.0		Type 4 Section 218.0		Type 5 Section 219.0		Type 6 Section 220.0	
	Fireproof		Noncombustible		Exterior masonry walls		Frame		Frame		Frame	
	1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	Heavy timbers (mill)	Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected
Exterior walls (Section 906.0 and Note b)	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	4A	4B
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	4	3	2	1½	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	Noted
	2	2	1½	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	Noted
Fire separation of 30' or more	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	2	2	1½	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	1½	1½	1	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1½	1½	1	0		
Fire separation of 6' or more but less than 11'	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	1½	1½	1	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1½	1½	1	0		
Fire separation of 11' or more but less than 30'	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0		
	1½	1½	1	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1½	1½	1	0		
Fire walls and party walls (Section 907.0)	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire resistance rating corresponding to fire grading of use group—(See Table 902.)												
Fire separation assemblies (Note e)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Fire enclosure of exitways, exitway hallways and stairways (Section 909.0 and Note f)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shafts (other than exitways), elevator hoistways (Section 910.0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exitway access corridors (Note j)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vertical separation of tenant spaces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 214 (cont'd.)

FIRERESISTANCE RATINGS OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS (IN HOURS)

7	Dwelling unit separations (Note k)	1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1									
		Note h									
	Other non-bearing partitions	0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0									
		Note h									
8	Supporting more than one floor	4	3	2	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1	0	1	1
	Supporting one floor only	3	2	1½	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1	0	1	0
	Supporting a roof only	3	2	1½	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1	0	1	0
9	Structural members supporting wall (Section 911.0)	3	2	1½	1	0	1	Not less than fire-resistance rating of wall supported	1	0	1
		3	2	1½	1	0	1	Not less than fire-resistance rating of wall supported	1	0	1
10	Floor construction including beams (Section 912.0 and Note g)	3	2	1½	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1	0	1	0
		2	1½	1	1	0	See Sec. 217.0	1	0	1	0
11	Roof construction including beams, trusses and framing arches and roof deck (Section 912.0 and Notes g and i)	1	1	1	0	0	See Sec. 217.0	0	0	1	0
		0	0	0	0	0	See Sec. 217.0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	See Sec. 217.0	0	0	0	0

Notes applicable to Table 214

Note a. For special high hazard uses involving a higher degree of fire severity and higher concentration of combustible contents, the fire-resistance rating requirements for structural elements shall be increased accordingly (see Section 400.3).

Note b. The fire separation or fire exposure in feet as herein limited applies to the distance measured from the building face to the closest interior lot line, the center line of a street or public space or an imaginary line between two (2) buildings on the same property.

Note c. Protected exteriors shall be required within the fire limits in Type 2 construction as follows: high hazard uses, two (2) hour fire-resistance with fire separation up to eleven (11) feet.

Note d. See Section 303.2.

Note e. See Sections 213.0, 909.0 and 912.0.

Note f. In all buildings of Types 3 or 4 construction, the stairways and their enclosures may be constructed of wood or other approved materials of similar characteristics and of adequate strength. Exitways may be enclosed in one (1) hour fire-resistance rated construction in buildings three (3) stories or less in height.

Note g. In Type 3A construction, members which are of material other than heavy timber shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than one (1) hour (see Section 853.2).

Note h. Fire-Retardant Treated Wood, complying with Section 903.6.1, may be used as provided in Section 903.6.2.

Note i. Where the omission of fire protection from roof trusses, roof framing and decking is permitted, the horizontal or sloping roofs in Type 1 and Type 2 buildings, immediately above such members, shall be constructed of noncombustible materials of the required strength without a specified fire-resistance rating, or of mill type construction in buildings not over five (5) stories or sixty-five (65) feet in height (see Section 913.3).

Note j. Exitway access corridors serving thirty (30) or less occupants may have a zero (0) fire-resistance rating (see Section 610.4).

Note k. Separation of all dwelling units shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than one (1) hour.

Note l. Interior bearing walls shall meet the requirements of Section 909.0 if serving a fire separation function.

Note m. Buildings of H (high hazard), S-1 (moderate hazard storage) or M (mercantile) occupancies when of Type 1 or 2A construction shall have not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance rated roof construction (see Section 913.2). One (1) story buildings are exempted.

gether and laid as required for floors. Other types of decking may be used if providing equivalent fireresistance rating and structural properties.

217.2.6 Bearing walls: Bearing portions of exterior and interior walls shall be of approved noncombustible material and shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours.

217.2.7 Non-bearing walls: Non-bearing portions of exterior walls shall be of approved noncombustible materials, except as otherwise noted and where a horizontal separation of less than twenty (20) feet is provided, nonbearing exterior walls shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours. Where a horizontal separation of twenty (20) feet to thirty (30) feet is provided, non-bearing exterior walls shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour. Where a horizontal separation of thirty (30) feet or more is provided, fireresistance rating is not required. Where a horizontal separation of twenty (20) feet or more is provided, wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes may be used externally.

217.3 Type 3B: Structures of Type 3B (ordinary protected) shall include all exterior masonry wall buildings in which the interior structural elements are wholly or partly of fire-protected wood of not less than two (2) inch nominal thickness, or of other approved protected combustible materials, or of metal protected and insulated to afford the fireresistance rating specified in Table 214.

217.4 Type 3C: Structures of Type 3C (ordinary unprotected) construction shall include all exterior masonry wall buildings in which the interior structural members are of wood of not less than two (2) inch nominal thickness or consist of other combustible or noncombustible materials with protection of less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating.

SECTION 218.0 TYPE 4, FRAME CONSTRUCTION

218.1 General: Buildings and structures of frame construction are those in which the exterior walls, bearing walls, partitions, floor and roof construction are constructed wholly or partly of wood stud and joist assemblies with a minimum nominal dimension of two (2) inches, or of other approved combustible materials; with firestopping at all vertical and horizontal draft openings as regulated in Section 875.0, and in which the structural elements have the required fireresistance ratings specified in Table 214. Frame buildings shall be further classified as Types 4A and 4B according to Table 214.

Article 3

GENERAL BUILDING LIMITATIONS

SECTION 300.0 GENERAL

300.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the division of the municipalities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into fire limits and the general limitations of height and area of all buildings hereafter erected, and additions to existing buildings hereafter enlarged as affected by the fire and life hazard incident to type of construction, use group, density of development, exterior exposure and accessibility of buildings and structures to fire-fighting facilities and equipment.

SECTION 301.0 FIRE LIMITS

301.1 Fire limits: For the purpose of control of use and construction of buildings, the building official may establish designated fire limits and outside fire limits under the legal procedure of the municipalities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for creating and establishing fire limits.

301.2 Outside fire limits: All other areas not included in the fire limits shall be designated as outside fire limits.

301.3 Changes in fire limits: Any changes in the boundaries of fire limits shall be established by the local municipality.

301.4 Buildings on fire limit boundary: If a building or structure is partially located in a fire limit, the provisions of the fire limit shall apply.

SECTION 302.0 RESTRICTIONS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS

302.1 General: All buildings and structures, and all additions to existing buildings and structures, hereafter erected within the boundaries of the fire limits shall be of fireproof (Type 1), protected noncombustible (Types 2A and 2B), heavy timber (Type 3A), or ordinary protected (Type 3B), construction as defined in Article 2 and regulated in Table 214; and shall be constructed within the height and area limitations of

Table 305 except as herein provided. Open parking structures may be constructed as permitted under Section 429.0.

302.2 Type 2C, 3C and 4A construction permitted: Buildings and structures, and additions to existing buildings and structures, hereafter erected within the fire limits may be of unprotected noncombustible (Type 2C), ordinary unprotected (Type 3C) or protected frame (Type 4A) construction as defined in Article 2 and regulated in Tables 214 and 305 when constructed and located in accordance with the requirements of Table 302.

Table 302
EXTERIOR WALL FIRERESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS

Width of fire separation adjacent to exterior wall	Fireresistance rating of exterior wall ¹ or barrier	Fireresistance rating of exterior opening protectives	Classification minimum of roof covering
On lot lines or less than 3 ft. therefrom or from any building	4 hour	Not permitted	B
More than 3 ft. but less than 6 ft.	3 hour	3 hour	B
6 ft. or more but less than 11 ft.	2 hour	1½ hour	B
11 ft. or more but less than 30 ft.	1 hour	¾ hour	B
30 ft. or more	0 hour	0 hour	C

*Not less than that required by Table 214.
Note 1. The exterior wall or barrier shall extend to the height of the building and be so constructed that it will remain structurally in place for the duration of time indicated by the required fire resistance rating. When the exterior wall or barrier is adjacent to a flat roof, it shall be constructed with a parapet.
Note 2. Fences of Type 4 construction up to six (6) feet in height are allowed without permit; however, fences of Type 4 construction over six (6) feet in height are not allowed in the fire limits.
Note 3. Roof decking and roof fencing within the fire limits shall be of noncombustible construction or of exterior fire-retardant lumber complying with Section 903.6.2. Roof fences shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
Note 4. Fireresistance of exterior wall for 2C and 3C (Type 4) construction to comply with Table 214.

302.3 Storm enclosures: Storm enclosures may be erected of frame (Type 4) construction not more than ten (10) feet in height and not more than three (3) feet wider than the entrance doors which they serve, provided they do not project more than six (6) feet beyond the building line.

302.4 Accessory buildings

302.4.1 Outbuildings and parking lot offices: Outbuildings and parking lot offices not more than ten (10) feet in height and one hundred (100) square feet in area may be erected of frame (Type 4) construction when accessory to one- or two-family dwellings on the same lot or ac-

cessory to a lot approved for motor vehicle parking, when located not less than six (6) feet from the lot line or any other building.

302.4.2 Greenhouses: Greenhouses and similar structures may be erected of frame (Type 4) construction when accessory to a one- or two-family dwelling on the same lot and when located not less than six (6) feet from interior lot lines or any building.

302.4.3 Sheds: Sheds open on the long side not more than fifteen (15) feet in height nor more than five hundred (500) square feet in area may be erected of frame (Type 4) construction when located not less than six (6) feet from the lot lines.

302.4.4 Builders' shanties and reviewing stands: Temporary builders' shanties erected in connection with approved building operations, platforms, reviewing stands, and other similar miscellaneous structures may be erected of frame (Type 4) construction for a limited period of time as approved by the building official.

302.4.5 Garages: Garages of Type 4 construction are not allowed within the fire limits.

302.5 Bins, tanks, towers and roof structures

302.5.1 Timber construction: Coal and material bins, water towers, tank structures and trestles may be erected of mill type heavy timber construction with dimensions not less than required for Type 3A construction, not over thirty-five (35) feet in height, when located thirty (30) feet from the interior lot lines or any building, except when located on lot lines along a railroad right of way or waterfront.

302.5.2 Erection on buildings: Aerial supports not more than twelve (12) feet in height, water tanks and flag poles may be erected of wood on buildings not more than three (3) stories nor more than forty (40) feet in height, and drip bars in cooling towers may be constructed of wood.

302.6 Motor fuel service stations: Gasoline service stations, and structures of similar business uses, not including high hazard (H) uses, may be erected of unprotected noncombustible (Type 2C) construction within the height and area limits of use group B of Table 305, provided they are located not less than eleven (11) feet from the lot line or any building.

302.7 Bus and passenger terminals: Roofs over parking lots, bus and passenger terminals may be erected one (1) story and not over twenty (20) feet in height and not more than eleven thousand (11,000) square feet in area of noncombustible (Type 2C) construction or of heavy timber mill (Type 3A) construction.

302.8 Store fronts: Wood veneers of one (1) inch nominal thickness or exterior grade plywood not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch thick may be used on store fronts when facing public streets; provided the veneer

does not exceed one (1) story in height and is applied to noncombustible backing or is furred not to exceed one and five-eighths ($1\frac{5}{8}$) inch and fire-stopped in accordance with Sections 875.0 and 912.0. Where all wood veneers comply with Section 903.6.2 for exterior use, the height may be increased to two (2) stories.

SECTION 303.0 RESTRICTIONS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS

303.1 General: Outside the fire limits, all types of construction except as herein specifically prohibited, or for which special approval is required in connection with high hazard uses and occupancies in Article 4, shall be permitted within the height and area limitations of Table 305.

303.2 Lot line separation: In frame construction, an exterior wall erected less than six (6) feet from its adjacent lot line shall be of one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction, including opening protectives, except store front and window and door openings in one- and two-family dwellings. Exterior walls of Type 4 frame construction shall not have openings of any type when located three (3) feet or less from interior lot lines.

303.3 Roof coverings: Roof coverings shall conform to the fireresistive requirements for Class A, B, C or non-rated roofings complying with the provisions of Sections 903.0 and 926.0.

SECTION 304.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

304.1 Alterations

304.1.1 Limitations: These provisions shall not be deemed to prohibit alterations within the limitations of Section 106.0, provided an unlawful change of use is not involved.

304.1.2 Minor changes: Changes, alterations or repairs to the interior of a building and to the front facing a street or other public space may be permitted, provided such changes, in the opinion of the building official, do not increase the size or the fire hazard of the building, or endanger the public safety, and are not specifically prohibited by this code.

304.1.3 Existing projections: A change or enlargement shall not be made to an existing part of a building now projecting beyond the street lot line or building line where such is established by law, except in conformity to the provisions of Section 310.0 governing new construction.

304.2 Increase in height and area: It shall be unlawful to increase the height or area of an existing building or structure, unless it is of a type of construction permitted for new buildings of the increased height and area, and of a use group within the fire limit in which it is located and as regulated by Table 305.

SECTION 305.0 GENERAL AREA AND HEIGHT LIMITATIONS

305.1 General: The areas and heights of all buildings and structures between exterior walls, or between exterior walls and fire walls, shall be governed by the type of construction and the use group classification as defined in Article 2 and shall not exceed the limits fixed in Table 305, except as these may be specifically modified by other provisions of this article and Article 4.

305.2 Area limit: The area limitations specified in Table 305 shall apply to all buildings fronting on a street, or public space not less than thirty (30) feet in width accessible to a public street.

305.3 Height limit: The height in feet and number of stories specified in Table 305 shall apply to all buildings and to all separate parts of a building enclosed within lawful fire walls complying with the provisions of Article 9.

305.4 Multi-story buildings: Buildings two (2) stories in height may be built to the same area limits provided in Table 305 for one (1) story buildings. In buildings over two (2) stories in height, the area limits of Table 305 for one (1) story buildings shall be reduced as specified in the following Table 305.4.

Table 305.4
PER CENT REDUCTION OF AREA LIMITS

No. of stories	Type of construction		
	1A & 1B	2A	2B, 2C, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B
1	None	None	None
2	None	None	None
3	None	5%	20%
4	None	10%	20%
5	None	15%	30%
6	None	20%	40%
7	None	25%	50%
8	None	30%	60%
9	None	35%	70%
10	None	40%	80%

SECTION 306.0 AREA EXCEPTIONS

306.1 General: The provisions of this section shall modify the area limits of Table 305 as herein specified.

306.2 Street frontage increase: When a building or structure has more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the building perimeter fronting on a street or other unoccupied space not less than thirty (30) feet in width accessible from a street by a posted fire lane not less than eighteen (18) feet in width, the tabular areas may be increased two (2) per cent for each one (1) per cent of such excess frontage.

Table 305

HEIGHT AND AREA LIMITATIONS OF BUILDINGS

Height limitations of buildings (shown in upper figure as stories and feet above grade), and area limitations of one- or two-story buildings facing on one street or public space not less than 30 feet wide (shown in lower figure as area in square feet per floor). See Note a.

N.P.—Not permitted
Unlimited

Use group			Type of construction									
			Type 1		Type 2			Type 3			Type 4	
			Fireproof Note b		Noncombustible			Exterior masonry walls			Frame	
					Protected		Unpro- tected	(H.T.) Mill	Ordinary joisted		Pro- tected	Unpro- tected
									Pro- tected	Unpro- tected		
			Note a		1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B
A-1-A	Assembly, theatres	With stage and scenery		6 St. 75' 14,400	4 St. 50' 11,400	2 St. 30' 7,500	1 St. 20' 4,800	2 St. 30' 7,200	2 St. 30' 6,600	1 St. 20' 4,800	1 St. 20' 5,100	N.P.
		Without stage (motion picture theatres)			5 St. 65' 19,950	3 St. 40' 13,125	2 St. 30' 8,400	3 St. 40' 12,600	3 St. 40' 11,550	2 St. 30' 8,400	1 St. 20' 8,925	1 St. 20' 4,200
A-2	Assembly, night clubs and similar uses			4 St. 50' 7,200	3 St. 40' 5,700	2 St. 30' 3,750	1 St. 20' 2,400	2 St. 30' 3,600	2 St. 30' 3,300	1 St. 20' 2,400	1 St. 20' 2,550	1 St. 20' 1,200
A-3	Assembly	Lecture halls, recreation centers, terminals, restaurants other than night clubs			5 St. 65' 19,950	3 St. 40' 13,125	2 St. 30' 8,400	3 St. 40' 12,600	3 St. 40' 11,550	2 St. 30' 8,400	1 St. 20' 8,925	1 St. 20' 4,200
A-4	Assembly, churches, schools	Note c			5 St. 65' 34,200	3 St. 40' 22,500	2 St. 30' 14,400	3 St. 40' 21,600 Note d	3 St. 40' 19,800	2 St. 30' 14,400	1 St. 20' 15,300 Note d	1 St. 20' 7,200 Note d,
B	Business				7 St. 85' 34,200	5 St. 65' 22,500	3 St. 40' 14,400	5 St. 65' 21,600	4 St. 50' 19,800	3 St. 40' 14,400	3 St. 40' 15,300	2 St. 30' 7,200
	Factory and industrial				6 St. 75' 22,800	4 St. 50' 15,000	2 St. 30' 9,600	4 St. 50' 14,400	3 St. 40' 13,200	2 St. 30' 9,600	2 St. 30' 10,200	1 St. 20' 4,800
H	High hazard	Note e	5 St. 65' 16,800	3 St. 40' 14,400	3 St. 40' 11,400	2 St. 30' 7,500	1 St. 20' 4,800	2 St. 30' 7,200	2 St. 30' 6,600	1 St. 20' 4,800	1 St. 20' 5,100	N.P.
I-1	Institutional, restrained			6 St. 75' 18,000	4 St. 50' 14,250	2 St. 30' 9,375	1 St. 20' 6,000	2 St. 30' 9,000	2 St. 30' 8,250	1 St. 20' 6,000	1 St. 20' 6,375	N.P. Note j
I-2	Institutional, incapacitated			8 St. 90' 21,600	4 St. 50' 17,100	2 St. 30' 11,250	1 St. 20' 7,200	2 St. 30' 10,800	2 St. 30' 9,900	1 St. 20' 7,200	1 St. 20' 7,650	N.P.
M	Mercantile				6 St. 75' 22,800	4 St. 50' 15,000	2 St. 30' 9,600	4 St. 50' 14,400	3 St. 40' 13,200	2 St. 30' 9,600	2 St. 30' 10,200	1 St. 20' 4,800
R-1	Residential, hotels				9 St. 100' 22,800	4 St. 50' 15,000	3 St. 40' 9,600	4 St. 50' 14,400	4 St. 50' 13,200	3 St. 40' 9,600	3 St. 40' 10,200	2½ St. 35' 4,800
R-2	Residential, multi-family				9 St. 100' 22,800	4 St. 50' 15,000 Note f	3 St. 40' 9,600	4 St. 50' 14,400	4 St. 50' 13,200 Note f	3 St. 40' 9,600	3 St. 40' 10,200	2½ St. 35' 4,800
R-3	Residential, 1 & 2 family				4 St. 50' 22,800	4 St. 50' 15,000	3 St. 40' 9,600	4 St. 50' 14,400	4 St. 50' 13,200	3 St. 40' 9,600	3 St. 40' 10,200	2½ St. 35' 4,800
S-1	Storage, moderate	Notes g and h			5 St. 65' 19,950	4 St. 50' 13,125	2 St. 30' 8,400	4 St. 50' 12,600	3 St. 40' 11,550	2 St. 30' 8,400	2 St. 30' 8,925	1 St. 20' 4,200
S-2	Storage, low				7 St. 85' 34,200	5 St. 65' 22,500	3 St. 40' 14,400	5 St. 65' 21,600	4 St. 50' 19,800	3 St. 40' 14,400	3 St. 40' 15,300	2 St. 30' 7,200
	Temporary miscellaneous											

306.3 Automatic fire suppression system: When a building of other than high hazard (use group H) use is equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system, the tabular areas may be increased by two hundred (200) per cent for one (1) story buildings and one hundred (100) per cent for buildings more than one (1) story in height.

306.4 School buildings: When every classroom of a one (1) story school building (use group A-4) has at least one (1) door opening directly to the exterior of the building, the tabular area of Table 305 may be increased two hundred (200) per cent. Not less than one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the required exitways from any assembly room included in such buildings shall also open directly to the exterior of the building.

306.5 Maximum total area: The maximum total area under the combined provisions of Sections 306.2 and 306.3 shall not exceed three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) times the tabular area in Table 305.

SECTION 307.0 UNLIMITED AREAS

307.1 One-story buildings: In other than frame (Type 4) construction, the area of all buildings of assembly (use group A-3), business (B), factory and industrial (F), mercantile (M) and storage (S) use groups not including high hazard uses, which do not exceed one (1) story or eighty-five (85) feet in height shall not be limited; provided the exitway facilities comply with the provisions of Article 6, an automatic fire suppression system is provided complying with the provisions of Section 1202.0, and the building is isolated as specified in Section 307.2, except that a fire suppression system shall not be required for buildings of Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3A construction used exclusively for storage of noncombustible material, not packed or crated in combustible material, or as exempted by Section 205.3 for special industrial uses.

Notes applicable to Table 305

Note a. See the following sections for general exceptions to Table 305.

Section 305.4 Allowable area reduction for multi-story buildings.

Section 306.2 Allowable area increase due to street frontage.

Section 306.3 Allowable area increase due to automatic fire suppression system installation.

Section 307.0 Unlimited area one-story buildings.

Section 308.1 Allowable height increase due to automatic fire suppression system installation.

Note b. Type 1 buildings permitted unlimited tabular heights and areas are not subject to special requirements that allow increased heights and areas for other types of construction.

Note c. The tabular area of one-story school buildings of use group A-4 may be increased two hundred (200) per cent provided every classroom has at least one (1) door opening directly to the exterior of the building. Not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the required exitways from any assembly room included in such buildings shall also open directly to the exterior of the building.

Note d. Church auditoriums of Type 3A construction may be erected to sixty-five (65) feet in height, and of Type 4 construction to forty-five (45) feet in height.

Note e. For exceptions to height and area limitations of high hazard use buildings, see Article 4 governing the specific use. For other special fireresistive requirements governing specific uses, see Section 905.0.

Note f. For exceptions to height of multi-family dwellings of Types 2B and 3B construction, see Section 905.6.

Note g. For height and area exceptions covering open parking structures, see Section 429.0.

Note h. Deleted.

Note i. The tabular area for use group A-4 schoolhouse, Type 4B construction, shall be limited to forty-eight hundred (4800) square feet, one (1) story and twenty (20) feet high (no increase allowed for sprinklers or accessibility).

Note j. See Section 434.4 for applicable height and area limitations.

307.1.1 School buildings: One (1) story school buildings of Type 2, 3A and 3B construction may be unlimited in area when a direct exitway to the outside of the building is provided from each classroom and the building is equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system throughout. A fire separation shall be provided on all sides of such buildings as specified in Section 307.2.

307.1.2 Indoor recreation buildings: Indoor participant sport areas such as tennis courts, skating rinks, swimming pools and equestrian clubs may be unlimited in area and exempt from the automatic fire suppression system requirements, providing:

- 1. direct exitways to the outside are provided for all the occupants of the recreation area;
- 2. the recreation area is conspicuously posted as to use and occupancy load;
- 3. the building is equipped with a manual fire alarm system; and
- 4. all other areas are equipped with an automatic fire suppression system.

307.2 Fire separation: The minimum fire separation on any side of one (1) story buildings of unlimited area shall be determined by the type of construction and fireresistance rating of the exterior wall adjacent thereto as specified in the following Table 307.

307.3 Roof vents: The roof system of one (1) story buildings of unlimited area when of Type 2 or Type 3 construction shall be provided with smoke and heat vents in accordance with Sections 230 and 240 of the Guide for Smoke and Heat Venting listed in Appendix B.

Table 307
MINIMUM FIRE SEPARATION FOR TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Type of construction	Fire-resistance rating of exterior bearing walls	Minimum fire separation***	Fireresistance rating of bearing & non-bearing portions of exterior walls	Minimum fire separation
2A	2 hr.	30 ft.	—	—
2B	1 hr.	40 ft.	2 hr.*	30 ft.
2C	0 hr.	50 ft.	3 hr.**	30 ft.
3A	2 hr.	40 ft.	3 hr.**	30 ft.
3B	2 hr.	40 ft.	3 hr.**	30 ft.
3C	2 hr.	50 ft.	4 hr.**	30 ft.

*All exterior wall openings shall be protected with one and one-half hour fireresistance rated approved opening protectives.
**All exterior wall openings shall be protected with three hour fireresistance rated approved opening protectives.
***When the fire separation exceeds the herein specified minimum, the requirements of Table 214, Row 1 (Exterior walls with fire separation of 30 ft. or more: bearing) shall apply.

307.4 Fire access panels: Grade level doors or fire access panels, as specified in Sections 859.4 and 1200.1.1, shall be provided and spaced not more than one hundred fifty (150) feet apart in exterior walls adjacent to a required fire separation less than forty (40) feet.

SECTION 308.0 HEIGHT EXCEPTIONS

308.1 Automatic fire suppression systems: When a building of other than high hazard (use group H) use is equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system, the building may be erected one (1) story or twenty (20) feet higher than specified in Table 305.

308.2 Auditoriums: Auditoriums (use group A-4) of protected or heavy timber (Type 3A) construction may be erected to sixty-five (65) feet in height and of unprotected construction to forty-five (45) feet.

308.3 Roof structures: In applying the provisions of this code governing height limits, the following appurtenant structures shall not be included in the height of the building: roof tanks and their supports; ventilating, air conditioning and similar building service equipment; roof structures other than penthouses; chimneys and parapet walls not exceeding four (4) feet in height; unless the aggregate area of such structures including penthouses exceeds one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the area of the roof of the building upon which they are erected.

SECTION 309.0 STREET ENCROACHMENTS

309.1 General: Except as herein provided, a part of any building erected and additions to an existing building heretofore erected shall not project beyond the lot lines or beyond the building line when such line is established by the zoning law or any other statute controlling building construction.

309.2 Below grade: A part of a building erected below grade that is necessary for structural support of the building shall not project beyond the lot lines, except that the footings of street walls or their supports located at least eight (8) feet below grade may project not more than twelve (12) inches beyond the street lot line.

309.3 Above grade: All projections permitted beyond the street lot line or the building line above grade shall be so constructed as to be readily removable without endangering the safety of the building.

309.4 Projections necessary for safety: In any specific application, the building official may designate by approved rules such architectural features and accessories which are deemed desirable or necessary for the health or safety of the public and the extent to which they may project beyond the street lot line or the building line where such is established by statute, subject to all provisions and restrictions that may be other-

wise prescribed by law, ordinance or rule of the authorities having jurisdiction over streets or public spaces.

309.5 Permit revocable: Any permit granted or permission expressed or implied in the provisions of this code to construct a building so as to project beyond the street lot line or building line shall be revocable by the municipality at will.

309.6 Existing encroachments: Parts of existing buildings and structures which already project beyond the street lot line or building line may be maintained as constructed until their removal is directed by the proper municipal authorities.

SECTION 310.0 PERMISSIBLE STREET PROJECTIONS

310.1 General: Subject to such provisions as may be otherwise prescribed by law or ordinance, or by rule of the municipal authorities having jurisdiction over streets, highways, and public spaces, the following projections, as described in Sections 310.2 through 310.11.1, shall be permitted beyond the street lot line or the building line, as the case may be.

310.2 Cornices and eaves: Main cornices or roof eaves located at least twelve (12) feet above the curb level shall project not more than three (3) feet.

310.3 Architectural decorations: Belt courses, lintels, sills, architraves, pediments and similar architectural decorations shall project not more than four (4) inches when less than ten (10) feet above the curb level, and not more than ten (10) inches when ten (10) feet or more above the curb level.

310.4 Ornamental columns: Ornamental columns, or pilasters, including the bases and moldings which emphasize the main entrance of the building, shall project not more than twelve (12) inches.

310.5 Entrance steps: Entrance steps and doors shall project not more than twelve (12) inches and shall be guarded by check pieces not less than three (3) feet high, or shall be located between ornamental columns or pilasters.

310.6 Oriel windows: Oriel windows with the lowest portion at least ten (10) feet above the curb level shall project not more than two and one-half (2½) feet.

310.7 Balconies: Balconies located at least ten (10) feet above the curb level shall project not more than three (3) feet, except that when the balcony is required in connection with a fire escape or exterior stairway as an element of a means of egress, the projection may be increased, but not to exceed four (4) feet.

310.8 Awnings: Retractable or fixed awnings shall have clearances above the grade, and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Section 313.0.

310.9 Awning covers or boxes: Awning covers or boxes located at least eight (8) feet above the curb level shall project not more than three (3) feet.

310.10 Marquees: For the purpose of this section, a marquee shall include any object or decoration attached to or a part of said marquee.

310.10.1 Projection and clearance: The horizontal clearance between a marquee and the curb line shall be not less than two (2) feet. A marquee projecting more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the distance from the property line to the curb line shall be not less than ten (10) feet above the ground or pavement below.

310.10.2 Thickness: The maximum height or thickness of a marquee measured vertically from its lowest to its highest point shall not exceed three (3) feet when the marquee projects more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the distance from the property line to the curb line, and shall not exceed nine (9) feet when the marquee is less than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the distance from the property line to the curb line.

310.10.3 Roof construction: The roof or any part thereof may be a skylight of approved plastics, or wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick with a single pane not more than eighteen (18) inches wide. Every roof and skylight of a marquee shall be sloped to downspouts which shall conduct any drainage from the marquee in a manner not to spill over the sidewalk.

310.10.4 Location prohibited: Every marquee shall be so located as not to interfere with the operation of any exterior standpipe, and not to obstruct the clear passage of stairways or exitway discharge from the building or the installation or maintenance of street lighting.

310.10.5 Construction: A marquee shall be supported entirely from the building and constructed of noncombustible material. Marquees shall be designed and constructed to withstand wind or other lateral loads and live loads as required in Article 7 of this code. Structural members shall be protected to prevent deterioration as required by Article 8.

310.11 Vaults: Vaults below the sidewalk level shall extend not closer than three (3) feet to the curb line; and the construction and use of such vaults shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the authority or legislative body having jurisdiction.

310.11.1 Areaways: Areaways shall not project beyond the street lot line more than four (4) feet; provided that every such areaway shall be covered over at the street grade by an approved grating of metal or other noncombustible material.

SECTION 311.0 PERMISSIBLE YARD AND COURT ENCROACHMENTS

311.1 General: A part of any building or structure shall not extend into side courts, inner courts or yards required for light and ventilation of habitable and occupiable rooms by the provisions of Article 5, or of the zoning law or other statutes controlling building construction, except as hereinafter provided; but the encroachment shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the legal area of yard or court required for light and ventilation purposes.

311.2 Roof eaves: Roof eaves shall project not more than three (3) feet beyond the face of the wall.

311.3 Steps and architectural features: Steps, window sills, belt courses and similar architectural features, rain leaders and chimneys shall project not more than two (2) feet beyond the face of the wall.

311.4 Exterior stairways and fire escapes: Outside stairways, smoke-proof tower balconies, fire escapes or other required elements of a means of egress shall not project more than four (4) feet beyond the face of the wall.

SECTION 312.0 SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY PROJECTIONS

312.1 Alley projections: The permissible projection beyond street lot lines shall apply in general to building projections into alleyways, except as may be modified by the local administrative authority having jurisdiction or by special deed restriction.

312.2 Special permits: When authorized by special permit, vestibules and storm doors may be erected for periods of time not exceeding seven (7) months in any one (1) year, and shall project not more than three (3) feet nor more than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) the width of the sidewalk beyond the street lot line. Temporary entrance awnings may be erected with a minimum clearance of seven (7) feet to the lowest portion of the hood or awning when supported on removable steel or other approved non-combustible supports.

SECTION 313.0 AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

313.1 Permit: A permit shall be obtained from the building official for the erection, repair or replacement of any fixed awning, canopy or hood except as provided in Section 313.1.1, and for any retractable awning located at the first story level and extending over the public street or over any portion of a court or yard beside a building serving as a passage from a required exitway or exitway discharge to a public street.

313.1.1 Exemption from permit: A permit shall not be required for the erection, repair or replacement of fixed or retractable awnings installed on one- and two-family dwellings, unless they project over public

property, or for retractable awnings installed above the first story or where the awning does not project over the public street or over any court or yard serving as a passage from a required exitway to a public street.

313.2 Installation of awnings

313.2.1 Retractable awnings: There shall be a minimum clearance of seven (7) feet from the sidewalk to the lowest part of the framework or any fixed portion of any retractable awning, except that the bottom of the valance of canvas awnings may extend to six (6) feet nine (9) inches above the sidewalk. Retractable awnings shall be securely fastened to the building and shall not extend closer than twelve (12) inches from the curb line. They shall be equipped with a mechanism or device for raising and holding the awning in a retracted or closed position against the face of the building.

313.2.2 Fixed or permanent awnings: The clearance from the sidewalk to the lowest part of any fixed or permanent awning shall be the same as required in Section 313.2.1 for retractable awnings. Fixed or permanent awnings installed above the first story shall not project more than four (4) feet.

313.3 Canopies: Canopies shall be constructed of a metal framework, with an approved covering, attached to the building at the inner end and supported at the outer end by not more than two (2) stanchions with braces anchored in an approved manner and placed not less than two (2) feet in from the curb line. The horizontal portion of the framework shall be not less than eight (8) feet nor more than twelve (12) feet above the sidewalk and the clearance between the covering or valance and the sidewalk shall be not less than seven (7) feet. The width of canopies shall not exceed eight (8) feet.

313.4 Special applications of awnings: Rigid awnings supported in whole or part by members resting on the ground and used for patio covers, car ports, summer houses or other similar uses shall comply with the requirements of Section 313.5 for design and structure. Such structures shall be braced as required to provide rigidity.

313.5 Design and construction: Fixed awnings, canopies and similar structures shall be designed and constructed to withstand wind or other lateral loads and live loads as required by Article 7 of this code with due allowance for shape, open construction and similar features that relieve the pressures or loads. Structural members shall be protected to prevent deterioration.

SECTION 314.0 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

314.1 General: The building official may issue a permit for temporary construction. Such permits shall be limited as to time of service, but such temporary construction shall not be for more than a period of one (1) year. However such temporary construction may be extended for an additional one (1) year period.

314.2 Special approval: All temporary construction shall conform to structural strength, fire safety, means of egress, light, ventilation and sanitary requirements of this code necessary to insure the public health, safety and general welfare.

314.3 Termination of approval: The building official is hereby authorized to terminate such special approval and to order the demolition of any such construction at his discretion.

SECTION 315.0 ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

315.1 Building access for handicapped: All buildings and parts thereof classified in use groups M (Mercantile), F (Factory and Industrial), B (Business), A (Assembly), I (Institutional), R-1 and R-2, (Residential), shall have at least one (1) primary entrance accessible to and usable by the handicapped. Such entrance shall provide access to a level that makes elevators available in buildings where elevators are provided. Where ramps are used to comply with this requirement, they shall have a slope not greater than one (1) in twelve (12).

ARTICLE 4

SPECIAL USE AND OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 400.0 GENERAL

400.1 Scope: In addition to the general requirements of this code governing the location, construction and equipment of all buildings and structures and the fireresistance ratings, height and area limitations of Tables 214 and 305, the provisions of this article shall control all buildings and structures designed for high hazard uses and occupancies which involve extreme fire, smoke, explosion or toxic gas risks, and places of assembly in which people congregate in large numbers and which are susceptible to panic incidental to crowds. Except as herein specifically provided, the applicable standards listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this article.

Chemical plants, packing plants, grain elevators, refineries, flour mills and other special structures may be constructed in accordance with the recognized practices and requirements of the specific industry. The building official may permit such variations from the requirements of this code which will secure reasonable and economical construction with the necessary fire, life and property safeguards. In granting such variations, due regard shall be given to the isolation of the structure and fire hazard from and to surrounding property.

400.1.1 Applicable Massachusetts General Laws: The applicable Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, and applicable rules and regulations, specifically the 522 and 527 CMR series as listed in Appendix P and elsewhere, shall be adhered to in the design and construction of structures covered under this article.

400.2 Uses involving explosion hazards: The provisions of this article shall apply to all uses involving the storage, manufacture, handling or

filling of flammable and volatile solids, liquids or gases which generate combustible and explosive air-vapor mixtures and toxic gases including nitrocellulose film; pyroxylin plastics; grain and other combustible dusts and pulverized fuels; combustible fibers; pyroxylin lacquer-spraying operations; liquified petroleum gases; alcohol, ether and gasoline; flammable dusts and residues resulting from fabrication, grinding and buffing operations, and all other explosion hazard risks.

400.3 Special high hazards: When necessary to resist a higher degree of fire severity than specified herein, for high concentrations of combustible contents and for buildings of high hazard uses which exceed five (5) stories or sixty-five (65) feet in height, the building official may require higher fire resistance ratings than the requirements of Table 214 governing the fireresistance ratings of types of construction and protection of structural elements.

400.4 Means of egress: The means of egress for buildings of hazardous uses and occupancies shall conform to the requirements of Article 6, except as may be modified by more restrictive provisions of this article for specific uses.

400.5 Heating and venting: The requirements herein prescribed for the installation of heating and venting appliances and equipment for high hazard uses and occupancies shall be construed as supplemental to the provisions of Articles 5 and 10, and the the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

400.6 Equipment rooms: Heating and ventilating equipment in occupancies involving fire hazards from flammable vapors, dust, combustible fibers or other highly combustible substances shall be installed and protected against fire and explosion hazards in accordance with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Rooms containing such equipment shall be segregated by construction of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating except as may be required for specific uses, without openings in the enclosure walls and with means of direct ingress and egress from the exterior, or such equipment shall be located in accessory structures segregated from the main building.

400.7 Fire-fighting and extinguishing equipment: All buildings designed for specific hazardous uses shall be protected with approved automatic fire suppression systems or such other fire-extinguishing and auxiliary equipment as herein provided and in accordance with the requirements of Article 12.

400.8 Segregation of storage spaces: All rooms and spaces used for the storage of volatile and flammable materials shall be separately enclosed and segregated with fireresistance rated construction as herein required for specific uses and occupancies.

400.9 Restricted locations: Except as otherwise specifically approved, high hazard uses shall not be located in the fire limits nor in a building of unprotected frame (Type 4B) construction, nor in any case within two hundred (200) feet of the nearest wall of a building classified in a public assembly or institutional use group.

400.10 Light and electric wiring: In every structure involving flash fire and explosion hazards, all artificial lighting shall be restricted to incandescent electric lights or other approved lighting with keyless sockets and dust-tight, vapor-proof globes protected against mechanical injury. All wiring in vaults or compartments for the storage of highly flammable materials shall be in metal or other approved conduit complying with the provisions of the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00).

SECTION 401.0 EXPLOSION HAZARDS

401.1 Explosion relief: Every structure, room or space occupied for uses involving explosion hazards shall be equipped and vented with explosion relief systems and devices arranged for automatic release under predetermined increase in pressure as herein provided for specific uses or in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practice.

401.2 Venting devices: Venting devices to relieve the pressure resulting from explosive air-vapor mixtures shall consist of windows, skylights, vent flues or releasing roof or wall panels which discharge directly to the open air or to a public place or other unoccupied space not less than twenty (20) feet in width on the same lot. Such releasing devices shall be so located that the discharge end shall be not less than ten (10) feet vertically and twenty (20) feet horizontally from window openings or means of egress facilities in the same or adjoining buildings or structures. The exhaust shall always be in the direction of least exposure and never into the interior of the building.

401.3 Area of vents: The aggregate clear vent relief area shall be regulated by the type of construction of the building and shall be not less than prescribed below:

1. heavy reinforced concrete frame, one (1) square foot for eighty (80) cubic feet of volume;
2. light structural steel frame and ordinary construction, one (1) square foot for sixty-five (65) cubic feet of volume.

The combined area of open windows pivoted sash or wall panels arranged to open under internal pressure shall not be less than ten (10) per cent of the area of the enclosure walls, with not less than fifty (50) per cent of the opening arranged for automatic release.

401.4 Construction of vents: All explosion relief devices shall be of an approved type constructed of light weight, noncombustible and cor-

rosion-resistive materials, and the discharge end shall be protected with approved screens of not more than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch mesh, arranged to blow out under relatively low pressures.

SECTION 402.0 VOLATILE FLAMMABLES

402.1 Process storage

402.1.1 Inside storage: Unless otherwise approved by the fire official, inside storage in process rooms shall be limited to one (1) day's supply in approved sealed containers of not more than five (5) gallon capacity or in approved steel barrels or drums of not more than fifty-five (55) gallon capacity.

402.1.2 Handling: Discharge or filling operations shall be by pump through an approved system of securely attached and continuous piping or hose lines. In processes requiring the use of open vats or mixing tanks, an approved mechanical ventilating system shall be provided to remove the vapors or to produce a vapor mixture of not more than one (1) per cent concentration.

402.1.3 Construction of enclosures: Process rooms shall be separated from other uses and occupancies by walls, floors and ceilings of not less than two (2) hours fireresistance rating with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hour fire doors or the approved labeled equivalent complying with Article 9. The interior door openings shall be provided with non-combustible sills not less than six (6) inches high and the room shall be vented as required in Section 401.1. Floors shall be waterproofed and drained to comply with Section 872.0.

402.1.4 Fire protection: First aid fire appliances and automatic fire suppression systems or other extinguishing equipment shall be provided in accordance with Article 12 and the standards listed in Appendix I. Provision shall be made to prevent leaking flammable vapors from being exposed to open flames, fire or sparks.

402.2 Main storage: Main storage system of volatile flammable liquids shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B, and subject to the approval of the fire official. Any tank greater than ten thousand (10,000) gallons capacity shall be subject to the provisions of the Board of Boiler Rules (522 CMR 10.00 and 522 CMR 11.00). Such storage may be either outside underground, outside aboveground, inside underground, or outside storage house. Outside underground tanks shall comply to the provisions for Tanks and Containers (527 CMR 9.00). An above ground bulk storage tank shall not be located less than three hundred (300) feet from any assembly buildings (use group A) or institutional (use group I) uses.

402.2.1 Outside underground system: Outside tanks shall be buried underground below the basement level of adjacent buildings, with the top of the tanks not less than two (2) feet below grade or with a reinforced concrete or other approved structural cover not less than four (4) inches thick and a twelve (12) inch earth cover. The maximum capacity of such tanks shall be limited by their location in respect to adjacent buildings which are not an essential part of the installation and adjacent lot lines as provided in Table 402.2.1.

When within ten (10) feet of any building not an essential part of the installation, and the top of the tank is above the lowest floor of the building, the capacity of the tank shall be not more than five hundred and fifty (550) gallons.

The capacity of storage of combustible liquids other than volatile flammable as herein defined shall be restricted to five (5) times the values specified in Table 402.2.1.

Table 402.2.1

CAPACITY OF OUTSIDE UNDERGROUND TANKS FOR VOLATILE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Fire separation in feet	Quantity of storage in gallons
50.....	Unlimited
40.....	50,000
30.....	20,000
25.....	12,000
20.....	6,000
10.....	3,000

402.2.2 Outside aboveground system: Above ground tanks shall be located only outside the fire limits; and the capacity, location, construction and exposures shall be subject to special approvals of the building official and the fire official; but in any case the fire separation shall not be less than specified in Table 402.2.2. Tanks in excess of ten thousand (10,000) gallon capacity shall be subject to the provision of 522 CMR 10.00 and 522 CMR 11.00.

Table 402.2.2

**CAPACITY OF OUTSIDE ABOVEGROUND TANKS
FOR VOLATILE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS**

Fire separation in feet	Quantity of storage in gallons
50	50,000
40	30,000
30	24,000
20	12,000

402.2.3 Inside underground system: Inside underground tanks shall be located not less than two (2) feet below the level of the lowest floor

of the building in which located or any other building within a radius of ten (10) feet of the tank. Such tanks shall not be located under the sidewalk or beyond the building line. It shall be unlawful to cover any tanks from sight until after inspection and test and written approval of the building official. The maximum limit of individual tank capacity shall be not more than five hundred and fifty (550) gallons and the entire system shall be subject to special approval of the building and fire officials.

402.2.4 Outside storage house: All outside storage houses shall be constructed of noncombustible (Type 2) construction or better. Openings shall not be permitted in the enclosure walls within eleven (11) feet of adjoining property lines or with a fire exposure of less than eleven (11) feet from any building or structure not part of the installation.

402.2.5 Special restrictions: The building official may require greater fire separations or he may limit storage capacities under severe exposure hazard conditions when necessary for public safety.

SECTION 403.0 FIRE PREVENTION CODES

403.1 Inspections: All buildings and structures involving the use and handling of flammable or explosive materials, places of assembly and other hazardous uses and occupancies shall be inspected in accordance with the fire prevention codes listed in Appendix B. Such inspection shall be made to insure compliance with the provisions of the fire prevention codes in respect to protection against fire and panic; maintenance of exitways and operation of fire door assemblies; fire protection systems; standpipes; hydrant and fire suppression systems; fire-alarm, signaling and central station alarm systems; conduct of fire drills and fire brigades; and all special fire extinguishing equipment.

403.2 Housekeeping: Periodic inspections of existing uses and occupancies shall be made to insure maintenance of good housekeeping conditions including the removal of waste and rubbish; safe arrangement and storage of merchandise and other contents; proper segregation of hazardous processes; handling of volatile flammables; avoidance of dangerous congestion and maintenance of all means of egress clear of obstructions; and the safe operation of all places of public assembly in which combustible scenery and hazardous equipment are in use while open to the public.

403.3 Coordination of inspections: The building, fire, and health officials and other administrative agencies of the jurisdiction to whom the authority is delegated to inspect buildings and structures in respect to the maintenance of safe conditions of use and occupancy shall immediately notify the respective official of any violation of the provisions of this code or the fire prevention and health rules and regulations.

SECTION 404.0 SPECIAL PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS

404.1 Special permits: A hazardous or dangerous industry, trade, occupation or use which involves the transportation, storage or handling of explosive, flammable, combustible or other substance involving fire or life hazards shall not be conducted without a permit from the fire official prescribing the conditions and requirements necessary to secure the public safety.

404.2 Certificate of fitness: Before any equipment involving fire or life hazard is placed in operation, the supervisor or operator shall secure a certificate of fitness from the administrative official certifying to the qualifications of the person to whom such certificate is issued. Certificates of fitness shall be required for the operation of boilers and unfired pressure vessels as specified in the mechanical and boiler codes listed in Appendix B and for the conduct of all high hazard uses involving the storage, use or handling of flammable volatile liquids, materials and mixtures, liquified gases and compressed gases under a pressure of more than fifteen (15) pounds per square inch (psi), and all acid and liquid chemicals of a combustible and explosive character. All certificates of fitness may be terminated for cause at any time, and shall be renewed at intervals of not more than one (1) year.

SECTION 405.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

405.1 Special permit for existing uses: Any existing hazardous use which was heretofore authorized by a permit issued under the provisions of law or the regulations of the fire official may be continued by special permit provided the continuance of such use or occupancy does not endanger the public safety.

405.2 Existing use prohibited: An existing building of frame (Type 4) construction which is more than two (2) stories in height or more than five thousand (5,000) square feet in area; or of nonfireproof (Type 3) construction which is more than four (4) stories in height shall not be continued in use or hereafter occupied for the manufacture of pyroxylin plastics or similar materials of high fire hazard and explosive characteristics.

405.3 Places of assembly

405.3.1 Change of use: An existing building or structure or part thereof shall not be altered or converted into a place of assembly unless it complies with the provisions of this code applicable to places of public assembly (see Article 22).

405.3.2 Deleted

405.3.3 Deleted

405.4 Deleted

405.4.1 Deleted

405.4.2 Deleted

SECTION 406.0 LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES

406.1 General: The provisions of this section shall apply to the design, construction, location, installation and operation of propane, butane and other petroleum gas facilities, normally stored in the liquid state under pressure for use in all buildings and structures. Refineries, tank farms and utility gas plants shall be subject to special approvals in accordance with accepted engineering practice as defined in Appendix B.

406.2 Classification of systems: Systems for the storage and use of liquified petroleum gases shall be classified as: cylinder or bottled gas systems; aboveground tank systems other than bottled gas; and underground tank systems.

406.3 Bottled gas: A container or cylinder of bottled gas for domestic or commercial use shall not exceed twelve hundred (1200) gallon equivalent water capacity; and such container shall be tested and approved by an accredited testing authority and shall be identified in accordance with the Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. The cylinders shall be installed above ground, with valves, flexible connectors, piping and safety devices in accordance with the approved rules; except that such containers, when approved by the building official, may be installed for use inside buildings for industrial purposes or in connection with construction, repair, or alteration operations.

406.4 Aboveground tank systems other than bottled gas: All aboveground tank systems other than cylinder or bottled gas shall be located with respect to lot lines and adjacent buildings on the same lot as specified in Table 406. The tanks shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the regulations of the mechanical and boilers codes as listed in Appendix B for unfired pressure vessels; and the installation, valves, accessories, piping, vaporizers and safety devices shall be in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Bulk storage shall not be permitted within the fire limits.

406.4.1 Special restrictions: The building official may require greater fire separations or greater limitations of storage capacities when necessary for public safety.

406.5 Underground tank systems: Underground tank systems shall be buried at least two (2) feet below grade. When required, such tanks shall be anchored or weighted to prevent floating. All containers shall be given an approved protective coating of hot dip galvanizing, red lead and asphalt, or other approved corrosion-resistive protection. The fire separation from lot lines and other buildings on the same lot shall comply with Table 406.

Table 406
SEPARATION FOR TANK CONTAINER SYSTEMS

Water capacity per container (in gallons)	Minimum distance (in feet)		
	Containers		Between aboveground containers
	Underground	Aboveground	
Less than 125 (Note a)	10	None (Note b)	None
125 to 250	10	10	None
251 to 500	10	10	3
501 to 2,000	25 (Note c)	25 (Note c)	3
2,001 to 30,000	50	50	5
30,001 to 70,000	50	75	} (¼ of sum of diameters of adjacent containers)
70,001 to 90,000	50	100	
90,001 to 120,000	50	125	

406.6 Labeling: All inlet and outlet connections except safety relief valves, level and pressure gauges shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space and the tanks shall be marked with a securely attached label and nameplate identifying the system, working pressure, vapor pressure of the contents and permissible liquid level in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

406.7 Instructions: Complete installation, operation and maintenance instructions shall be supplied for the personnel responsible for the use of the system.

406.8 Grounding: All aboveground tanks exceeding twelve hundred (1200) gallons equivalent water capacity shall be permanently and effectively grounded.

SECTION 407.0 PYROXYLIN PLASTICS

407.1 General: The provisions of this section, including reference 527 CMR 7.00, shall regulate all buildings, structures and parts thereof used for the storage, handling or fabrication of pyroxylin plastics permitted by Massachusetts law whether as raw material, process, finished product or scrap.

407.2 Exceptions: The provisions of this section shall not apply to the manufacture, use or storage of nitro-cellulose film or the incidental storage of articles manufactured from pyroxylin plastics offered for sale in mercantile buildings (see Section 208.0).

407.3 Restrictions: A permit for the storage or manufacture of pyroxylin plastics, except as specified in Section 407.2, shall not be issued for a building or structure hereafter erected, altered or used which is occupied or located as described in the following Sections 407.3.1 through 407.3.5.

407.3.1 Place of assembly: Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest wall of a school, theatre or other place of public assembly.

407.3.2 Residential building: As a residential building, use group R-1, R-2 or R-3.

407.3.3 High hazard uses: In quantities exceeding one thousand (1,000) pounds in buildings where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufac-

Notes applicable to Table 406

Note a: At a consumer site, if the aggregate water capacity of a multi-container installation comprised of individual containers having a water capacity of less than one hundred and twenty-five (125) gallons is five hundred and one (501) gallons or more, the minimum distance shall comply with the appropriate portion of this table, applying the aggregate capacity rather than the capacity per container. If more than one such installation is made, each installation shall be separated from any other installation by at least twenty-five (25) feet. Do not apply the MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS to such installations.

Note b: The following shall apply to aboveground containers installed alongside of buildings:

1. Portable DOT cylinder specification containers shall be located and installed so that the discharge from the container safety relief device is at least three (3) feet horizontally away from any building opening below the level of such discharge, and shall not be beneath any building unless this space is well ventilated to the outside and is not enclosed for more than fifty (50) percent of its perimeter. The discharge from container safety relief devices shall be located not less than five (5) feet in any direction away from openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

2. ASME containers of less than one hundred and twenty-five (125) gallons water capacity shall be located and installed so that the discharge from safety relief devices shall not terminate in or beneath any building and shall be located at least five (5) feet horizontally away from any building opening below the level of such discharge, and not less than five (5) feet in any direction away from openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

3. The filling connection and the vent from liquid level gages on either DOT or ASME containers filled at the point of installation shall be not less than ten (10) feet in any direction away from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

Note c: This distance may be reduced to not less than ten (10) feet for a single container of one thousand two hundred (1,200) gallons water capacity or less provided such container is at least twenty-five (25) feet from any other LP-Gas container of more than one hundred and twenty-five (125) gallons water capacity.

tured, stored or kept for sale; or where matches, resin, oils, hemp, cotton or any explosives are stored or kept for sale.

407.3.4 Other flammable materials: Where drygoods, garments or other materials of a highly flammable nature are manufactured in any portion of the building above that used for nitro-cellulose products.

407.3.5 Tenant factory building: In quantities exceeding one hundred (100) pounds in any tenant factory building (use group F) in which more than five (5) people are employed or likely to congregate on one (1) floor at any one (1) time.

407.4 Inside storage: All pyroxylin raw material and products intended for use in further manufacture shall be stored as herein provided on the following Sections 407.4.1 through 407.4.6.

407.4.1 Cabinets: Quantities of more than twenty-five (25) pounds and not more than five hundred (500) pounds shall be stored in approved cabinets constructed of noncombustible materials but the total quantity of storage shall not be more than one thousand (1,000) pounds in any workroom or space enclosed in floor, walls and ceilings of not less than two (2) hours fire-resistance rating.

407.4.2 Vaults: Quantities of more than one hundred (100) pounds and not more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds shall be stored in vaults enclosed in floors, walls and ceilings of not less than four (4) hours fire-resistance rating. The interior storage volume of the vault shall be not more than fifteen hundred (1500) cubic feet and the vault shall be constructed vapor and gastight in accordance with the approved rules, with one and one-half (1½) hour vapor-tight fire doors or the approved labeled fire door assembly equivalent on each side of the door opening. The vault shall be drained and provided with scuppers.

407.4.3 Tote boxes and scrap containers: During manufacture, pyroxylin materials and products not stored in finished stock rooms, cabinets or vaults shall be kept in approved covered noncombustible tote boxes. Scrap and other refuse material shall be collected in approved noncombustible containers in quantities not greater than three hundred and fifty (350) pounds and removed at frequent intervals as directed by the fire official.

407.4.4 Ventilation: Each separate compartment in storage vaults shall be vented directly to the outer air through flues complying with the requirements of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B for low temperature chimneys, or exterior metal smokestacks, or as otherwise provided in the approved rules. The vent shall discharge not less than four (4) feet above the roof of the building or on a street, court or other open space not less than fifty (50) feet distance from any other opening in adjoining walls which are not in the same plane, nor nearer than twenty-five (25) feet vertically or horizontally to an exterior stairway, fire escape or exit-way discharge. The area of the vent shall be not less than one (1)

square inch for each seven (7) pounds of pyroxylin stored.

407.4.5 Structural strength: The floors, walls, roof and doors of all vaults, structures or buildings used for the storage or manufacture of pyroxylin materials and products shall be designed to resist an inside pressure load of not less than three hundred (300) pounds per square foot (psf).

407.4.6 Fire protection: Vaults located within buildings for the storage of raw pyroxylin shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system capable of discharging one and sixty-six one-hundredths (1.66) gallons per minute (gpm) per square foot over the area of the vault.

407.5 Isolated storage buildings: Pyroxylin products in quantities greater than permitted for interior storage shall be housed in isolated storage buildings. Such buildings shall not be used for any purpose other than packing, receiving, shipping and storage of pyroxylin plastics unless otherwise approved by the building official.

407.5.1 Capacity: The maximum storage in any fire area enclosed in construction of four (4) hours fireresistance rating shall be not greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds. The storage capacity of the building and its separation from lot lines and other buildings on the same lot shall be limited as provided in Table 407.5. When equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with the provisions of Article 12 and as herein modified, the exposure distances may be decreased fifty (50) per cent. Such systems shall be designed in accordance with Section 2061 of NFIPA 42, Pyroxylin Plastics, as listed in Appendix B.

Table 407.5
EXPOSURE DISTANCE FOR PYROXYLIN STORAGE BUILDINGS

Maximum quantity stored in pounds	Fire separation from lot line or other buildings in feet
1,000	40
2,000	50
3,000	60
4,000	70
5,000	80
10,000	100
20,000	125
30,000	150
40,000	160
50,000	180
75,000	200
100,000	225
150,000	250
300,000	300

407.6 Fire protection

407.6.1 Heating equipment: All radiators, heating coils, piping and heating apparatus shall be protected with approved noncombustible mesh to maintain a clearance of six (6) inches of all pyroxylin products from such equipment. All piping and risers within six (6) feet of the floor shall be insulated with approved noncombustible covering unless protected with wire guards.

407.6.2 Lighting control: All lighting shall comply with the provisions of Section 400.10, shall be controlled from panel boards located outside of storage compartments and vaults, shall comply with Article 15 of NFiPA 42, Proxylin Plastics, as listed in Appendix B.

407.6.3 Standpipes: First-aid standpipes shall be provided for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area equipped with one and one-half (1½) inch hose, complying with Article 12.

407.6.4 Automatic sprinklers: All manufacturing and storage spaces and vaults where required shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system as herein specified and with fire pails and portable fire extinguishers complying with Article 12 and the approved rules.

407.6.5 Special protection: Special chemical extinguishers and other first-aid fire appliances shall be provided around motors and other electrical equipment in accordance with the approved rules.

SECTION 408.0 USE AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE FILM

408.1 Permit required: A permit for handling, use, storage or recovery of flammable film shall not be issued for any building located as specified in Section 407.3; except that those restrictions shall not apply to the screening and projection rooms of theatres and other places of amusement or instruction. It shall be unlawful to store, stock or use any nitrocellulose or other flammable film in quantities of more than two thousand (2,000) feet in length or more than ten (10) pounds in weight unless approved by the fire official. All installations shall comply with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

408.2 Storage: Other than motion picture projection and rewind rooms, or as herein specifically exempted, all rooms in which flammable film is stored or handled shall be enclosed in not less than two (2) hour fireresistive construction complying with the provisions of Article 9. All film, except when in process or use, shall be kept in approved closed containers.

408.2.1 Cabinets: Flammable film in amounts of twenty-five (25) to one thousand (1,000) pounds shall be stored in approved noncombustible cabinets constructed and vented in accordance with the approved rules.

One (1) cabinet shall not contain more than three hundred and seventy-five (375) pounds. All cabinets with a capacity of more than seventy-five (75) pounds shall be equipped with not less than one (1) automatic sprinkler head.

408.2.2 Vaults: Flammable film in amounts greater than one thousand (1,000) pounds shall be kept in vaults constructed as provided in Section 407.0; except that the interior storage volume shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty (750) cubic feet.

408.2.3 Rooms: Unexposed film may be stored in the original approved shipping cases complying with the rules of the Department of Transportation (DOT) in rooms equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with the provisions of Section 407.4.6.

408.2.4 Ventilation: Storage rooms shall be ventilated as specified in Section 407.4.4 with the vents arranged to open automatically in the event of fire, in accordance with the approved rules.

408.2.5 Heating: All heating equipment and installations shall conform to the requirements of Section 407.6.1. The duct systems of warm air heating and air conditioning systems shall comply with Article 5, and shall be protected with automatic fire dampers to cut off all rooms in which film is handled from all other rooms and spaces in the building. The heating of film vaults shall be automatically controlled to a maximum temperature of seventy (70) degrees F.

408.2.6 Fire protection: Approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in all buildings and structures and parts thereof in which flammable film is stored or handled in amounts of more than fifty (50) pounds and as herein specifically required, except in projection rooms and rewind rooms conforming to the requirements of Section 408.3. First-aid fire-extinguishing and auxiliary fire-fighting equipment shall be provided in accordance with Article 12 and the approved rules adopted thereunder.

408.3 Projection room required (scope): The provisions of this section shall apply to rooms in which ribbon-type cellulose acetate or other safety film is used in conjunction with electric arc, xenon or other light source projection equipment which develops hazardous gases, dust or radiation. Where cellulose nitrate film is used, projection rooms shall comply with NFPA 40, listed in Appendix B.

Every motion picture machine projecting film as mentioned within the scope of this section shall be enclosed in a projection room. Appurtenant electrical equipment, such as rheostats, transformers and generators, may be within the projection room or in an adjacent room of equivalent construction. There shall be posted on the outside of each projection room door and within the projection room itself a conspicuous sign with one (1) inch block letters stating: *Safety film only permitted in this room.*

408.3.1 Construction of projection rooms: Every projection room shall be of permanent construction consistent with the construction requirements for the type of building in which the projection room is located. Openings need not be protected.

The room shall have a floor area of not less than eighty (80) square feet for a single machine. Each motion picture projector, flood light, spotlight or similar piece of equipment shall have a clear working space of not less than thirty (30) inches by thirty (30) inches on each side and at the rear thereof, but only one (1) such space shall be required between two (2) adjacent projectors. The projection room and the rooms appurtenant thereto shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven (7) feet, six (6) inches. The aggregate of openings for projection equipment shall not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the area of the wall between the projection room and the auditorium. All openings shall be provided with glass or other approved material, so as to completely close the opening.

408.3.2 Means of egress from projection rooms: Exiting shall be provided as required in Article 6.

408.3.3 Ventilation of projection rooms: Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of this section.

408.3.3.1 Projection room

1. **Supply air:** Each projection room shall be provided with two (2) or more separate fresh air inlet ducts with screened openings terminating within twelve (12) inches of the floor, and located at opposite ends of the room. Such air inlets shall be of sufficient size to permit an air change every three (3) minutes. Fresh air may be supplied from the general building air conditioning system; but when this is done, it shall be so arranged that the projection room will continue to receive one (1) change of air every three (3) minutes, regardless of the status of the general air conditioning system.
2. **Exhaust air:** Each projection room shall be provided with one (1) or more exhaust air outlets which may be manifolded into a single duct outside the room. Such outlets shall be so located as to insure circulation throughout the room. Projection room exhaust air systems shall be independent of any other air systems in the building. Exhaust air ducts shall terminate at the exterior of the building in such a location that the exhaust air cannot be readily recirculated into the supply air system. The exhaust system shall be mechanically operated and of such a capacity as to provide a minimum of one (1) change of air every three (3) minutes. The blower motor shall be outside the duct system. The projection room ventilation system may also serve appurtenant rooms, such as the generator room and the rewind room.

408.3.3.2 Projection equipment ventilation: Each projection machine

shall be provided with an exhaust duct which will draw air from each lamp and exhaust it directly to the outside of the building in such a fashion that it will not be picked up by supply inlets. Such a duct shall be of rigid materials, except for a continous flexible connector for the purpose. The lamp exhaust system shall not be interconnected with any other system.

1. **Electric arc projection equipment:** The exhaust capacity shall be two hundred (200) cubic feet per minute (cfm) for each lamp connected to the lamp exhaust system, or as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Auxiliary air may be introduced into the system through a screened opening to stabilize the arc.
2. **Xenon projection equipment:** The lamp exhaust system shall exhaust not less than three hundred (300) cubic feet per minute (cfm) per lamp, nor less than that exhaust volume required or recommended by the equipment manufacturer, whichever is the greater. The external temperature of the lamp housing shall not exceed one hundred thirty (130) degrees F., when operating.

408.3.4 Lighting control: Provision shall be made for control of the auditorium lighting and the emergency lighting systems of theatres from inside of the room and from at least one (1) other convenient point in the building as required in Section 417.9.

408.3.5 Miscellaneous equipment: Each projection room shall be provided with rewind and film storage facilities. A maximum of four (4) containers for flammable liquids not greater than sixteen (16) ounce capacity and of a nonbreakable type may be permitted in each projection room.

408.3.6 Sanitary facilities: Every projection room shall be provided with a lavatory. Every projection room serving an assembly occupancy shall be provided with a water closet.

408.4 Screening rooms: Screening rooms shall provide a seating capacity of not more than thirty (30) persons, with not less than two (2) approved means of egress complying with Article 6. Such rooms shall be enclosed in one (1) hour fire separation walls with self-closing fire doors or their approved labeled equivalent at the openings. All seats shall be permanently fixed in position and the arrangement shall comply with the requirements of Section 417.4.

408.5 Temporary motion picture installations: Permits for portable and temporary room construction for incidental amusement and educational purposes shall be secured from the fire official in accordance with the approved rules.

408.6 Motion picture studios

408.6.1 Construction: All buildings designed or used as motion picture studios shall be protected with an approved two (2) source automatic sprinkler system complying with the provisions of Article 12; except that

the building official may exempt rooms designed for housing electrical equipment from this requirement when constructed of fireproof (Type 1) construction.

408.6.2 Special rooms: Rooms and spaces used as carpenter and repair shops, dressing rooms, costume and property stage rooms shall be enclosed in floors, walls and ceilings of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rated construction.

408.6.3 Trim, finish and decorative hangings: All permanently attached acoustic, insulating and light reflecting materials and temporary hangings on walls and ceilings shall comply with the requirements of Article 9.

408.6.4 Film storage: All film shall be stored as required in Section 408.2 and surplus film shall not be kept on the studio stage except loaded magazines in the cameras and sound recording apparatus. All extra loaded magazines shall be stored in a separate magazine room enclosed in two (2) hour fireresistive construction.

408.7 Film laboratories: Film laboratories shall not be conducted in other than fireproof (Type 1A) buildings or structures, equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

408.8 Film exchanges: All film exchanges and depots shall be housed in buildings and structures of fireproof (Type 1A) construction equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system. All flammable film other than that in process of receipt, delivery or distribution shall be stored in vaults complying with the requirements of Section 407.4.2.

SECTION 409.0 USE AND STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS

409.1 General: The provisions of this section shall apply to all buildings and structures involving the storage or use of finely divided combustible vegetable or animal fibers and thin sheets or flakes of such materials involving flash fire hazard, including among others cotton, excelsior (shredded paper), hemp, sisal, jute, kapok and paper and cloth in the form of scraps and clippings in excess of one thousand (1,000) pounds. The provisions of the applicable standards listed in Appendix B except as herein specifically provided shall be deemed to conform to the provisions of this code.

409.2 Construction requirements: All buildings designed for the storage of combustible fibers as herein described shall be constructed within the limits of height and area specified in Table 305 for high hazard use (use group II) except as described in the following Sections 409.2.1 through 409.2.6.

409.2.1 Special limits: A single storage room or space shall not be more

than five thousand (5,000) square feet in area or more than fifty thousand (50,000) cubic feet in volume unless of protected non-combustible (Type 2B) or better construction.

409.2.2 Floor loads: The floors of all buildings designed for the storage of combustible fibers shall not be loaded in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the safe load capacity of the floor, nor shall such materials be piled to more than two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the clear story height.

409.2.3 Salvage doors: Every exterior wall shall be provided with a door to each storage compartment arranged for quick removal of the contents.

409.2.4 Wall openings: All openings in outside walls shall be equipped with approved fire doors and fire windows complying with Article 9.

409.2.5 Roof openings: All skylights, monitors and other roof openings shall be protected with galvanized wire or other approved corrosion-resistive screens with not less than thirty-six (36) meshes to the square inch or with wire glass in stationary frames.

409.2.6 Boiler rooms: All power and heating boilers and furnaces shall be located in detached boiler houses or in a segregated boiler room enclosed in three (3) hour fireresistance rated construction with direct entrance from the outside, except that rooms containing gas-fired heating equipment may have openings into the warehouse protected with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hour fire doors or their approved labeled equivalent.

409.3 Fire protection: Fire protection equipment shall be provided complying with Article 12 consisting of casks, pails and portable chemical extinguishers and standpipes. Where deemed necessary by the administrative authority, a system of outside hydrants and hose shall be provided.

409.4 Housekeeping: Ashes, waste, rubbish or sweepings shall not be kept in wood or other combustible receptacles and shall be removed from the premises daily. Grass or weeds shall not be allowed to accumulate at any point on the premises.

409.5 Open storage: Only temporary open storage of combustible fibers shall be permitted on the same premises with a fiber warehouse and shall be kept covered on top and sides with tarpaulins secured in place. Not more than seven thousand two hundred (7,200) cubic feet of fiber shall be stored in the open; and fire-extinguishing equipment shall be provided as directed by the fire official.

409.6 Special treatments: When combustible fibers are packed in special noncombustible containers or when packed in bales covered with wrappings to prevent ready ignition, or when treated by approved chemical dipping or spraying processes to eliminate the flash fire hazard, the restrictions governing combustible fibers shall not apply.

SECTION 410.0 COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS, GRAIN PROCESSING AND STORAGE

410.1 General: The provisions of this section shall apply to all buildings in which materials producing flammable dusts and particles which are readily ignitable and subject to explosion hazards are stored or handled, including, among others, grain bleachers and elevators, malt houses, flour, feed or starch mills, wood flour manufacturing and manufacture and storage of pulverized fuel and similar uses. The applicable standards listed in Appendix B, except as herein specifically required, shall be deemed to conform to the requirements of this code.

410.2 Construction requirements

410.2.1 Buildings: All such buildings and structures, unless herein otherwise specifically provided, shall be of fireproof (Type 1), noncombustible (Type 2), or of laminated planks or lumber sizes qualified for heavy timber mill (Type 3A) construction, within the height and area limits of high hazard uses (use group H) of Table 305; except that when erected of fireproof (Type 1A) construction, the height and area of grain elevators and similar structures shall be unlimited, and when of heavy timber (Type 3A) construction, the structure may be erected to a height of sixty-five (65) feet; and except further that, in isolated areas, the height of Type 3A structures may be increased to eighty-five (85) feet.

410.2.2 Grinding rooms: Every room or space for grinding or other operations producing flammable dust shall be enclosed with floors and walls of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating when the area is not more than three thousand (3,000) square feet and of not less than four (4) hour fireresistance rating when the area is greater than three thousand (3,000) square feet.

410.2.3 Conveyors: All conveyors, chutes, piping and similar equipment passing through the enclosures of such rooms or spaces shall be constructed dirt and vapor tight, of approved noncombustible materials complying with Article 16.

410.3 Explosion relief: Means for explosion relief shall be provided as specified in Section 401.0, or such spaces shall be equipped with the equivalent mechanical ventilation complying with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

410.4 Grain elevators: Grain elevators, malt houses and buildings for similar uses shall not be located within thirty (30) feet of interior lot lines or structures on the same lot, except when erected along a railroad right of way.

410.5 Coal pockets: Coal pockets located less than thirty (30) feet from interior lot lines or structures on the same lot shall be constructed of not less than protected noncombustible (Type 2A) construction. When more than thirty (30) feet from interior lot lines, or erected along a railroad right of way, such structures may be built of lumber sizes qualifying

for heavy timber or laminated construction, provided they are not more than sixty-five (65) feet in height.

SECTION 411.0 PAINT SPRAYING AND SPRAY BOOTHS

411.1 General: The provisions of this section shall apply to the construction, installation and use of buildings and structures or parts thereof for the spraying of flammable paints, varnishes and lacquers or other flammable materials, mixtures or compounds used for painting, varnishing, staining or similar purpose. All such construction and equipment shall comply with the approved rules and the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

411.2 Location of spraying processes: Such processes shall be conducted in a spraying space, spray booth, spray room or shall be isolated in a detached building or as otherwise approved by the building official in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

411.3 Construction

411.3.1 Spray spaces: All spray spaces shall be ventilated with an approved exhaust system to prevent the accumulation of flammable mist or vapors. When such spaces are not separately enclosed, noncombustible spray curtains shall be provided to restrict the spread of fire.

411.3.2 Spray booths: All spray booths shall be constructed of approved noncombustible materials equipped with mechanical ventilating systems.

411.3.3 Spray rooms: All spray rooms shall be enclosed in partitions of not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating. Floors shall be waterproofed and drained in an approved manner. Floor drains to the building drainage system and the public sewer shall be prohibited.

411.3.4 Storage rooms: Spraying materials in quantities of not more than twenty (20) gallons may be stored in approved cabinets ventilated at top and bottom; when in quantities of more than twenty (20) gallons and not more than one hundred (100) gallons, they may be stored in approved double-walled noncombustible cabinets vented directly to the outer air; and all spraying materials in quantities of more than one hundred (100) gallons shall be stored in an enclosure of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating or in a separate exterior storage building. Such storage shall not be in quantities of more than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons, except when stored in isolated storage buildings; and except further that not more than twenty-five (25) gallons of spraying material shall be stored in buildings in which pyroxylin products are manufactured or stored.

411.4 Ventilation of spraying processes: The ventilation system shall comply with the provisions of Section 401.0 and shall be adequate to exhaust all vapors, fumes and residues of spraying material directly to

the outer air. Fresh air shall be admitted to the spraying spaces in an amount equal to the capacity of the fan in such manner as to avoid short circuiting the path of air in the working space and to provide air movement with a velocity of not less than one hundred (100) feet per minute at the face of the spray booth. All ducts and vents shall be constructed and installed to comply with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Unless equipped with approved explosion-proof motors with nonferrous fan blade fans, the mechanical exhaust equipment shall be located outside of spray spaces.

411.5 Fire protection: Sprinkler heads shall be provided in all spray, dip and immersing spaces and storage rooms and shall be installed in accordance with accepted engineering practice and the standards listed in Appendix B. Where buildings containing spray areas are not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, the sprinkler heads in booths and other spray areas and storage rooms may be supplied from the building water supply when approved by the building official, to comply with the provisions of Section 1205.0.

411.6 Electrical equipment: Artificial lighting and electrical equipment shall comply with Section 400.10.

SECTION 412.0 DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS

412.1 General: Before any dry cleaning plant is constructed or an existing plant is remodeled or altered, complete drawings shall be filed showing to scale the relative location of the dry cleaning area, the boiler room, finishing department, solvent storage tanks, pumps, washers, drying tumblers, extractors, filter traps, stills, piping and all other equipment involving the use of flammable liquid solvents. All dry cleaning by immersion and agitation shall be carried on in closed machines, installed and operated in accordance with the approved rules and the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

412.2 Classification: For the purpose of this code, all dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments shall be classified as described in the following Sections 412.2.1 through 412.2.3.

412.2.1 High hazard: All such establishments shall be classified as high hazard which employ gasoline or other solvents having a flash point below one hundred (100) degrees F. (ASTM D56) in quantities of more than three (3) gallons, or more than sixty (60) gallons of flammable solvents with a flash point between one hundred (100) and one hundred and forty (140) degrees F. (ASTM D56).

412.2.2 Moderate hazard: All such establishments employing less than three (3) gallons of volatile flammables with a flash point of less than one hundred (100) degrees F. or less than sixty (60) gallons of solvent with a flash point between one hundred (100) and one hundred and forty (140) degrees F. (ASTM D56) shall be classified as moderate hazard.

412.2.3 Low hazard: All such establishments using solvents of other than volatile flammable liquids or solvents with a flash point more than one hundred and forty (140) degrees F. (ASTM D56) in cleaning and dyeing operations shall be classified as low hazard.

412.3 Construction of dry cleaning plants

412.3.1 High hazard: High hazard dry cleaning plants as herein defined shall be located in buildings or structures of fireproof (Type 1A) construction, not more than one (1) story in height with solid floors and roofs and without openings other than required for egress and ventilation purposes. Such a building shall not be used for any other purpose.

412.3.2 Moderate hazard: Moderate hazard dry cleaning plants as herein defined may be located in buildings or structures of any type of construction other than frame (Type 4) buildings subject to the fire limit restrictions of Article 3 and the height and area limitations for high hazard buildings (use group H) of Table 305. The room or space in which such operations are conducted shall be enclosed in not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rated construction with not less than two (2) means of egress from each dry cleaning or dry dyeing room or space.

412.3.3 Low hazard: Low hazard dry cleaning plants shall not be restricted as to type of building construction within the height and area limitations for use group B of Table 305; except that such uses shall not be located in basements nor in a building used for public assembly (use group A) or institutional (use group I) purposes.

412.3.4 Roof construction of dry cleaning plants: The roof over high hazard dry cleaning plants shall be flat without attic or concealed spaces and shall be provided with a pivot type skylight or other approved vent complying with Section 401.0, arranged to release outwardly under explosion pressures.

412.3.5 Floor construction of dry cleaning plants: The floor finish in high hazard dry cleaning plants shall be constructed of water-resistant, noncombustible materials with nonsparking surface elevated above the adjoining grade and with door sills not less than ten (10) inches in height. There shall not be openings, vaults or pits below the floor.

412.3.6 Exterior walls of dry cleaning plants: Exterior walls of high hazard dry cleaning plants having a fire separation of less than thirty (30) feet shall be solid masonry without openings, but more than two (2) sides of the building shall not be enclosed in blank walls. Opening protectives of exterior doors and windows shall have not less than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fireresistance or the labeled equivalent construction, and the windows shall be pressure-releasing to comply with Section 401.0.

412.3.7 Basements of dry cleaning plants: The basements of all buildings in which high or moderate hazard dry cleaning establishments are conducted shall be completely separated from the superstructure with

unpierced floor construction of not less than two (2) hours fireresistance rating. The access to such basements shall be from the exterior only.

412.4 Boiler room separation: Boiler rooms and heating equipment for high hazard dry cleaning plants shall be separated from drying rooms, dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms with unpierced walls of not less than four (4) hours fireresistance rating and in moderate hazard establishments with solid walls of not less than two (2) hours fireresistance rating; or such boiler rooms shall be located in a separate building.

412.5 Ventilation: All rooms and spaces in high hazard dry cleaning plants shall be provided with a mechanical system of ventilation capable of twenty (20) complete and continuous changes of air per hour. Mechanical systems of ventilation in moderate hazard shall have sufficient capacity to insure ten (10) complete and continuous changes of air per hour. Satisfactory mechanical or natural ventilation shall be provided in low hazard plants by means of fans, pipes and ducts to ventilate drying tumblers, drying cabinets and similar equipment directly to the outer air.

412.6 Solvent storage: All volatile flammable solvents with a flash point under seventy-five (75) degrees F. (ASTM D56) shall be stored underground in accordance with the provisions of Section 402.0. Interior aboveground storage shall be permitted for solvents with a flash point above seventy-five (75) degrees F. (ASTM D56) provided the aggregate quantity of such solvent in use in the system and in storage is not more than five hundred and fifty (550) gallons and the capacity of any individual tank is not more than two hundred and seventy-five (275) gallons.

412.7 Fire protection: Every dry cleaning room, and dry dyeing room employing high and moderate hazard solvents shall be protected with a fire protection system consisting of approved automatic sprinklers, manually controlled steam-blankets, carbon dioxide flooding systems or other approved fire-extinguishing equipment.

SECTION 413.0 PRIVATE GARAGES

413.1 Attached garages

413.1.1 One- and two-family dwellings: Private garages located beneath one and two-family dwellings shall have walls, partitions, floors and ceilings separating the garage space from the dwelling constructed of not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating. Private garages attached to one and two-family dwellings shall be completely separated from the dwelling and its attic area by means of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch gypsum board or equivalent applied to the garage side. The sills of all door openings between the garage and dwelling shall be raised by step or sill not less than four (4) inches above the garage floor. The door opening protectives shall be one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch solid wood core doors or approved equivalent.

413.1.2 Motels and multi-family dwellings: Private garages located beneath motels and multi-family dwellings and in which gasoline or oil is not stored or handled shall be of protected construction of not less than one and one half (1½) hour fireresistance rating.

413.1.3 Separation by breezeway: A garage separated from residence outside the fire limits by a breezeway not less than ten (10) feet in length may be of unprotected frame (Type 4B) construction, but the junction of the garage and breezeway shall be firestopped to comply with Section 875.0.

413.1.4 Other conditions: All private garages not falling within the purview of Sections 413.1.1, 413.1.2, or 413.1.3, attached to or located beneath a building shall comply with the requirements of Section 414.2.3 for public garages.

413.1.5 Heating equipment: Boilers, furnaces, hot water heaters or any other appliances having an open flame or exposed heated surfaces shall not be located in a private garage unless precautions are taken to protect such equipment from impact by automobiles. This equipment shall have the combustion chamber, ash pit etc., raised a minimum of eighteen (18) inches above the floor to eliminate a possible source of ignition.

413.2 Means of egress: Where living quarters are located above a private garage, required means of egress facilities shall be protected from the garage area with one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction.

SECTION 414.0 PUBLIC GARAGES

414.1 General: Public garages shall comply with the applicable requirements of this section. The portions of such buildings and structures in which gasoline, oil and similar products are dispensed shall comply with the requirements of Section 415.0; the portions in which motor vehicles are repaired shall comply with Section 416.0; and the portions in which paint spraying is done shall comply with the requirements of Section 411.0 and 527 CMR 5.00.

414.2 Construction: All Group 1 public garages hereafter erected shall be classified as storage buildings, moderate hazard (use group S-1) and all Group 2 public garages shall be classified as storage buildings, low hazard (use group S-2) and shall conform to the height and area limitations of Table 305 except as herein specifically provided. The areas used for dispensing gasoline in such buildings shall be located on the grade floor and shall comply with the requirements of Section 415.0.

414.2.1 Special height limitations: Public garage buildings shall comply with the height and area limitations of Table 305 for the classification of the use as specified in Section 414.2. Such heights may be in-

creased one (1) additional story when the building is equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system.

414.2.2 Basements: The first floor construction of public garages of all classifications and public hangars with basements shall be constructed of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating and shall be water and vapor proof. Where openings are provided in the floor they shall be protected by a curb or ramp not less than six (6) inches high above the floor to avoid the accumulation of explosive liquids or vapors and prevent them from spilling to the lower floor. There shall be not less than two (2) means of egress from such areas, one (1) of which shall be directly to the outside independent of the exitways serving other areas of the building.

414.2.3 Mixed occupancy: A public garage shall not be located within or attached to a building occupied for any other use, unless separated from such other use by walls or floors complying with Table 902 for fireresistance rating. Such fire separation walls shall be continuous and unpierced by openings; except that door openings equipped with self-closing fire doors complying with Article 9 shall be permitted. In buildings of single occupancy not excluding the area limitations of Table 305, doors without a fireresistance rating shall be permitted between the garage area and salesroom or offices that are operated in connection with the garage.

414.2.4 Roof storage of motor vehicles and airplanes: The roof of a public garage shall not be used for the parking or storage of motor vehicles unless the building is of fireproof construction (Type 1A or 1B). When the roof of a building is used for parking or storage of motor vehicles it shall be provided with a parapet wall or guard rail not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches in height and a wheel guard not less than six (6) inches in height, located so as to prevent any vehicle from striking the parapet wall or guard rail. The use of roofs for airplanes storage and landing shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration, if required.

414.2.5 Floor construction and drainage: Floors of public garages and airplane hangars shall be graded to drain through oil separators or traps to avoid accumulation of explosive vapors in building drains or sewers as provided in the Massachusetts Plumbing Code (248 CMR 2.00). The floor finish shall be of concrete or other approved nonabsorbent, noncombustible material.

414.3 Ventilation: All public garages and airplane hangars shall be provided with mechanical or natural ventilation adequate to prevent the accumulation of carbon monoxide or exhaust fumes in excess of one (1) part in ten thousand (10,000) or one one-hundredth of one per cent (.01%) or the concentration of gasoline vapors in excess of twenty (20) per cent

of the lower explosive limit. The building official may require test by a qualified testing laboratory to determine the adequacy. The cost of test shall be borne by the owner.

414.3.1 Below grade: Enclosed and below grade public garages shall be equipped with mechanical ventilation adequate to provide six (6) air changes per hour. The ventilation system shall be operated at all times the garage areas are occupied by human beings.

414.3.2 Repair shops or rooms: When motor vehicles are to be operated or engines are run for test purposes or minor adjustments, provisions shall be made to collect the exhaust fumes from each vehicle individually and to discharge such fumes to the outer air by means of a positive induced draft. The discharge from such system shall be located so as not to create a hazard to adjoining properties, but not less than eight (8) feet above the adjacent ground level on the exterior of the building and shall discharge into a yard or court. When necessary to discharge across a walkway or private thoroughfare, the discharge opening shall be carried to a height of not less than twenty-five (25) feet above the ground level or to a distance four (4) inches above the highest point of the wall of the building or structure on which it is located.

414.3.3 Pits: Pits shall not be installed in floors below the first; and pits in first and upper stories shall be provided with mechanical ventilation adequate to provide the ventilation required under Section 414.3. The ventilation system shall be operated at all times the pits are occupied by human beings.

414.4 Special hazards: Any process conducted in conjunction with public garages involving volatile flammable solvents shall be segregated or located in a detached building or structure, except as provided in Section 402.0 for the storage and handling of gasoline and other volatile flammables. The quantity of flammable liquids stored or handled in public garages other than in underground storage and in the tanks of motor vehicles shall be not more than five (5) gallons in approved safety cans, except as provided in Rule 40 of 527 CMR 5.00.

414.5 Heating and protection of equipment: Radiation and heating coils and pipes located within six (6) inches of the floor shall be protected with wire mesh or other approved noncombustible shields of adequate strength; and with asbestos or other insulation on top of the equipment when located in partitions or near combustible racks or woodwork.

414.6 Boiler rooms of public garages: All heat generating plants other than approved direct fired heaters shall be located in separate buildings or shall be separately enclosed within the structure with solid, water

and vapor tight masonry. All rooms housing boilers, stoves or other heating apparatus shall be cut off from all other parts of the building with four (4) hour fireresistance rated construction with entrance from outside only, and there shall not be openings through the fire separation wall other than those necessary for heating pipes or ducts.

SECTION 415.0 MOTOR FUEL SERVICE STATIONS

415.1 Construction: Buildings and structures used for the storage and sale of motor fuel oils may be of all types of construction within the height and area limitations of Table 305 for business (use group B) buildings and as modified by Section 302.0. The canopies and supports over pumps and service equipment when located less than twenty (20) feet from interior lot lines shall be constructed of approved noncombustible materials, Type 3A (heavy timber) construction, or one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction.

415.1.1 Exceptions: Approved plastics conforming to the requirements of Article 19 may be used in canopies over pumps when conforming to the following requirements.

1. The canopies are located at least ten (10) feet from any building on the same property and face yards or streets not less than forty (40) feet wide on the other sides;
2. the aggregate area of plastic in each canopy shall not exceed two-hundred (200) square feet in the fire limits or one thousand (1,000) square feet outside the fire limits; and
3. the maximum area of each panel shall not exceed one hundred (100) square feet.

415.1.2 Opening protectives: All permissible openings in walls with a fire separation of less than twenty (20) feet shall be protected with approved fire windows or fire doors complying with Article 9, except doors in such walls to rest rooms.

415.1.3 Basements: Motor fuel service stations shall not have cellars or basements; and when pits are provided they shall be vented as required in Section 414.3.

415.2 Gasoline storage: All volatile flammable liquid storage tanks shall be installed below ground and vented as specified in Section 402. Such tanks shall be subject to the approval of the fire official and comply with the provisions of 527 CMR 5.00.

415.3 Location of pumps: Gasoline pumps or other mechanical equipment shall not be installed so as to permit servicing of motor vehicles standing on a public street or highway; except when necessitated by the widening of streets or highways, the use of the outer driveway of existing service stations may be continued for servicing of vehicles when approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

SECTION 416.0 MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR SHOPS

416.1 General: All buildings and structures designed and used for repair and servicing motor vehicles, motor boats, airplanes or other motor driven means of transportation shall be subject to the limitations of Tables 214 and 305 for moderate hazard storage (use group S-1). Such buildings shall be used solely for that purpose.

416.2 Enclosure walls: Exterior walls, when located within six (6) feet of interior lot lines or other buildings, shall not have openings therein.

416.3 Handling of volatile flammables: All volatile flammables shall be stored and handled as provided in Section 415.2 and as provided in 527 CMR 5.00.

416.4 Ventilation: All rooms and spaces used for motor vehicle repair shop purposes shall be provided with an approved system of mechanical ventilation meeting the requirements of Section 414.3 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

416.5 Fire prevention: Open gas flames except heating devices complying with Section 414.6, torches, welding apparatus, or other equipment likely to create an open flame or spark shall not be located in a room or space in which flammable liquids or highly combustible materials are used or stored.

SECTION 417.0 PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

417.1 Applicability: The provisions of this section shall apply to all places of public assembly and all parts of buildings and structures classified in the use group A-1, theatres and in other places of public assembly, use groups A-2, A-3, and A-4, except as specifically exempted in Section 418.0.

417.2 Restrictions

417.2.1 High hazard uses: A place of public assembly shall not be permitted in a building classified in the high hazard group (use group H).

417.2.2 Superimposed theatres: An addition or extension shall not be erected over the stage section of a theatre, nor shall a second theatre be erected above another. The building official may waive the prohibition against superimposed theatres and construction above the stage when adequate access is provided for fire fighting with direct means of ventilation to the outer air from the stage portion.

417.2.3 Frame construction: A theatre with stage, fly gallery and rigging loft shall not be permitted in a building of unprotected frame (Type 4B) construction.

417.2.4 Location: All buildings used for assembly purposes shall front on at least one (1) street in which the main entrance and exitway discharge shall be located. The total capacity of such main exitway shall be not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the total required width of building exitways.

417.2.5 Trim, finish and decorative hangings: All permanent acoustic insulating and similar materials and temporary hangings shall comply with the flameresistance requirements of Article 9. Moldings and decorations around the proscenium openings shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible material.

417.2.6 Existing buildings: Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the alteration of a building heretofore occupied as a place of public assembly for such continued use provided seats, aisles, passageways, balconies, stages, appurtenant rooms and all special permanent equipment comply with the requirements of this article (see Article 22).

417.2.7 Deleted

417.3 Theatre means of egress requirements

417.3.1 Types of exitways: The required exitways from every tier or floor of a theatre shall consist of grade exitway discharge doors, interior or exterior stairways or horizontal exits which provide direct access to a street, an exitway discharge court, or unobstructed passageway, hallway or lobby leading to a street or open public space. The number, location and construction of all means of egress facilities shall comply with the requirements of Article 6 and the applicable standards listed in Appendix B, except as herein specifically provided.

417.3.2 Number of stairways in auditorium: Each tier above the main floor of a theatre or other auditorium shall be provided with at least two (2) interior enclosed stairways which shall be located on opposite sides of the structure; except that enclosures shall not be required for stairs serving the first balcony only, or mezzanine thereunder. Such stairways shall discharge to a lobby on the main floor. Exitway stairways serving galleries above the balcony shall lead directly to the street or open public space as provided in Section 417.3.1.

417.3.3 Emergency means of egress from main floor of auditorium: In addition to the main floor entrance and exitway, emergency exitway discharge doors shall be provided on both sides of the auditorium which lead directly to a street, or through a passageway to the street independent of other exitways, or to an exitway discharge court as defined in this code.

417.3.4 Emergency means of egress from balconies and galleries: Emergency exitways shall be provided from both sides of each balcony and

gallery with direct egress to the street, or to an independent passageway, or to an exitway discharge court. There shall not be communication from any portion of the building to the emergency exitway stairways except from the tier for which such exitway is exclusively intended.

417.3.5 Exitway discharge courts: All exitway discharge courts shall be not less than six (6) feet wide for the first six hundred (600) persons to be accommodated or fraction thereof, and shall be increased one (1) foot in width for each additional two hundred and fifty (250) persons. Such courts shall extend sufficiently in length to include the side and rear emergency exitways from the auditorium.

417.3.6 Hardware: Latches or bolts on all means of egress doorways shall be of an approved self-releasing, panicproof type complying with Section 612.5.2.

417.3.7 Width of exitway doors: The maximum width of single exitway doors shall be forty-two (42) inches and the minimum width of double doorways shall be sixty (60) inches.

417.3.8 "Exit" lights: All exitway doors shall be marked with illuminated *Exit* signs complying with Section 623.0 which shall be kept lighted at all times during occupancy of the building.

417.4 Theatre seatings

417.4.1 Fixed seats: In all theatres and similar places of assembly except churches, stadiums and reviewing stands, individual fixed seats shall be provided with an average width of not less than twenty (20) inches and seats shall not be less than nineteen (19) inches wide. All seats shall be provided with separating arms and arranged in rows not less than thirty-two (32) inches apart, back to back, measured horizontally.

417.4.2 Number of seats: Aisles shall be provided so that not more than seven (7) seats intervene between any seat and the aisle or aisles, except that the number of seats in a row shall not be limited when self-raising seats are provided which leave an unobstructed passage between rows of seats of not less than eighteen (18) inches in width leading to side aisles in which exitway doorways are located at not more than twenty-five (25) foot intervals to the exitway corridor or exitway discharge court.

417.4.3 Box seats: In boxes or loges with level floors, the seats need not be fastened when not more than fourteen (14) in number.

417.5 Theatre aisles

417.5.1 Longitudinal aisles: The width of longitudinal aisles at right angles to rows of seats and with seats on both sides of the aisle shall be not less than forty-two (42) inches, increasing one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch for every foot of length of aisle from its beginning to an exitway door, or to

a cross aisle or between cross aisles. The width of the longitudinal aisles with banks of seats on one side only shall be not less than thirty (30) inches, increasing one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch for each foot of length from its beginning to an exitway door, or to a cross aisle or between cross seats.

417.5.2 Cross aisles: When there are twenty-seven (27) or more rows of seats on the main floor of theatres, cross aisles shall be provided so that a block of seats shall not have more than twenty-two (22) rows. The width of cross aisles shall be not less than the widest aisle with which they connect or the width of exitway which they serve; but a cross aisle shall not be less than forty-two (42) inches wide, or when bordering on means of entrance not less than forty-eight (48) inches wide. In balconies and galleries of theatres, one (1) or more cross aisles shall be provided when there are more than ten (10) rows of seats and in accordance with the provisions of the Life Safety Code NFPA 101.

417.5.3 Gradient: Aisles shall not exceed a gradient of one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches per foot.

417.5.4 Balcony steps: Steps may be provided in balconies and galleries only, and such steps shall extend the full width of the aisle with treads and risers complying with Article 6, which shall be illuminated by lights on both sides or by a step light or otherwise to insure an intensity of not less than one (1) foot candle.

417.5.5 Railings: Metal or other approved noncombustible railings shall be provided on balconies and galleries as prescribed below.

1. At the fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries not less than thirty (30) inches in height; and not less than thirty-six (36) inches in height at the foot of steps;
2. along cross aisles not less than twenty-six (26) inches in height except where the backs of the seats along the front of the aisle project twenty-four (24) inches or more above the floor of the aisle; and
3. where seatings are arranged in successive tiers, and the height of rise between platforms exceeds eighteen (18) inches, not less than twenty-six (26) inches in height along the entire row of seats at the edge of the platform.

417.6 Theatre foyers

417.6.1 Capacity: In every theatre or similar place of public assembly, not including churches, for theatrical use with stage and scenery loft, a foyer or lobby shall be provided with a net floor area, exclusive of stairs or landings, of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) square feet for each occupant having access thereto. The use of foyers and lobbies and other available spaces for harboring occupants until seats become available shall not encroach upon the clear floor area herein prescribed or upon the required clear width of front exitways.

417.6.2 Egress: When the foyer is not directly connected to the public street through the main lobby, an unobstructed corridor or passage shall be provided which leads to and equals the required minimum width of main entrances and exitways. A mirror shall not be placed so as to give an appearance as a doorway, exit or passageway.

417.6.3 Gradient: The rear foyer shall be at the same level as the back of the auditorium and the means of egress leading therefrom shall not have a steeper gradient than one (1) foot in eight (8) feet.

417.6.4 Construction: The partitions separating the foyer from the auditorium and other adjoining rooms and spaces of theatres shall be constructed of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating; except that opening protectives may be constructed of noncombustible materials without fireresistance rating.

417.6.5 Waiting spaces: Waiting spaces for harboring occupants shall be located only on the first or auditorium floor. Separate exitways in addition to the required theatre exitways shall be provided from the waiting space based on an occupancy of one (1) person for each three (3) square feet of waiting space area.

417.7 Theatre stage construction

417.7.1 Stage enclosure walls: Every stage hereafter erected or altered for theatrical performances which is equipped with portable or fixed scenery, lights and mechanical appliances, shall be enclosed on all sides with solid walls of not less than four (4) hour fireresistance rating, extending continuously from foundation to at least four (4) feet above the roof. There shall not be window openings in such walls within six (6) feet of an interior lot line; and all permissible window openings shall be protected with three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire windows complying with Article 9.

417.7.2 Floor construction: The entire stage, except that portion used for the working of scenery, traps, and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, and the roof over the stage shall be not less than three (3) hour fireresistance rated construction. All openings through the stage floor shall be equipped with tight fitting, solid wood trap doors not less than three (3) inches in thickness or other materials of equal physical and fireresistance rated properties.

417.7.3 Roof and rigging loft: The roof over the stage shall be of not less than three (3) hour fireresistive construction. The rigging loft, fly galleries and pin rails shall be constructed of approved noncombustible materials.

417.7.4 Footlights and stage electrical equipment: Footlights and border lights shall be installed in troughs constructed of non-combustible materials. The switchboard shall be so located as to be readily accessible

at all times and the storage or placing of stage equipment against it shall be prohibited. All electrical equipment shall conform to the requirements of the Massachusetts Electric Code 527 CMR 12.00.

417.7.5 Exterior doors: All required exitway discharge door openings to the outer air shall be protected with approved self-closing fire doors, complying with Article 9. All exterior openings which are located on the stage for means of egress or loading and unloading purposes which are likely to be open during occupancy of the theatre, shall be constructed with vestibules to prevent air draughts into the auditorium.

417.7.6 Proscenium wall: There shall not be other openings in the wall separating the stage from the auditorium except the main proscenium opening; two (2) doorways at the stage level, one (1) on each side thereof; and, where necessary, not more than two (2) doorways to the musicians' pit from the space below the stage floor. Each such doorway shall not exceed twenty-one (21) square feet in area and shall be protected with approved automatic and self-closing fire door assemblies complying with Article 9 with a combined fireresistance rating of three (3) hours or the approved labeled equivalent. The distance between the top of the proscenium opening and the ceiling of the stage shall be not less than five (5) feet.

417.7.7 Proscenium curtain: The proscenium opening shall be protected with an automatic fireresistive and smoke-tight curtain designed to resist an air pressure of not less than ten (10) pounds per square foot (psf) normal to its surface, both inward and outward. The curtain shall withstand a one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour fire test at a temperature of not less than seventeen hundred (1700) degrees F. without the passage of flame. The curtain shall be operated by an automatic heat activated device to descend instantly and safely and to completely close the proscenium opening at a rate of temperature rise of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) degrees F. per minute; and by an auxiliary operating device to permit prompt and immediate manual closing of the proscenium opening.

417.7.8 Scenery: All combustible materials used in sets and scenery shall be rendered flameresistant to comply with Article 9.

417.7.9 Stage ventilation: Metal or other approved noncombustible ventilators, equipped with movable shutters or sash shall be provided over the stage, constructed to open automatically and instantly by approved heat activated devices, with an aggregate clear area of opening not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) the area of the stage, except as otherwise provided in Section 417.2.2. Supplemental means shall be provided for manual operation of the ventilator.

417.8 Dressing and appurtenant rooms

417.8.1 Construction: Dressing rooms, scene docks, property rooms,

work shops and store rooms and all compartments appurtenant to the stage shall be of fireproof (Type 1) construction and shall be separated from the stage and all other parts of the building by walls of not less than three (3) hour fire resistance rating. Such rooms shall not be placed immediately over or under the operating stage area. All shelving and closets in dressing rooms, property rooms or storage rooms shall be constructed of flameresistant materials complying with Article 9.

417.8.2 Opening protectives: Openings other than to trunk rooms and the necessary doorways at stage level shall not connect such rooms with the stage, and such openings shall be protected with one and one-half (1½) hour self-closing fire doors or the approved labeled equivalent complying with Article 9.

417.8.3 Dressing room and stage exitways: Each tier of dressing rooms shall be provided with at least two (2) means of egress, one (1) of which shall lead directly to an exitway corridor, exitway discharge court or street. Exitway stairways from dressing and storage rooms may be unenclosed in the stage area behind the proscenium wall. At least one (1) approved exitway shall be provided from each side of the stage and from each side of the space under the stage, and from each fly gallery and from the gridiron to a street, exitway discharge court or passageway to a street. An iron ladder shall be provided from the gridiron to a scuttle in the stage roof.

417.9 Lighting

417.9.1 Exitways: During occupancy all exitways in places of assembly shall be lighted to comply with the requirements of Section 624.0.

417.9.2 Auditoriums: Aisles in auditoriums shall be provided with general illumination of not less than one-tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) foot candles at the front row of seats and not less than two-tenths ($\frac{2}{10}$) foot candles at the last row of seats and the illumination shall be maintained throughout the showing of motion pictures or other projections.

417.9.3 Foyers and waiting spaces: Foyers and waiting spaces shall be artificially lighted by electrical means at all times during occupancy of a place of assembly so as to provide illumination of at least three (3) foot candles at the level of the floor and on the surface of all stairs, steps, ramps, and escalators within the foyers and waiting spaces.

417.9.4 Open exterior spaces: Yards or courts which serve as open exterior spaces shall be artificially lighted by electrical means at all times between sunset and sunrise during occupancy of a place of assembly so as to provide illumination of at least one (1) foot candle at the level of the floor over at least the required area.

417.9.5 Other places of public assembly: All areas and portions of buildings used as places of public assembly other than theatres shall be

lighted by electric light to provide a general illumination of not less than one (1) foot candle.

417.9.6 Control: The lighting of exitways, aisles and auditoriums shall be controlled from a location inaccessible to unauthorized persons. Supplementary control shall be provided as specified in Section 408.3.4 in the motion picture projection room.

417.10 Fire protection and fire fighting equipment: Every theatre classified in the use group A-1 shall be equipped with a fire protection system complying with the requirements of Article 12 and as herein specified.

417.10.1 Fire suppression system: Approved automatic fire suppression systems complying with the provisions of Section 1202.0 shall be provided to protect all parts of the building except the auditorium or in the immediate vicinity of automatic equipment or over dynamos and electric equipment. Such protection shall be provided over the stage, under the gridiron, under all fly galleries, in dressing rooms, over the proscenium opening on the stage side, under the stage, in all basements, cellars, work rooms, store rooms, property rooms and in toilet, lounge and smoking rooms.

417.10.2 Standpipes: Standpipe fire lines complying with the provisions of Section 1211.0 shall be provided with outlets and hose attachments; one (1) on each side of the auditorium in each tier; one (1) in each mezzanine; one (1) in each tier of dressing rooms; and protecting each property, store and work room; and one (1) on each side of the stage. Such standpipes shall be not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter, equipped with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch hose connections.

417.10.3 First-aid hand equipment: Approved portable two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) gallon fire extinguishers shall be provided and located as follows: two (2) on each tier or floor of the stage; one (1) immediately outside of the motion picture projection room; one (1) in each dressing room; and one (1) in each work, utility and storage room. Fire axes and fire hooks shall also be provided as directed by the fire official; and all fire extinguishers and fire tools shall be securely mounted on walls in plain view and readily accessible.

SECTION 418.0 PUBLIC ASSEMBLY OTHER THAN THEATRES

418.1 General: Other places of public assembly, including auditoriums, armories, bowling alleys, broadcasting studios, chapels, churches, community houses, dance halls, gymnasiums, lecture halls, museums, exhibi-

Table 418
MINIMUM EXITWAYS FOR OCCUPANCY LOADS

Occupancy load per floor	Minimum number of exitways
Not more than 500	2
501 to 900	3
901 to 1800	4
Over 1800	5

tion halls, night clubs, rinks, roof gardens and similar occupancies and uses shall comply with the general exitway requirements of Article 6 and the applicable requirements of Section 417.0, except the provisions of Sections 417.5.5 and 417.6.4 or as herein specifically exempted. Places of public assembly which are equipped with a stage, movable scenery, scenery loft and dressing rooms shall comply with all the requirements of Section 417.0, except use group A-1, theatres.

418.2 Number of exitways: Every tier, floor level and story of places of public assembly other than theatres, shall be provided with the number of required exitways as specified in Section 609.2, and of not less than the required width complying with Section 608.0 for the occupancy load. The required exitways shall be remote and independent of each other and located on opposite sides of the area served thereby.

418.3 Aisles with fixed seats: All rows of seats shall be individually fixed or fixed in rigid units between longitudinal aisles complying with Sections 417.4.2 and 417.5 except as provided for chapels and churches in Section 610.3. Where permitted, continuous fixed benches shall comply with the provisions of Section 420.0.

418.4 Aisles without fixed seats: Tables and chairs in all rooms and spaces for assembly use shall provide convenient access by unobstructed aisles not less than thirty-six (36) inches wide which lead to required exitways complying with Article 6. Tables and chairs shall be so arranged that the distance from any chair at any table by way of a path between tables and chairs is not greater than eighteen (18) feet to an aisle leading to an exitway. The width of the path shall be at least eighteen (18) inches; except that it may be reduced by one (1) inch for each one (1) foot that the distance to the aisle is less than eighteen (18) feet, but may not be reduced to less than twelve (12) inches. Chairs, when placed with the front edge of the seat on a line with the edge of the table, shall not protrude into this path. Booths containing up to eight (8) seats may be used, provided they open directly on an aisle.

418.5 Bowling alleys: The storage and use of all volatile flammable liquids shall comply with Section 402.0 and the finishing rooms shall be separately enclosed in two (2) hour fireresistance rated construction with

floor finish of concrete or other noncombustible, nonabsorbent material.

418.6 Skating rinks: Skating rinks shall not be located below the floor nearest grade.

SECTION 419.0 AMUSEMENT PARKS

419.1 General: All buildings and structures used as part of an amusement park shall be subject to this code. This section specifically includes any building or structure supporting a moving device. The jurisdiction of structures or buildings is limited to the points of interface of the moving device and rails, said device is to be controlled by Form B-11, (520 CMR 5.00) Rules and Regulations for the Safety, Construction and Operation of Ferris Wheels, Carousels, Inclined Railways or Similar Amusement Devices, filed with the Secretary of State on December 16, 1974.

SECTION 420.0 STADIUMS AND GRANDSTANDS

420.1 General: Stadiums and grandstands shall be constructed as required by this code and in accordance with the approved rules and the Standard for Tents, Grandstands and Air-Supported Structures Used for Places of Assembly (NFPA 102) listed in Appendix B.

420.2 Handrails: Means of egress stairways shall be provided with a handrail on at least one (1) side. The handrail may be broken as necessary to provide for entrance to the seating platforms.

420.3 Spaces underneath seats: Spaces underneath grandstand seats shall be kept free of all combustible and flammable materials and shall not be occupied or used for other than exitways; except that when enclosed in not less than one (1) hour fire-resistance rated construction, the building official may approve the use of such spaces for other purposes that do not endanger the safety to public.

SECTION 421.0 DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES

421.1 Location: The location of drive-in motion picture theatres shall be approved by the local or state authority having jurisdiction over highways and streets.

421.2 Arrangement of lanes: Separate entrance and exit lanes shall be provided not less than twelve (12) feet in width, with not less than forty (40) foot intervals between access lanes. The parking space for each car shall not be less than nine (9) feet by twenty (20) feet in area, and so arranged to provide continuous lanes of travel.

421.3 Projection booth: The projection booth shall comply with Section 408.3 and shall be supported on a structure of Type 2C or other approved noncombustible construction. A motor vehicle shall not be permitted to park within twenty (20) feet of the projection booth or room.

421.4 Fire protection: Sufficient approved portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in readily accessible locations, plainly and visibly identified by signs, at distances of not more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet so as to be available to every motor vehicle as directed by the fire official. The fire extinguishers shall be mounted on posts or platforms protected from mechanical injury with substantial guards as approved by the building official.

SECTION 422.0 TENTS, AIR-SUPPORTED STRUCTURES AND OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

422.1 Tents and other temporary structures

422.1.1 General: Tents shall be constructed as required by this code and in conformance with accepted engineering practice and the Standard for Tents, Grandstands and Air-Supported Structures Used for Places of Assembly (NFPA 102) as listed in Appendix B.

422.1.2 Conditions of permit: A special temporary permit for tents and other temporary structures shall be obtained from the building official for installation for a period of time as determined by the building official but not to exceed ninety (90) days.

422.1.3 Location: Tents shall be located outside the fire limits unless an accessible unoccupied open space is provided around the perimeter with a minimum width of ten (10) feet beyond stakes. Such structures may not be erected within the fire district for a period of more than twenty-four (24) hours unless such use is reviewed and approved by the fire official, and any such structure shall be subject to any condition of use, egress, and protection as may be determined by the building official.

422.1.4 Approved type: Tents, and other temporary structures shall be of an approved type and shall have evidence submitted that the structure satisfies all structural and fire safety requirements as indicated in NFPA 102.

422.1.5 Flame resistant treatment: For every tent used as a place of assembly, composed of combustible fabric material, there shall be submitted to the building official:

1. a certificate or other evidence of approval by a recognized accredited laboratory; or,
2. a certificate signed and stamped by a registered professional engineer, showing that the material has been tested and approved for flame resistance in accordance with the recommendations of NFPA 701 within a period of twelve (12) months of the date on which the use will terminate under any building permit issued. If

certification is not provided for within the time period indicated above, then the building official and fire official shall require confirmatory field tests using test specimens from the original material affixed at the time of manufacture to the exterior of the tent.

422.1.6 Combustible materials: Combustible materials shall not be permitted under stands or seats at any time. Excessive vegetation shall not be allowed beneath the stands or seats.

422.2 Air support structures

422.2.1 General: Air-supported structures shall be constructed as required by this code and in conformance with accepted engineering practice and the Standard for Tents, Grandstands and Air-supported Structures Used for Places or Assembly (NFiPA 102) listed in Appendix B.

422.2.2 Conditions of permit: A temporary permit or a permanent permit, with the following provisions, shall be obtained from the building official for installation of a period of time as determined by the building official. A permanent permit shall be issued for a period not longer than two (2) years, with the added provision that the owner of an air structure shall submit a certified inspection record to the building official upon renewal of said permit. This certification shall verify that the structure has been inspected and serviced by a qualified service organization.

422.2.3 Location: Air-supported structures may not be erected within the fire district for a period of more than twenty-four (24) hours unless such use is reviewed and approved by the fire official, and they shall be subject to any condition of use and protection as may be determined by the building official.

422.2.4 Approved type: Air-supported structures shall be of an approved type and shall have evidence submitted that the structure satisfies all structural and fire safety requirements as indicated in NFiPA 102 listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 423.0 PARKING LOTS

423.1. Parking lot offices: The construction of parking lot offices shall comply with the fire limit restrictions of Section 302.0 and Section 56, Chapter 148 of the General Laws.

423.2 Protection of adjoining property: A substantial bumper of masonry, steel or heavy timber shall be placed near all interior lot lines to protect structures and property abutting the parking lot.

SECTION 424.0 GROUP RESIDENCE

424.1 Definition: A group residence is a premise licensed by or operated by an agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or subdivision

thereof, as a special residence for those who are capable of self-preservation in the following categories:

1. not more than twelve (12) unrelated persons between the ages of seven (7) and fifteen (15) years of age inclusive; or
2. not more than twenty-five (25) unrelated persons, sixteen (16) years of age or over.

Note: In determining the classification for proposed use, a group residence shall not be construed as being similar in any way to a multi-family dwelling, two-family dwelling, boarding house, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, school or institution of any kind. For building code purposes, it shall be treated as a single-family residential building.

424.1.1 Special definitions: For the purposes of Section 424.0, the following terms shall be defined exclusively for use with group residences:

Self preservation: Having the capability, both mentally and physically to take action to preserve one's own life. Specifically, to egress the building within two and one-half (2½) minutes. (Reference inspection procedures in Section 424.7 and 424.8.)

Egress: A continuous unobstructed path of travel from any space in a building to the open air outside at grade.

Principal means of egress: The primary choice of two (2) routes normally used by occupants to enter or leave a building.

Escape route: To reduce the possibility of entrapment in the event that the principal means of egress is blocked by fire or smoke, an escape route shall be available which performs in accordance with Section 424.8. In an existing building where a second means of egress is physically impractical from above grade floors, any proven, usable path to the open air outside at grade shall be deemed acceptable, including but not limited to connecting doors, porches, windows within six (6) feet of grade, ramps, fire escapes, balcony evacuation systems, etc.

Authorized inspectors: The state or local building official having jurisdiction and a representative of the licensing or operating agency having jurisdiction.

Room: See definition of "Habitable space" and "Occupiable room" in Section 201.0.

424.2 Existing buildings: These regulations shall apply to existing dwelling units which are to be converted to a group residence, notwithstanding Section 106.0.

424.2.1 Height limitations: Existing buildings, of Type 4B construction, greater than two and one-half (2½) stories, or thirty-five (35) feet in height may be allowed to be used (as an exception to Table 305) as

a group residence.

424.3 Plans and specifications: Plans shall be filed with the building official having jurisdiction in accordance with Section 113.0 for any building to be constructed as, or altered for use as, a group residence under Section 424.0. The floor plans shall show all rooms, spaces, closets, doors, corridors, windows, stairs and stairways, hazardous vertical openings and the location of all required fire warning equipment and proposed fire suppression equipment.

424.4 Hazardous contents: Any contents which represent a fire hazard greater than that which could be expected of ordinary household furnishings, shall not be allowed. Storage shall not be allowed above the second floor.

424.4.1 Interior finish: Only Class I and Class II interior finish materials shall be allowed in the principal means of egress. In refinishing any other area, material having a Class III flame spread rating shall be allowed provided it does not decrease the existing rating. The smoke contribution rating of any material shall not exceed 450 (see Section 904.0).

424.4.2 Exception: In existing buildings, the required flame spread or smoke development classification of interior surfaces may be obtained by applying approved fire retardant paints or solutions to existing interior surfaces having a higher flame spread rating than permitted.

424.5 Egress: In existing buildings there shall be one (1) means of egress and one (1) escape route serving each floor, remote as possible from each other and leading to grade. The stairway between the first and second floors, if unenclosed, may remain unenclosed to preserve functional and aesthetic requirements. In new construction, two (2) means of egress are required in accordance with the One and Two Family Dwelling Code, and stairways above the grade floor shall be enclosed with one (1) hour fire resistive construction.

424.6 Fire protection systems

424.6.1 Hazardous vertical openings: Openings to such spaces as laundry chutes, dumbwaiters, heating plenums or combustible concealed spaces shall be permanently blocked with one (1) hour construction, as regulated by the provisions of Article 9.

424.6.2 Automatic fire warning systems: An approved automatic fire warning system shall be provided in accordance with Article 2.

424.7 Inspections: There shall be three (3) mandatory types of inspections as described below. The results of such inspections shall be on file in the office of the building official with copies sent to the licensing or operating agency on a prepared checklist and signed by the authorized inspectors.

424.7.1 Temporary certificate: The building official shall perform plan review and post-construction inspection to ensure that the building conforms to this code. He shall issue a temporary certificate of occupancy effective for ninety (90) days only.

424.7.2 Final certificate: Before issuance of the final certificate of occupancy, the authorized inspectors shall mutually conduct a test (see Section 424.8.1) to ensure that the occupants are capable of self-preservation. Upon complete satisfaction of all requirements, the building official shall then issue a permanent certificate of occupancy. This test shall be conducted once a year in accordance with Section 108.5.1 for purposes of recertifying both the building and the occupants.

424.8 Inspection procedure: The building and the occupants' capability of self-preservation constitute a system of life safety which are unique for each building and for each occupant in a group residence. Therefore, a simple direct test is specified herein to determine the capability of the occupant and/or the suitability of the building as a life safety system.

424.8.1 Fire drill: In the presence of the authorized inspectors and the residence manager, all staff personnel of the group residence shall isolate themselves from the occupants. The building official shall block any point in the principal egress route to simulate a hazardous condition and the internal alarm system shall be activated for two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) minutes.

424.8.2 Evaluation: Any occupant who fails to escape from the building and achieve egress outside the building at ground level within the two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) minute period shall not be permitted to remain living in the residence.

Note: The occupant or the building may be at fault; therefore, the system has failed to perform adequately to provide life safety and is, consequently, unacceptable for that occupant.

424.8.3 Other tests: Other tests are not necessary and shall not be required by the building official. It shall be the responsibility of the residence manager of the group residence to provide immediate suitable accommodations elsewhere for any occupant deemed unacceptable by the building official. Each occupant must be certified at regular intervals but not less than every quarter at the group residence by the licensing or operating agency. The building official may require an inspection at his discretion when he feels that either the building or the occupant may not conform.

424.9 Certificate of occupancy: Any certificate of occupancy issued for a building intended to be used as a group residence, as defined in Section 424.1 shall become invalid if the premises have not been licensed or authorized by an agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with-

in ninety (90) days of the date of issuance of the certificate of occupancy. ||

SECTION 425.0 MOTELS

425.1 General: All buildings and accessory structures used as motels shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this code for the occupancy and use for which they are designed and as herein specifically required.

425.2 Garages: Garages when attached to motel residential buildings shall have the interior faces of all walls, when not of approved masonry construction, and the ceilings protected to afford one (1) hour fire-resistance rating and all connecting openings shall be protected with approved three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire doors or their equivalent complying with Article 9, or with one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch solid core wood doors. Roofed-over passageways may be used to connect garages to dwellings if protected with one (1) hour fire-resistance rated construction.

425.3 Required exitways: All exitways in buildings more than one (1) story in height shall be constructed of one (1) hour fire-resistance rating and all stories above the first shall have at least two (2) means of egress complying with Article 6. All exitways from residential quarters shall lead to open spaces not less than twenty (20) feet in width which provide direct access to public streets or highways.

425.4 Driveways and parking spaces: The arrangement of driveways and lanes shall provide adequate access for emergency vehicles.

SECTION 426.0 RADIO AND TELEVISION TOWERS

426.1 General: Subject to the structural provisions of Section 715.0 for wind loads and the requirements of Section 925.0 governing the fire-resistance ratings of buildings for the support of roof structures, all radio and television towers shall be designed and constructed as herein provided.

426.2 Location and access: The towers shall be so located and equipped with step bolts and ladders to be readily accessible for inspection purposes. Guy wires or other accessories shall not cross or encroach upon any street or other public space, or over any electric power lines, or encroach upon any other privately owned property without written consent of the owner.

426.3 Construction: All towers shall be constructed of approved corrosion-resistive noncombustible materials. Within the limitations of Section 302.0 for fire limits, isolated radio towers may be constructed of lumber sizes qualifying for mill type construction when not more than one hundred (100) feet in height.

426.4 Loads: The structure shall be securely braced and anchored to resist a wind of not less than thirty (30) pounds per square foot (psf) on

the net area of both sides of latticed construction and on the projected area of the antennae plus the wind on ice-covered sections in localities where subject to freezing temperatures. Where subject to winds of unusual velocity, the loads shall be increased accordingly. Due allowance shall be made for effect of shape of individual elements and contour of the tower as provided in Section 715.0 in computing wind loads.

426.4.1 Dead load: Antennae and towers shall be designed for the dead load plus ice load in regions where ice formation is likely to occur.

426.4.2 Uplift: Adequate foundations and anchorage shall be provided to resist two (2) times the calculated wind uplift.

426.5 Grounding: All towers shall be permanently and effectively grounded.

SECTION 427.0 RADIO AND TELEVISION ANTENNAE

427.1 Permits not required: Antennae structures for private radio or television reception not more than twelve (12) feet in height may be erected and maintained on the roof of any building without a building permit. Such a structure, however, shall not be erected so as to injure the roof covering and when removed from the roof, the roof covering shall be repaired to maintain weather and water tightness. The installation shall not be erected nearer to the lot line than the total height of the antennae structure, nor shall such structure be installed near electric power lines or encroach upon any street or other public space.

427.2 Permits required: The approval of the building official shall be secured for all antennae structures more than twelve (12) feet in height. The application shall be accompanied by detailed drawings of the structure and methods of anchorage. All connections to the roof structure must be properly flashed to maintain water tightness. The design and materials of construction shall comply with the requirements of Section 426.3 for character, quality, and minimum dimensions.

SECTION 428.0 SWIMMING POOLS

428.1 General: Pools used for swimming or bathing shall be in conformity with the requirements of this section, provided, however, these regulations shall not be applicable to any such pool less than twenty-four (24) inches deep or having a surface area less than two-hundred and fifty (250) square feet, except when such pools are permanently equipped with a water recirculating system or involve structural materials. For purposes of this code, pools are classified as private swimming pools or public and semi-public swimming pools, as defined in Section 428.2.

Materials and constructions used in swimming pools shall comply with the applicable requirements of this code. Pools used for swimming or

bathing and their equipment or accessories which are constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to conform to the requirements of this code, provided the requirements of Section 428.8 are included in the installation and the requirements of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Environmental Code 310 CMR 16.00 are met.

428.2 Classification of pools: Any constructed pool which is used, or intended to be used, as a swimming pool in connection with a single family residence and available only to the family of the householder and his private guests shall be classified as a private swimming pool. Any swimming pool other than a private swimming pool shall be classified in the public or semi-public swimming pool categories.

428.3 Plans and permits

428.3.1 Permits: A swimming pool or appurtenances thereto shall not be constructed, installed, enlarged or altered until a permit has been obtained from the building official. The approval of all city, county and state authorities having jurisdiction over swimming pools shall be obtained before applying to the building official for a permit. Certified copies of these approvals shall be filed as part of the supporting data for the application for the permit.

428.3.2 Plans: Plans shall accurately show dimensions and construction of pool and appurtenances and properly established distances to lot lines, buildings, walks and fences; details of water supply system, drainage and water disposal systems, and all appurtenances pertaining to the swimming pool. Detail plans of structures, vertical elevations, and sections through the pool showing depth shall be included.'

428.4 Locations: Private swimming pools shall not encroach on any front or side yard required by this code, or the governing zoning law, except by specific rules of the jurisdiction in which it may be located. A wall of a swimming pool shall not be located less than six (6) feet from any rear or side property line or ten (10) feet from any street property line, except by specific rules of the jurisdiction in which it may be located.

428.5 Design and construction

428.5.1 Structural design: The pool structure shall be engineered and designed to withstand the expected forces to which it will be subjected.

428.5.2 Wall slopes: To a depth up to five (5) feet from the top, the wall slope shall not be more than two (2) feet horizontal in five (5) feet vertical.

428.5.3 Floor slopes: The slope of the floor on the shallow side of transition point shall not exceed one (1) foot vertical to seven (7) feet horizontal. The transition point between shallow and deep water shall not be more than five (5) feet deep.

428.5.4 Surface cleaning: All swimming pools shall be provided with a recirculating skimming device or overflow gutters to remove scum and foreign matter from the surface of the water. Where skimmers are used there shall be at least one (1) skimming device for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of surface area or fraction thereof. Where overflow gutters are used they shall be not less than three (3) inches deep, pitched one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch per foot to drains, and constructed so they are safe, cleanable and that matter entering the gutters will not be washed out by a sudden surge of entering water.

428.5.5 Walkways: All public or semi-public swimming pools shall have walkways not less than four (4) feet in width extending entirely around the pool. Where curbs or sidewalks are used around any swimming pool they shall have a non-slip surface for a width of not less than one (1) foot at the edge of the pool and shall be so arranged to prevent return of surface water to the pool.

428.5.6 Steps and ladders: One (1) or more means of egress shall be provided from the pool. Treads of steps or ladders shall have non-slip surfaces and handrails on both sides, except that handrails may be omitted when there are not more than four (4) steps or when they extend the full width of the slide or end of the pool. Access to public pools shall include a paraplegic lift.

428.6 Water supply, treatment and drainage systems

428.6.1 Water supply: All swimming pools shall be provided with a potable water supply, free of cross-connections with the pool or its equipment.

428.6.2 Water treatment: Public and semi-public swimming pools shall be designed and installed so that there is a pool water turnover at least once every eight (8) hours. Filters shall not filter water at a rate in excess of three (3) gallons per minute per square foot of surface area. The treatment system shall be so designed and installed to provide in the water, at all times when the pool is in use, excess chlorine of not less than four-tenths (0.4) parts per million (ppm) or more than six-tenths (0.6) ppm, or excess chloramine between seven-tenths (0.7) and one (1.0) ppm, or disinfection may be provided by other approved means. Acidity-alkalinity of the pool water shall not be below seven (7.0) or more than seven and one-half (7.5). All recirculation systems shall be provided with an approved hair and lint strainer installed in the system ahead of the pump.

Private swimming pools shall be designed and installed so that there is a pool water turnover at least once every eighteen (18) hours. Filters shall not filter water at a rate in excess of five (5) gallons per minute per square foot of surface area. The pool owner shall be instructed in proper care and maintenance of the pool, by the supplier or builder, including the use of high test calcium hypochlorite (dry chlorine) or sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) or equally effective germicide and algacide and the importance of proper pH (alkalinity and acidity) control.

428.6.3 Drainage systems: The swimming pool and equipment shall be equipped to be completely emptied of water and the discharged water shall be disposed of in an approved manner that will not create a nuisance to adjoining property.

428.7 Appurtenant structures and accessories

428.7.1 Appurtenant structures: All appurtenant structures, installations, and equipment, such as showers, dressing rooms, equipment houses or other buildings and structures, including plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, amongst others appurtenant to a swimming pool, shall comply with all applicable requirements of this code, the zoning laws, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Health Sanitary Code 310 CMR 12.00, the Plumbing Code 248 CMR 2.00, as well as the Massachusetts Electrical Code 527 CMR 12.00.

428.7.2 Accessories: All swimming pool accessories shall be designed, constructed, and installed so as not to be a safety hazard. Installations or structures for diving purposes shall be properly anchored to insure stability, and properly designed and located for maximum safety.

428.8 Safety precautions

428.8.1 Equipment installations: Pumps, filters, and other mechanical and electrical equipment for public and semi-public swimming pools shall be enclosed in such a manner as to be accessible only to authorized persons and not to bathers. Construction and drainage shall be such as to avoid the entrance and accumulation of water in the vicinity of electrical equipment. The construction and installation of electrical wiring for equipment in or adjacent to swimming pools, to metallic appurtenances in or within five (5) feet of the pool, and to auxiliary equipment such as pumps, filters, and similar equipment shall conform to Article 680 of the Massachusetts Electrical Code 527 CMR 12.00.

428.8.2 Enclosures: Every public and semi-public outdoor in-ground swimming pool shall be enclosed by a fence five (5) feet in height and firmly secured at ground level. If over five (5) feet in height, the fence shall be chain link. Such enclosure, including gates therein, shall not be less than five (5) feet above the ground, and any gate shall be self-latching with latches placed four (4) feet above the ground or otherwise made inaccessible from the outside to children up to eight (8) years of age. Any such pool shall be equipped with at least one (1) life ring and a rescue hook.

428.8.3 Draining: Every outdoor in-ground swimming pool open to the public shall be drained or covered within seven (7) days of closing.

428.8.4 Inspection: Every public and semi-public outdoor in-ground swimming pool shall be inspected annually by the inspector of buildings of each city and town in which said pools are located (in accordance

with Chapter 180, Section 206, of the Massachusetts General Laws as amended).

428.8.5 General safety requirements: Cities or towns may enact by-laws or ordinances for enclosing private swimming pools by requiring the installation of fences or equivalent enclosures or means of protection from access to the pool.

SECTION 429.0 OPEN PARKING STRUCTURES

429.1 General: Open passenger vehicle parking structures are those structures used for the parking or storage of passenger motor vehicles designed to carry not more than nine (9) persons, and include the following two (2) general types.

1. Ramp type parking structures are those employing a series of continuously rising floors or a series of interconnecting ramps between floors permitting the movement of passenger automobiles under their own power to and from the street level.
2. Mechanical type parking structures are those employing specially designed parking machines, elevators, lifts, conveyors, moving cranes, dollies or other devices for moving passenger automobiles to and from the street level.

For exitway requirements see Section 609.5.

429.2 General construction requirements: Passenger vehicle structures shall be constructed of noncombustible materials throughout, including structural framing, floors, roofs and walls. Any enclosed rooms or spaces on the premises shall comply with the applicable requirements of this code.

429.3 Separations: Parking structures may be erected without exterior walls except that an enclosure wall with not less than two (2) hours fire-resistance rating, without openings therein, shall be provided when located within six (6) feet of interior lot lines.

429.4 Basements: Basements, if used for parking of vehicles, shall be sprinklered in accordance with the provision of Section 1202.0 and shall be ventilated in accordance with the provisions of Section 414.3.1.

429.5 Gasoline dispensing: Areas used for dispensing of gasoline in parking structures shall be located on the grade floor and shall comply with the requirements of Section 415.0.

429.6 Heights and areas: Heights and areas of open parking structures shall not exceed the limits specified in the following Table 429.

Table 429
HEIGHT AND AREA LIMITATION FOR OPEN PARKING STRUCTURES

Type of construction	Height	Area in square feet
1A & 1B	Unlimited	Unlimited
2A	12 Stories—120 feet	Unlimited
2B	10 Stories—100 feet	50,000
2C	8 Stories— 85 feet	30,000
2B & 2C	2 Stories— 25 feet ¹	Unlimited

Note 1. Type 2B and 2C construction may be six (6) stories in height and unlimited in area when at least fifty (50) per cent open on all sides and when the horizontal distance from any point on any level to an exterior wall opening on a street, alley, courtyard or any other permanent open space does not exceed two hundred (200) feet.

The areas of structures wherein more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the perimeter has frontage on street or other open space leading to a street each of which is not less than thirty (30) feet wide may be increased as provided in Section 306.2. When an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 1204.0 in Types 2B and 2C construction, the area may be unlimited. The above limits of height permit parking on the roof.

429.7 Protective guard rails: All wells, shafts and other open, exposed spaces throughout, except first floor, shall be enclosed and protected with continuous walls or protective guard rails at least three (3) feet six (6) inches in height, except that in those structures wherein vehicles are hoisted to the desired level and placed in the parking space entirely by approved mechanical means, the three (3) foot six (6) inch high continuous wall or protective guard rail may be omitted on the side of the parking levels adjacent to the space occupied by the hoisting and placing equipment.

429.8 Curbs and bumpers: Curbs or bumpers of noncombustible materials shall be provided at the perimeter of each parking tier. Such curbs or bumpers shall be at least twelve (12) inches high, substantially anchored, and so located that any part of any motor vehicle will not contact a wall, partition or railing.

429.9 Special restrictions: Open parking structures shall be subject to the provisions of this section, and the Massachusetts State Fire Prevention Regulation 527 CMR 5.00 and NFIPA 88 such that those regulations which provide for the greatest public safety shall apply in any case.

SECTION 430.0 FALLOUT SHELTERS

430.1 General: This article shall establish the minimum criteria which must be met before a building or building space can be constructed, occupied, used, or designated as a fallout shelter, and such shelters must be constructed in accordance with the applicable standards as listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 431.0 HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

431.1 Applicability: The provisions of this section shall apply to all buildings more than seventy (70) feet above mean grade.

431.2 Maintenance and inspection: All fire protection systems shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be periodically inspected and tested in accordance with the fire prevention code listed in Appendix B. Maintenance inspections shall be made quarterly and logged in a journal kept available for inspection.

431.3 General: All high-rise buildings complying with Section 431.1 shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system.

431.3.1 Automatic fire suppression system: The automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the building. The system shall be designed using the parameters set forth in the applicable standards listed in Appendix I, and shutoff valves and a water flow device shall be provided for each floor.

431.3.1.1 Automatic fire suppression system alternatives: When a fire suppression system is installed, modifications to this code are permitted as described below.

- 1. The type of construction required by this code may be modified as follows:

Type of construction set forth in Table 214	Modified type of construction permitted hereunder
1A	1B
1B	2A
2A	2B

- 2. The fireresistance rating of exitway access corridors and vertical separation of tenant spaces shall:
 - a. not be required in use group B (business) buildings;
 - b. be a minimum of one-half (½) hour in use group R-1 (residential, hotel) and R-2 (residential, multi-family) buildings; and the wall or partitions may be terminated at the lowest portion of the fireresistance rated assembly above.
- 3. Vertical shafts other than stairway enclosures and elevator hoistway enclosures may be reduced to one (1) hour when sprinklers are installed within the shafts at alternate floors.
- 4. The exitway access and common corridor doors need not meet the requirements of Section 610.4 except they shall be self-closing and tight fitting.

5. The one and one-half (1½) inch hose line, nozzle, rack and cabinet may be omitted as set forth in Section 1211.5.1.
6. The exitway access travel distance set forth in Table 607 may be increased to three hundred (300) feet.
7. Smokeproof enclosures as set forth in Section 618.0 may be omitted, but required stairways shall be pressurized to fifteen-hundredths (0.15) inches of water column in the manner described in Section 618.9.3.
8. Spandrel walls, eyebrows and compartmentation are not required; however, the fire resistance rating of the floors and junctures of exterior walls with each floor must be maintained.
9. Fire dampers, other than those needed to maintain the fire resistance rating of the floor-ceiling assembly, are not required. Where fire dampers will interfere with the operation of the smoke control system approved alternate protective devices shall be utilized.
10. Operable windows required by Section 609.4 for emergency egress or rescue may be omitted.

431.4 Smoke detection systems: An approved smoke detector suitable for the intended use shall be installed in every mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment, elevator machine or similar room unless such rooms are protected with an automatic fire suppression system.

The actuation of any detector required by this section shall operate the voice alarm system and shall place into operation all equipment necessary to prevent the recirculation of smoke.

431.5 Alarm and communication systems: Alarm and communication systems shall be provided. The alarm and communication systems shall be so designed and installed that damage to any terminal unit or speaker will not render more than one (1) zone of the system inoperative.

A single communication system may be designed to serve the voice alarm, public address and fire department communication system as follows:

1. **Voice alarm system:** The operation of any smoke detection, sprinkler waterflow device or manual fire alarm station shall automatically activate a voice alarm system. Activation of the system shall automatically sound an alert signal to the desired areas. The voice alarm system shall provide a predetermined message on a selective basis to the area where the alarm originated and shall provide information and give direction to the occupants. The alarm shall be designed to be heard clearly by all occupants within the building or designated portions thereof as is required for the public address system.

The central control station shall contain controls for the voice alarm system so that a selective or general voice alarm may be manually initiated.

The system shall be continuously electrically supervised against component failure of the audiopath including amplifiers, speaker wiring, switches and electrical contacts and shall detect opens, shorts and grounds which might impair the function of the system.

2. **Public address system:** A public address communication system designed to be clearly heard by all occupants of the building shall operate from the central control station. It shall be established on a selective or general basis to the following terminal areas:
 - a. elevators,
 - b. elevator lobbies,
 - c. corridors,
 - d. exitway stairways,
 - e. rooms and tenant spaces exceeding one thousand (1,000) square feet in area,
 - f. dwelling units in apartment houses, and
 - g. hotel guest rooms or suites.
3. **Fire department communication system:** A two (2) way fire department communication system shall be provided for fire department use. It shall operate between the central control station and every elevator, elevator lobby and entry to every enclosed exitway stairway.

431.6 Central control station: A central control station for fire department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department. It shall contain:

1. the voice alarm and public address system panels;
2. the fire department communications panel;
3. fire detection and alarm system annunciator panels;
4. status indicator for elevators;
5. status indicators and controls for air handling systems;
6. controls for unlocking all stairway doors simultaneously;
7. sprinkler valve and waterflow detector display panels;
8. emergency power, light and emergency system controls and status indicators; and
9. a telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system.

431.7 Smoke control: Natural or mechanical ventilation for the removal of products of combustion shall be provided in every story and shall consist of one (1) of the following:

1. Panels or windows in the exterior walls which can be opened remotely from an approved location other than the fire floor. Such

venting facilities shall be provided at the rate of twenty (20) square feet per fifty (50) lineal feet of exterior wall in each story and shall be distributed around the perimeter at not more than fifty (50) foot intervals. Such windows or panels and their controls shall be clearly identified.

2. When a complete and approved automatic fire suppression system is installed, the mechanical air handling equipment may be designed to accomplish smoke removal. Under fire conditions, the return and exhaust air shall be moved directly to the outside without recirculation to other sections of the building. The air handling system shall provide a minimum of one (1) exhaust air change each ten (10) minutes for the area involved.
3. A continuous shaft through which smoke and heat can be mechanically vented to the outdoors. The size of the shaft shall be uniform throughout and of such dimension as to produce one (1) air change per ten (10) minutes in the largest compartment served anywhere in the building. Openings into the shaft shall be protected with an automatic single-piece shutter located as high in the room as possible and designed to vent the entire compartment.
4. Any other approved design which will produce equivalent results.

431.8 Elevators: Elevator operation and installation shall be in accordance with Article 16 and the standards listed in Appendix B, and the elevator cab shall be of such size as to accommodate an ambulance cot in its horizontal open position, and in accordance with the provisions of 524 CMR 3.00-11.00.

431.9 Emergency power, light and emergency systems: Emergency power, light and emergency systems shall comply with the following:

1. **Emergency power:** A permanently installed on-site power generation system shall be provided. All power, lighting, signal and communication facilities provided under the requirements of this section, including an independent ventilation system for the emergency power generator room, shall be transferable to the emergency power source.

The electrical power requirements for sizing the emergency power generation systems shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a. fire protection equipment, including fire pumps;
- b. mechanical ventilation equipment required by this section including power operated windows;
- c. elevator cars required by 524 CMR 15.00-33.00;
- d. emergency lighting; and
- e. the normal loads of all facilities classed as emergency. The regular light and power circuits supplying such facilities are classified

as emergency systems and shall be automatically transferable to the emergency power generation system.

2. **Emergency lighting:** Emergency lighting shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - a. separate lighting circuits and facilities sufficient to provide light with an intensity not less than one (1) foot candle measured at floor level in all exitway access corridors, stairways, smokeproof enclosures, elevators, elevator lobbies, and other areas which are clearly part of the means of egress; and
 - b. all circuits supplying lighting for the central control station, the emergency power generator rooms, and other rooms housing control equipment for mechanical systems required by this section shall be transferable to the emergency power system.
3. **Emergency systems:** All electrical systems and facilities required by this section and classified as emergency shall be installed in an approved manner. The following systems and lighting loads are classified as emergency facilities and shall operate within ten (10) seconds of primary power failure:
 - a. required lighted exit signs and exit pathway illumination,
 - b. fire alarm and sprinkler alarm systems,
 - c. fire detection systems,
 - d. elevator car lighting,
 - e. stairway door control systems, and
 - f. voice communication systems.

431.10 Exits: Exits shall comply with other requirements of this code and the following:

1. All stairway doors which are to be locked from the stairway side shall have the capability of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the central control station.
2. A telephone or other two-way communications system connected to an approved emergency service which operates continuously shall be provided at not less than every fifth (5) floor in each required stairway where other provisions of this code permit the doors to be locked.
3. Smokeproof enclosures may be eliminated if all enclosed stairways are pressurized, as provided for mechanically operated smokeproof enclosures, to a minimum of fifteen-hundredths (0.15) and a maximum of thirty-five hundredths (0.35) inch of water column in fully sprinklered buildings.

SECTION 432.0 COVERED MALLS

432.1 Scope: Covered mall buildings are subject to the special requirements of this section and are of two (2) types:

1. Type A covered mall buildings are subject to the general provisions of this code.
2. Type B covered mall buildings may be designed and constructed in accordance with the special provisions as noted herein. All other applicable provisions not specified herein shall be complied with.

432.2 Requirements for Type B covered mall buildings

432.2.1 Lease plan: The permit holder shall provide both the building and fire departments with a lease plan showing the locations of each occupancy and its means of egress after the certificate of occupancy has been issued. Such plans shall be kept current. No modifications or changes in occupancy or use shall be made from that shown on the lease plan without prior approval of the building official.

432.2.2 Tenant separations: Each tenant shall be separated from adjoining tenants by a wall having a minimum one (1) hour fireresistance rating which shall extend from the floor to the underside of the ceiling. No separation is required between a tenant space and a mall.

432.2.3 Exitways: Exitways shall be provided in accordance with the following:

1. The maximum length of exitway access travel from any point within the mall to an approved exitway along the natural and unobstructed path of travel shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet.
2. Each individual occupancy within the covered mall building shall be provided with a means of egress in accordance with other provisions of this code. Measurements may be made to the entrance to the mall.
3. When the length of travel from the most remote point within a tenant space exceeds one hundred (100) feet to the mall, a second means of egress shall be provided. When two (2) or more means of egress are required, the secondary exits may open into the mall, an exit corridor, an exit enclosure, or to the exterior. When a corridor provides the second means of egress, it shall be of one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction and doors to the corridors shall be one (1) hour opening protectives. Such doors shall be self closing, and be so maintained, or shall be automatic closing when actuated by smoke detectors.
4. Anchor stores shall provide the required number of exitways and units of exit width directly to the exterior. The occupant load of anchor stores opening into the mall shall not be included in deter-

mining exitway requirements for the mall.

- 5. The dead end of a mall shall not exceed twice its width.
- 6. In determining required exitway facilities of the mall, the number of occupants for whom exitway facilities are to be provided, shall be based on gross leasable area of the covered mall building (including anchor stores) and shall be based on the following table.

Square feet per person	Gross leasable area (sq. ft.)
30	under 300,000
40	300,000-700,000
50	over 700,000

- 7. The minimum width of exitway access passageways and corridors from a mall shall be fifty-six (56) inches.
- 8. The required units of exit width and exitways shall be distributed equally throughout the mall.
- 9. Storage is prohibited in exitway corridors which are also used for service to the tenants. Such corridors shall be posted with conspicuous signs so stating.

432.3.4 Mall width: The minimum width of the mall shall be thirty (30) feet.

There shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet clear exitway width to a height of eight (8) feet between any projection of a tenant space bordering the mall and the nearest kiosk, vending machine, bench, display opening, or other obstruction to egress travel.

The mall width shall be sufficient to accommodate the occupancy load emptying into the immediately adjacent mall as determined by Section 432.2.3 for all occupancies except assembly which shall be determined by Section 606.0.

432.2.5 Type of construction

- 1. The structural elements of the covered mall building shall be of noncombustible (Types 1 and 2) or heavy timber (Type 3A) construction.
- 2. Floor/ceiling assemblies and their supporting columns and beams within multi-level covered malls shall be of one (1) hour fire-resistance rated noncombustible construction.
- 3. Separation between tenant spaces and the mall is not required. When walls are provided, they shall comply with the provisions of Table 214 for other non-bearing partitions.

432.2.6 Roof coverings: Roof coverings for covered mall buildings shall be Class A, B, or C as required by Section 926.0.

432.2.7 Mixed occupancy: Use groups assembly (A), business (B), mercantile (M), and residential (R) may be accessory to the covered mall building. Accessory occupancies may be three (3) times the area permitted by Table 305 for the type of construction and the occupancy involved. Use groups assembly (A), business (B), mercantile (M) and residential (R) shall be separated from adjacent tenants by a minimum of one (1) hour fireresistance rated separation wall.

Exception: Assembly (A) occupancies shall be located in the covered mall building so that their main entrance is immediately adjacent to a principle entrance to the mall.

The sprinkler system required in covered mall buildings shall not be substituted for required one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction. Assembly (A) occupancies other than restaurants shall have not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of their required exitways opening directly to the exterior of the covered mall building.

432.2.8 Fire protection: Every covered mall building shall be provided with fire protection equipment as follows:

1. The covered mall and all buildings connected thereto shall be provided throughout with an approved fire suppression system. The suppression system in the covered mall shall be independent of the suppression systems in the bulidings connected to the covered mall.
2. All sprinkler control valves shall be electrically supervised and connected to either the fire department or to an approved supervisory service, except as otherwise approved by the local fire official.
3. Fire department standpipe outlets shall be provided within the mall at each entrance to an exit passageway, corridor or enclosed stairway and at exterior exits.
4. First aid fire extinguishers shall be provided as required by the fire prevention code listed in Appendix B, and as required by the local fire official.

432.2.9 Fire emergency ventilating system: The covered mall and exitway corridors serving the mall shall be equipped with an approved automatic exhaust system capable of producing six (6) air changes per hour computed on volume measured to a height of twelve (12) feet above each pedestrian area. Necessary outside air to accomplish the six (6) air changes per hour shall be provided.

The exhaust system shall be activated by smoke detectors complying with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B, by operation of the sprinkler system, and manually. The activation system shall be installed in an approved manner. Exhaust shall be taken uniformly from the entire mall area and exitways serving the mall through an approved duct system with vents spaced not more than fifty (50) feet or through a ceiling

plenum with uniformly distributed openings. Where tenant spaces are open to the mall area exhaust may be taken through the tenant spaces.

The approved automatic exhaust system may be a separate system or may be integrated with an approved air-conditioning system. Where a separate system is provided, operation of the fire emergency ventilating system shall automatically shut down the air-conditioning system or any other devices which interfere with the effective operation of the fire emergency ventilating system. The fire emergency ventilating system shall be connected to an emergency power source in accordance with the requirements of the Massachusetts Electric Code 527 CMR 12.00.

432.2.10 Fire department access to equipment: Controls for air-conditioning systems, sprinkler risers and valves, or other fire detection, suppression or control elements shall be accessible to and properly identified for use by the fire department.

432.2.11 Plastic panels and plastic signs: Within every story or level and from side wall to side wall of each tenant, approved plastic panels and signs shall be limited as follows:

1. They shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the wall area facing the mall.
2. They shall not exceed a height of thirty-six (36) inches, except if the sign is vertical, the height shall not exceed ninety-six (96) inches and the width shall not exceed thirty-six (36) inches.
3. They shall be located a minimum distance of eighteen (18) inches from adjacent tenants.
4. All edges and the backs shall be fully encased in metal.

432.2.12 Kiosks: Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall meet the following requirements:

1. Combustible kiosks or other structures shall not be located within the covered mall unless constructed of fire retardant treated wood throughout, conforming to the standards listed in Appendices C and G.
2. Kiosks or similar structures located within the covered mall shall be provided with approved fire suppression and detection devices.
3. The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks and other structures within the covered mall shall be twenty (20) feet.
4. Kiosks or similar structures shall have a maximum area of three hundred (300) square feet.

**SECTION 433.0 NURSING HOMES, REST HOMES, CHARITABLE HOMES
FOR THE AGED, CONVALESCENT HOMES AND HOSPITALS**

433.1 New facilities: Buildings to be constructed or proposed for a change of occupancy, to be used as nursing homes, rest homes, charitable homes for the aged, convalescent homes and hospitals (in use group I-2) shall meet the provisions of NFiPA 101 Life Safety Code, as referenced in Appendix B and the applicable provisions of this code.

433.2 Deleted

433.2.1 Deleted

433.2.2 Deleted

433.2.3 Deleted

433.2.4 Deleted

433.2.5 Deleted

433.2.6 Deleted

433.2.7 Deleted

433.3 Construction requirements: Nursing homes and convalescent homes shall be built only of Type 1 construction, in accordance with Chapter III, Section 71, of the Massachusetts General Laws as amended.

SECTION 434.0 DAY CARE CENTERS

434.1 General: Day care centers shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this code and the special requirements of this section. Day care centers licensed by the Office for Children may be subject to compliance with the rules and regulations of that authority. These provisions shall apply to new and existing day care centers.

434.2 High hazard restriction: A Day care center shall not occupy the same building with, or be located within two hundred (200) feet of a high hazard occupancy.

434.3 Day care center use groups

434.3.1 Less than two years and nine months in age: Buildings and portions thereof licensed by the Office for Children as day care centers for children two (2) years and nine (9) months in age or younger shall be classified as I-2 use group.

434.3.2 More than two years and nine months in age: Buildings and portions thereof licensed by the Office for Children as day care centers for children more than two (2) years and nine (9) months in age shall be classified as A-4 use group.

434.4 Height and area limitations

434.4.1 I-2 limitations: Day care use group (I-2), when of Type 4 construction, shall be limited to buildings not more than three (3) stories and forty (40) feet in height. The day care center shall be restricted to the first floor and cellar or basement use and not more than two thousand four hundred (2,400) square feet per floor. All required egresses shall be directly to grade.

434.4.2 A-4 limitations: Day care use-group (A-4), when of Type 4 construction, shall be limited to buildings not more than three (3) stories and forty (40) feet in height. The day care center shall be restricted to the first two (2) stories and the basement or cellar use and not more than four thousand eight hundred (4,800) square feet per floor.

434.4.3 Increases: Increases in height or area shall not be allowed for A-4 or I-2 day care center use groups.

434.5 Day care centers classified as I-2 use group**434.5.1 Basement and cellar use in Type 3C and 4B construction**

434.5.1.1 Basement use: A basement, as defined in this code, of a Type 3C or 4B construction may be used for a day care center in accordance with the following requirements: there shall be two (2) separate and independent means of egress, remote from each other:

1. leading to grade; or
2. leading to a one (1) hour fire-rated enclosed stairway not more than four (4) feet in height vertically which leads directly to grade and is separated from any other use as an egress by one (1) hour fire-rated partitions and self-closing doors.

434.5.1.2 Cellar use: A cellar, as defined in this code, of a Type 3C or 4B construction may be used for a day care center in accordance with the following requirements.

1. There shall be at least two (2) separate and independent interior means of egress, remote as possible from each other and leading directly to grade or to a one (1) hour fire-rated enclosed stairway not more than four (4) feet in height, vertically. Any such stairway serving as a required means of egress from a day care center shall serve only the day care center.
2. Smoke detectors shall be located in the story of use and in the story below, if one exists, directly beneath the area being used for the day care center.
3. Interior stairways used as required means of egress shall contain smoke detectors connected to alarms audible throughout the day care center.

434.6 Egress requirements for I-2 and A-4 day care center use groups

434.6.1 Below grade: All day care centers or parts thereof located below grade, except for I-2 day care center use in Type 3C and 4B construction as provided in Section 434.5.1.1 and 434.5.1.2, shall conform to the following requirements.

1. There shall be at least two (2) separate and independent means of egress, remote as possible from each other, at least one (1) of which shall lead directly to grade.
2. Required interior stairways shall be of at least one (1) hour fire-rated construction enclosed with self-closing fire doors.
3. Required interior stairways shall contain smoke detectors connected to alarms audible throughout the day care center.

434.6.2 Egress on floors other than basement or cellar: Each story of the day care center shall be provided with not less than two (2) independent means of egress, remote as possible from each other, and such additional approved means of egress leading from the occupied spaces so that to reach an egress it will not be necessary to pass through a common corridor or space.

434.6.2.1 Buildings of Types 1, 2A and 2B construction: In buildings of Types 1, 2A or 2B construction, except for R-2 use group, equipped with a fire suppression system in compliance with Section 1202.0, a single common corridor shall be acceptable for providing access to two (2)

means of egress as required in this section.

434.6.2.2 Common corridors used as exitways: Common corridors may be subdivided, for the purpose of Section 424.6.2 to provide separate and independent exitways by using smoke stop partitions complying with the provisions of this code. The doors in the smoke stop partitions may be equipped with an automatic hold open device connected to smoke or smoke and heat detectors and designed to close automatically by activation of the detector system.

434.6.2.3 Egress from each room: Two (2) approved means of egress located as remotely as possible from each other shall be required for each occupied room. One (1) such required egress may be made by communicating door.

434.6.3 Roof egress: Where the roof is used by a day care center, two (2) enclosed stairways shall be provided, one (1) leading directly to an enclosed exitway system and one (1) leading to a corridor on a floor below that leads to two (2) remote and independent exitways. The stairways shall comply with all the provisions of Section 434.0 and this code.

434.6.4 Egress lighting: Egress lighting shall be provided in conformance with Article 6, including requirements for emergency lighting.

434.6.5 Doorways: All required exitway doorways shall be at least thirty-six (36) inches in width. All other egress doorways shall be at least thirty-two (32) inches in width.

434.6.6 Handrails: All required egress stairways shall be provided with double handrails on both sides, and these shall be continuous including all runs and platforms and shall be built as follows.

1. The upper rail shall be not less than thirty (30) inches nor more than thirty-three (33) inches, measured vertically, above the nosing of the treads.
2. The lower rail shall be installed at approximately twenty (20) inches high measured vertically at the face of the riser.

434.7 Heating system: Any portable or permanent heater in spaces occupied by children shall be separated from the occupied space by partitions, guards, screens, or other means. Space and unit heaters using combustible fuels shall be prohibited.

434.8 Boiler rooms: Boilers, furnaces or other fire units shall be enclosed as required in Section 1105.0. Boiler room doors shall not open into occupied areas.

434.9 Roofs: Where a roof is used by a day care center, there shall be a solid, smooth non-climbable fence or barrier a minimum of seven (7)

feet high on all sides and separating the day care center area from any other uses. Fences shall be set back at least three (3) feet from the outside edge of the exterior wall below. A weatherproof telephone or equivalent means of communication shall be provided for use in emergencies and shall be openable without keys, coins, etc.

434.10 Fire alarm systems: Fire alarm systems shall be provided in day care centers in accordance with the requirements of this section. The requirements of Sections 434.5.1.2 and 434.6.1 may be combined with the requirements of this section.

1. Facilities for up to twenty-four (24) children shall be provided with a manual alarm system which will sound an alarm audible throughout the day care center.
2. Facilities for twenty-five (25) or more children shall be provided with an automatic alarm system consisting of approved smoke detectors located as provided in Section 434.11 and audible throughout the day care center or throughout each floor of the center. In addition, there shall be at least one (1) manual alarm on each floor of the day care center which will sound on all floors when actuated.

434.11 Location of detectors: Smoke detectors shall be installed on the ceiling of each story occupied by the day care center above or in front of the doors to the stairways and at not greater than thirty (30) foot spacing in the corridor providing required means of egress on all floors of the day care center. Smoke detectors shall also be installed in all accessory spaces of the day care center not used for children, including storage over one hundred (100) square feet in area. All required detectors shall be located on the same circuit and interconnected so that when one (1) sounds, all will sound. Required detectors shall meet the requirements of UL 217 as listed in Appendix I and shall have an alarm decibel rating of at least 85.

434.12 Floor and ceiling protection: When the floor occupied by the day care center is above any usable space, the floor shall have a minimum of three quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire rating. When the floor occupied by the day care center is below any usable space, the ceiling shall have at least a three quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire rating or the floor above shall be equipped with smoke detectors.

SECTION 435.0 SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

435.1 Definition: Summer camps for children include premises, operated solely between April and October of each year for recreational or other purposes, and having residential facilities. The use of such accommodations for purposes of inspection, certification and inspection fees shall be considered as being similar to a dormitory in R-2 use group and

subject to the following provisions of this section.

435.2 New and existing occupancies: These regulations shall apply to existing and new summer camps for children as defined in Section 435.1 of this code.

435.3 Means of egress: All one-story, one-room buildings having one thousand (1,000) square feet or less and having twenty-five (25) occupants or less shall require only one (1) means of egress provided that:

1. the length of travel does not exceed fifty (50) feet from any point in the building to the outside at grade; and,
2. the minimum width for aisles and corridors shall be three (3) feet.

435.3.1 Emergency escape: Every sleeping room shall have at least one (1) exterior door or openable window to permit emergency exit or rescue; the windows shall conform to the following restrictions:

1. must be openable from the inside without the use of separate tools;
2. the sill height shall not be more than thirty-six (36) inches above the finish floor and with a maximum six (6) foot drop from the window sill to grade below the window; and
3. provide a minimum net clear opening area of three and three-tenths (3.3) square feet with a rectangle having minimum net clear opening dimensions of twenty (20) inches by twenty-four (24) inches.

435.4 Fire protection: Smoke detectors shall be required for existing and new residential units in accordance with Section 1216.0 of this code and may be either A.C. wired or battery-operated.

Exception: Tents and other temporary shelters which are designed to sleep less than eight (8) persons and which have an open side consisting of greater than ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the perimeter of the shelter or which have built-in provisions for emergency escape.

435.5 Mechanical: If camps are heated, then the building must conform to all applicable code sections and specialized codes, notwithstanding any of the provisions in Section 435.0.

435.6 Enforcement and inspections: Enforcement shall be by the local building official who shall inspect and certify the summer camps yearly, prior to season opening. Fees charged shall be in accordance with Table 108 of this code.

SECTION 436.0 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

436.1 Scope: The provisions of Section 436.0 shall govern all buildings and structures in the Commonwealth which are legally designated as historic buildings. This section shall preempt all other regulations of this code governing the reconstruction, alterations, change of use and occupancy, repairs, maintenance and additions for the conformity of his-

toric buildings and structures to this code, with the exception of Section 126.0 for appeals, or unless otherwise specified (see Appendix U).

436.2 Definitions

Historic buildings: Any individual building or structure, but excluding districts, so designated by the National Register of Historic Places or certified by the Massachusetts Historic Commission and ratified by the Massachusetts Building Code Commission as listed in Appendix U. Historic buildings shall be further defined as totally or partially preserved buildings.

Partially preserved buildings: Any building or structure designated as a historic building by the State Building Code Commission or listed in the National Register of Historic Places and not designated as a totally preserved building in Appendix U.

Restoration: Restoration is the process of accurately reconstructing the form and details of a building or structure or portion thereof as it appeared at a particular period or periods of time by means of removal of later work and/or the replacement of missing original work.

Totally preserved buildings: A totally preserved building is a historic building or structure. The principal use of such a building or structure must be as an exhibit of the building or structure itself which is open to the public not less than twelve (12) days per year, although additional uses, original or ancillary to the principal use, shall be permitted within the same building up to maximum of twenty-five (25) percent of the gross floor area. Totally preserved buildings shall be those listed in Appendix U.

436.3 Totally preserved buildings

436.3.1 State Building Code exceptions: A totally preserved building shall be subject to the following exceptions.

1. Repairs, maintenance and restoration shall be allowed without conformity to this code if the provisions of Section 436.4 have been fully complied with.
2. In case of fire or other casualty to a totally preserved building, it may be rebuilt, in total or in part, using such techniques and materials as are necessary to restore it to its original condition and use group.
3. If a historic building or structure, as a result of proposed work, would become eligible for certification as a totally preserved building and the Massachusetts Historical Commission so certifies by affidavit and it is submitted to the building official with the permit application, then the building official shall allow the work to proceed under the provisions of this section.

436.4 Mandatory safety requirements: All totally preserved buildings shall comply to the following requirements.

436.4.1 Fire protection equipment: Fire protection equipment shall be provided according to the following requirements.

1. Manual fire extinguishing equipment: all use groups, other than residential R-3, shall have approved manual fire extinguishing equipment, as determined by the fire official.
2. Automatic fire warning system: all residential buildings in use groups R-1, R-2, and R-3 shall conform to the requirements of Section 1216.3.2 of this code. All other use groups shall comply with Items a and b below:
 - a. Locations: provide one (1) smoke detector, but not less than one, for every twelve hundred (1200) square feet of floor area per level. In addition, all lobbies, common corridors, hallways and exitway access and discharge routes shall be provided with approved smoke detectors with not more than thirty (30) foot spacing between detectors. All required smoke detectors shall have an alarm audible throughout the structure or building.
 - b. Single station and multiple station smoke detection devices: smoke detectors of single station and multiple station types shall meet the requirements of U.L. 217 and be listed or approved by a nationally-recognized fire-testing laboratory.
3. Manual pull stations: a manual fire alarm pull station shall be provided in the natural path of egress in all use groups except R-3. Manual pull stations shall be connected to the building fire warning system in conformance with NFPA 72A as listed in Appendix B.

436.4.2 Exit signs and emergency lights: Approved exit signs and emergency lighting, where designated by the local building official, shall be provided in compliance with Sections 623.0 and 624.0 of this code.

Exception: All totally preserved buildings need not comply with Sections 623.0 and 624.0 if not occupied after daylight hours, except that paths of egress shall have exit signs.

436.4.3 Maximum occupancy: Occupancy shall be limited by the actual structural floor load capacity as certified by a qualified Massachusetts registered professional engineer or architect or as per Section 606.0, whichever is less. Said floor load shall be posted as per the procedures set forth in Sections 119.0, 120.0 and 705.5. The owner shall submit evidence of this certification and related computations to the building official upon request.

436.4.4 Limited egress: Where one or more floors of a totally preserved building are limited to one (1) means of egress, the occupancy load shall be computed as follows.

1. Floors below the first story: not more than one (1) occupant per one hundred (100) square feet of gross floor area with a maximum occupancy of forty-nine (49).
2. First story: not more than one (1) occupant per fifty (50) square feet of gross floor area.
3. Second story and above: not more than one (1) occupant per one hundred (100) square feet of gross floor area, or thirty (30) occupants per unit of egress width, whichever condition results in the lesser occupancy load.

436.4.5 Inspections: The building official and fire official shall inspect all totally preserved buildings not less frequently than once every year in order to determine that the building or structure continues to conform to Section 436.4. A qualified Massachusetts registered professional engineer or architect shall certify every five (5) years thereafter as to the exact floor load capacity of the building or structure. The building official shall certify all totally preserved buildings not less frequently than once every year. Fees shall be established at \$25 per building per inspection.

436.5 Historic buildings not qualified as totally preserved

436.5.1 Applicability: This section and Article 22 shall apply to all historic buildings which are not defined as totally preserved buildings.

436.5.2 Continuation of use and occupancy: The legal use and occupancy of any partially preserved building may be continued without change or further compliance to this code. The provisions of Section 436.4 shall be required for historic buildings accessible to the public on more than fifty (50) days per year.

436.5.3 Inspection, certification and fees: The building inspector shall inspect all partially preserved buildings not less frequently than once a year in order to determine that the building or structure continues to conform to Sections 436.5 and/or 436.4. If in conformance, then he shall issue a certification. Fees shall be in conformance with Table 108.

436.5.4 Fire damage: If a building or structure is damaged from fire or other casualty, it may be restored to its original condition using techniques and methods consistent with its original construction, or it shall meet the requirements of this code provided these requirements do not compromise the features for which the building was considered historic when listed in the reference standards of this article.

436.5.5 Repairs and maintenance: See Article 22.

436.5.6 Change in occupancy: See Article 22.

436.5.7 New systems: See Article 22.

436.5.8 Lesser and equal hazard: See Article 22.

436.5.9 Greater hazard: See Article 22.

ARTICLE 5

LIGHT, VENTILATION AND SOUND TRANSMISSION CONTROL

SECTION 500.0 GENERAL

500.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall govern the means of light and ventilation required in all habitable and occupiable spaces and rooms. Every building and structure hereafter erected and every building room or space which is changed in use shall be constructed, arranged and equipped to conform to the requirements of this article and the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

500.2 Conflicting laws: The provisions in this article shall not be construed to nullify the provisions of any other law or ordinance regulating yards, courts, or other spaces required for light or ventilation; but the provisions specifying the greater requirements shall control the construction.

500.3 Buildings on same lot: If more than one (1) building is hereafter placed on a lot, or if a building is placed on the same lot with existing buildings, the several buildings may be treated as a single structure for the purpose of this article, provided equivalent uncovered lot area or other adequate sources of light and ventilation are furnished for all habitable and occupiable spaces and rooms.

500.4 Other standards: Compliance with the applicable provisions of the standards listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this article, unless otherwise specifically provided herein.

SECTION 501.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

501.1 General: Plans for all buildings and structures other than one- and two-family and multi-family dwellings, which are designed for human occupancy, shall designate the number of occupants to be accommodated in the various rooms and spaces, and when means of artificial lighting and ventilation are required, the application shall include sufficient details and description of the mechanical system to be installed as herein required or as specified in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 502.0 STANDARDS OF NATURAL LIGHT

502.1 General: In the application of the provisions of this article, the standard of natural light for all habitable and occupiable rooms, unless otherwise specifically required by the provisions of Article 4 for special uses and occupancies, shall be based on two hundred and fifty (250) foot candles of illumination on the vertical plane adjacent to the exterior of the light transmitting device in the enclosure wall and shall be adequate to provide an average illumination of six (6) foot candles over the area of the room at a height of thirty (30) inches above the floor level.

SECTION 503.0 STANDARDS OF NATURAL VENTILATION

503.1 General: In the application of the provisions of this article, the standard of natural ventilation for all habitable and occupiable rooms shall be based on a volume of four hundred (400) cubic feet of air per occupant with ventilating skylights, monitors, louvres, windows, transoms, doors or other alternate ventilating devices located in the exterior walls or on the roof of the building as provided in Sections 506.0 to 514.0 inclusive.

SECTION 504.0 ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND VENTILATION

504.1 When required: When natural light and ventilation do not meet the minimum requirements of this code, or when rooms, which by use or occupancy, involve the presence of dust, fumes, gases, vapors or other noxious or deleterious impurities that create a fire or health hazard, or when required by the provisions of Article 4 for special uses, the building shall be equipped with artificial light and mechanical means of ventilation under the conditions and of the minimum capacity prescribed herein and in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

504.2 Operation of ventilating systems: Where mechanical ventilation is accepted as an alternate for natural means of ventilation, or is required under the conditions herein prescribed, the system, equipment and distributing ducts shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Ventilating systems shall be kept in operation at all times during normal occupancy of the building or space so used.

504.3 Habitable rooms: The glazed areas of windows and exterior doors in habitable rooms and spaces need not be openable where an approved mechanical ventilation system is provided capable of producing two (2) changes of air per hour. Recirculation of not more than seventy-five (75) per cent of the air supplied may be permitted in habitable rooms except kitchens, provided the air recirculated does not come from a plenum or system fed with air returned from habitable rooms occupied by other families, or from the stairways or common hallways; except that recirculation of one hundred (100) per cent of the air supplied may be permitted if the system supplies only a single dwelling unit.

SECTION 505.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

505.1 Unsafe conditions: In all existing rooms or spaces in which the provisions for light and ventilation do not meet the requirements of this article and which, in the opinion of the building official, are dangerous to the health and safety of the occupants, he shall order the required repairs or installations to render the building or structure livable for the posted use and occupancy load.

505.2 Alterations: A building shall not hereafter be altered or rearranged so as to reduce either the size of a room, or the fresh air supply, or the amount of available natural light to less than that required for buildings hereafter erected; or to create an additional room unless made to conform to the requirements of Section 506.0. The building official may permit new rooms to be of the same height as existing rooms in the same story unless in his opinion greater provision of artificial light and ventilation is deemed necessary to insure healthful living conditions.

505.3 Uncovered yard and court area: A building shall not be hereafter enlarged, nor shall the lot on which it is located be diminished so as to decrease the required courts or yards to less than that prescribed in this article for the lighting and ventilation of new buildings.

SECTION 506.0 NATURAL LIGHTING AND VENTILATION OF ROOMS

506.1 Window and skylights: All habitable and occupiable rooms or spaces shall contain windows, skylights, monitors, glazed doors, transoms, glass block panels or other light transmitting media opening to the sky or on a public street, yard or court complying with the provisions of this article. The light transmitting properties and the area of the devices used shall be adequate to meet the minimum daylighting and ventilating requirements specified herein and in the approved rules.

506.2 Window size: Windows and exterior doors may be used as a natural means of light and ventilation, and when so used their aggregate glass area shall amount to not less than eight (8) per cent of the floor area served, and with not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of this required area available for unobstructed ventilation.

506.3 Openings on yards and courts: In order to be credited as a source of natural light or ventilation under the provisions of this article, a window or any other approved device shall open directly on a public street, alley or other open public space, or on a yard or court located on the same lot or plot complying with the requirements of Sections 516.0, 517.0 and 518.0.

506.4 Alternate devices: In place of the means for natural light and ventilation herein prescribed, alternate arrangement of windows, louvers, or other methods and devices that will provide the equivalent minimum performance requirements shall be permitted when complying with the code.

506.5 Room dimensions

506.5.1 Ceiling heights: Habitable (space) rooms, other than kitchens, storage rooms and laundry rooms shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven (7) feet three (3) inches. Hallways, corridors, bathrooms, water closet rooms, and kitchens shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven (7) feet measured to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than five (5) feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

If any room has a furred ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height is required in two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the area thereof, but in no case shall the height of the furred ceiling be less than seven (7) feet.

506.5.2 Floor area: Habitable rooms except kitchens shall have an area of not less than seventy (70) square feet between enclosing walls of partitions, exclusive of closet and storage spaces.

506.5.3 Width: No habitable room other than a kitchen shall be less than seven (7) feet in any dimension.

SECTION 507.0 LIGHTING AND VENTING OF SPECIAL SPACES

507.1 Alcove rooms: When alcove rooms open without obstruction into adjoining rooms, the required window openings to the outer air shall be based on the combined floor area of room and alcove. An alcove space shall not be more than sixty (60) square feet in area and the opening to the adjoining room shall be not less than eighty (80) per cent of the superficial area of the dividing wall, unless provided with separate means of light and ventilation.

507.2 Attic ventilation: Enclosed attics, and enclosed rafter spaces formed where ceilings are applied direct to the underside of the roof rafters, shall have cross ventilation for each separate space by ventilating openings protected against the entrance of rain and snow, sized by following the criteria.

1. With a ceiling vapor barrier installed: attics with a ceiling vapor barrier shall be ventilated with screened openings of at least one (1) square foot of free vent area for each three hundred (300) square feet of ceiling area.
2. Without a ceiling vapor barrier installed: attics without a ceiling vapor barrier installed shall be ventilated with screened openings of at least one (1) square foot of free vent area for each one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of ceiling area.

3. Flat roofs: blocking and bridging shall be arranged so as not to interfere with the movement of air. Such roofs shall be ventilated along the overhanging eaves with at least one (1) square foot of free vent area for each (250) square feet of ceiling area.
4. Eave vents: when eave vents are installed, adequate baffling shall be provided to deflect the incoming air above the surface of the insulation. Baffles shall be installed prior to insulation, and shall be installed over the exterior wall at an angle to provide a two (2) inch minimum clearance under the roof deck for upward flow of ventilation air to the fixed vents in the upper portion of the attic. The ridge or gable vent must be at least three (3) feet above the level of the eave vents.

507.3 Underfloor space ventilation: Enclosed underfloor spaces shall have cross ventilation for each separate space by ventilating openings protected against the entrance of rain and snow, sized by the following criteria.

1. With a ground vapor barrier: underfloor spaces with a vapor barrier installed on the ground surface shall be ventilated with screened openings of one (1) square foot of vent area for each fifteen hundred (1500) square feet of crawl space.
2. Without a ground vapor barrier: underfloor spaces without a vapor barrier installed on the ground surface shall be ventilated with screened openings of one (1) square foot of vent area for each fifty (50) square feet of crawl space.

SECTION 508.0 BASEMENTS AND CELLARS

508.1 General: Except as may be otherwise specified for habitable or occupiable rooms or specifically provided in Article 4 for special uses, the glass window area in basements and cellars, except crawl spaces as provided in Section 507.3, shall be not less than one-fiftieth ($\frac{1}{50}$) of the floor area served, and provisions shall be made for fresh air supply prescribed for specific uses in Section 514.0 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 509.0 BUSINESS AND WORK ROOMS

509.1 General: Offices, stores, mercantile and salesrooms, restaurants, markets, bakeries, hotel and restaurant kitchens, factories, workshops, machinery and boiler rooms shall be provided with the required windows specified in Section 506.0 for habitable and occupiable rooms, opening directly on a street or required yard or court; or such rooms shall be equipped with an approved system of mechanical ventilation complying with Section 504.0 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 510.0 ASSEMBLY ROOMS

510.1 General: In addition to the requirements of Article 4 for special uses, the required windows or other approved devices for natural ventilation shall be distributed as equally as practicable on at least two (2) sides of the room; and artificial lighting shall comply with the requirements of this article and Article 15.

SECTION 511.0 ROOMS OF INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

511.1 General: In buildings of the institutional use group, every habitable and occupiable room shall be provided with light and ventilation as herein provided, except that in buildings used for enforced detention of people (use group I-1) indirect openings to the street or court may be permitted through intermediate corridors or by other approved means of light and ventilation.

SECTION 512.0 BATH AND TOILET ROOMS

512.1 General: Every bath and toilet room shall be lighted and ventilated by one (1) of the methods prescribed in Sections 512.2 through 512.7.

512.2 Exterior windows: Windows opening to the outer air as provided in Section 506.0 but not less than three (3) square feet in area.

512.3 Vent shaft windows: Windows as provided in Section 506.0 but not less than three (3) square feet in area, opening on a vent shaft with a cross-sectional area of one (1) square foot for every foot in height, but not less than nine (9) square feet in area, open to the outer air at top or constructed with equivalent side louvre openings.

512.4 Vents and ducts: Individual vents or ducts constructed of approved noncombustible materials complying with Section 1009.0 with a minimum cross-sectional area of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) square foot and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) additional square foot for each additional water closet or urinal above two (2) in number. Such ducts shall be of adequate height and so located as to insure a minimum supply of two (2) cubic feet of fresh air per square foot of room area.

512.5 Skylights: A skylight of approved noncombustible construction complying with Section 925.3, and not less than three (3) square feet in area with ventilating opening.

512.6 Mechanical ventilating systems: Any system of mechanical or gravity ventilation capable of producing a change of air every 12 minutes in private bathrooms. Public bathroom mechanical ventilation systems shall comply with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

512.6.1 Recirculation: Recirculation of air supplied to toilet rooms.

bathrooms and rest rooms shall not be permitted.

512.7 Artificial lighting: Illumination shall be provided in all toilet rooms to afford an average intensity of three (3) foot candles measured at a level thirty (30) inches above the floor.

SECTION 513.0 STAIRWAYS AND EXITWAYS

513.1 Residential and institutional buildings

513.1.1 Windows: In all multi-family dwellings (use group R-2) and in institutional buildings for the care or treatment of people (use group I-2) required interior stairways shall be provided with windows to the outer air having a glass area of not less than ten (10) square feet which opens on a required street, alley, yard or court, or with the equivalent source of light for each story through which the stairway passes; and such additional artificial lighting to provide the equivalent illumination at all times that the building is occupied as specified in Section 624.0 and Article 15.

513.1.2 Skylights: When the building is not more than three (3) stories in height, a ventilating skylight of the required area may be used in lieu of windows.

513.1.3 Hallways: Hallways shall have at least one (1) window opening directly on a street or on a required yard or court in each story, located so that light penetrates the full length of the hallway, with additional windows for each change of direction of the hallway; or the equivalent artificial lighting shall be provided. Every recess or return with a depth or length which exceeds twice the width of the hall, and every corridor separately shut off by a door, shall be treated as a separate hall in applying the provisions of this section.

513.1.4 Mechanical ventilating systems: All exitways and common corridors in multi-family dwellings (use group R-2) and in institutional (use group I) buildings shall be provided with not less than one and one-half (1½) cubic feet per minute of fresh air per square foot of floor area. Not more than seventy-five (75) per cent of the air supplied shall be recirculated.

513.2 Business and assembly buildings: All stairway enclosures shall conform to the requirements of Articles 6 and 9 for construction and shall have the means of artificial illumination to meet the requirements of this article and Article 15.

513.3 Intensity of illumination: In all required exitways, except in one- and two-family dwellings, and wherever natural lighting is not available, artificial lighting shall be provided to furnish not less than three (3) foot candles at the floor level of all required exitways.

SECTION 514.0 REQUIRED FRESH AIR SUPPLY

514.1 General: Mechanical or gravity systems of ventilation shall provide the minimum air changes per hour specified in this code and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Recirculation of air supplied to kitchens, lavatories, toilet rooms, bathrooms, rest rooms, laboratories and garages shall not be permitted.

SECTION 515.0 VENTILATION OF SHAFTS OTHER THAN ELEVATOR AND DUMBWAITER HOISTWAYS

515.1 General: All enclosed vertical shafts extending through more than two (2) stories of every building or structure, except elevator or dumbwaiter hoistways, shall be automatically vented to the outer air as herein required or as specified in Section 910.0.

515.2 Extending to roof: Shaft enclosures extending to the roof shall be provided with a metal skylight constructed to comply with Section 925.3 or with windows of equivalent area or with other approved automatic means of removing hot air and gases.

515.3 Thermostatic control: The automatic operation of fire shutters, skylights and other vent relief devices may be controlled by fusible links designed to operate at a fixed temperature of not more than one hundred and sixty (160) degrees F., or by electric or pneumatic operation under a rapid rise in temperature at a rate of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) degrees F. per minute or by other approved methods.

515.4 Not extending to roof: Shaft enclosures not extending to the roof shall be provided with gas and smoke relief vents or adequate mechanical means of ventilation in conformity to the provisions of Section 910.6 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 516.0 COURTS

516.1 General: All courts required to serve rooms for light and ventilation purposes shall comply with the requirements of this section.

516.2 Width of court

516.2.1 Minimum width: Every such court shall have a minimum width of three (3) inches for each foot of height or fraction thereof but not less than five (5) feet for outer courts and twice these values for inner courts.

516.2.2 Irregular court width: In the case of irregular or gore-shaped courts, the required minimum width of a court may be deemed to be the average width, provided that such a court shall not be less than five (5) feet at any point.

516.3 Area of court: The cross-sectional area of a required court shall

be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the square of its width; nor shall the length of any court be more than twice its width.

516.4 Access to court: A door or other means of access shall be provided at the bottom of every court that is not otherwise conveniently accessible for purposes of cleaning.

516.5 Air intakes to court

516.5.1 Inner court: Every court serving one (1) or more habitable rooms that does not open for its full height on one (1) or more sides to a street or legal yard shall be connected at or near the bottom with a street or yard by a horizontal intake or passage of fireresistive construction. Such intake or passage shall have a cross-sectional area of not less than twenty-one (21) square feet, and shall remain fully open at both ends and unobstructed for its full size and length, except that grilles of noncombustible construction complying with the approved rules may be permitted at the ends of the intake.

516.5.2 Fireresistance: The walls, floors and ceilings of such intakes or passages shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours in buildings of Types 1, 2 or 3 construction and not less than one (1) hour in Type 4 construction.

516.6 Court walls: When, in the opinion of the building official, windows facing on courts do not receive adequate direct light by reason of peculiar arrangement or orientation, he may require the walls to be constructed of light colored masonry, or to be painted and maintained a light color to furnish additional reflected light.

516.7 Court drainage: The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system complying with the plumbing code listed in Appendix B; and shall be paved with concrete or other non-absorbent material when required by the building official.

SECTION 517.0 REAR YARDS

517.1 Residential and institutional buildings: At the rear of every building hereafter erected to be occupied as a one- and two-family or multifamily dwelling (use groups R-2 and R-3), or institutional building (use group I), there shall be maintained a yard of the minimum dimensions herein prescribed. When such yard serves as a required light and ventilation court, its minimum dimensions shall be those required for a court in this article.

517.1.1 Depth of yards: The depth of a required yard between the extreme rear of the building and the rear lot line shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet at any point for a height of thirty-five (35) feet, and shall increase four (4) inches in depth for each additional foot of height above

that limit; except that for a corner lot the minimum depth shall be not less than ten (10) feet. When the lot is less than sixty-five (65) feet in depth the required yard may be diminished six (6) inches in depth for each foot less than sixty-five (65) feet.

517.2 Other use groups: In buildings of other use groups, rear yard shall be provided to serve all habitable and occupiable rooms requiring light and ventilation from such source. Except for basements, such yard shall have a depth of not less than ten (10) feet for a height of thirty-five (35) feet and shall increase three (3) inches for each additional foot of height above that level.

SECTION 518.0 OBSTRUCTION OF COURTS AND YARDS

518.1 Permissible projections: Every required court and yard shall remain unobstructed for its required area and full height, except for the projections permitted in Section 311.0. In residential and institutional buildings, clothes poles, arbors, garden trellises and other such accessories shall not be prohibited in the open spaces at ground level.

518.2 Motor vehicle parking: When approved by the building official, required court and yard areas may be used for automobile parking space or private garages not exceeding one (1) story in height when accessory to and only for the use of the occupants of a residential building, provided required windows for light and ventilation are not obstructed thereby.

SECTION 519.0 FIRE EMERGENCY VENTILATING SYSTEM

519.1 Common corridors: In all buildings and structures herein required to have fire emergency ventilating systems, the common corridors shall be constructed with:

1. vertical fire vent stacks and lateral fire vent ducts as herein provided or
2. windows to the outer air, or
3. mechanical ventilating or exhaust systems, or
4. other equivalent approved means for dissipating smoke, heated air and toxic gases directly to the outer air in the event of fire.

519.2 Where required: Fire emergency ventilating systems shall be provided as described below.

1. In buildings used for I-1 and I-2 (institutional) use groups which:
 - a) exceed three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height, and
 - b) exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet in floor area, and
 - c) are occupied by more than fifty (50) persons above the first floor or have more than twenty-five (25) sleeping rooms above the first floor.
2. In buildings used for R-1 and R-2 (hotel and apartment house) use groups which:

- a) same as 1.a) above,
 - b) same as 1.b) above,
 - c) same as 1.c) above.
3. In all fully enclosed industrial buildings without provision of exterior openings for ventilation purposes.

519.3 Fire vent ducts: When the common corridors and exitways are not ventilated by windows opening directly to the outer air as required in Section 513.0, a system of collecting fire ducts shall be provided in each story of aggregate size to remove the smoke, hot air and noxious fumes or gases in event of fire. Each duct shall be not less than one (1) square foot in area located in the common hallways, with screened openings complying with the approved rules, constructed as provided for hot air ducts in Section 1009.0.

519.4 Thermostatic operation: When not connected to a vent stack, the inlet openings on each story shall be controlled by automatic heat-operated devices as required in Section 515.3 and in accordance with the approved rules.

519.5 Fire vent stacks: When the fire ducts do not discharge directly to the outer air in each story, one (1) or more fire vent stacks of adequate capacity shall be installed to accommodate the discharge from the fire duct system in any one (1) floor or enclosed fire area, but an individual stack shall not be less than four (4) square feet in area, and all stacks shall terminate in an approved automatic cowl or ventilator outlet above the roof.

519.6 Location of stacks: The vent stack shall be located in as central a position as practicable with respect to the floor area vented thereby, preferably in the vicinity of vertical shafts, and shall extend continuously to the roof.

519.7 Vent control of stacks: The vent control of the vertical stacks shall consist of approved noncombustible dampers, shutters, or glazed metal sash designed to open outwardly, located not less than twenty (20) feet distant from window openings or exitway doors in adjoining walls, and shall be equipped with a thermostatic unit arranged to open at a predetermined rate of temperature rise in accordance with the approved rules. Auxiliary mechanical means for manual operation of all vent controls shall be provided in an accessible location designated by the building official.

519.8 Stack construction: The stack enclosure shall be constructed to be vapor and smoke tight with walls of not less than two (2) hour fire resistance rating, and without openings others than the fire duct inlets and the top automatic ventilator outlet.

519.9 Mechanical exhaust systems: When mechanical exhaust is required to operate the emergency ventilating system either in horizontal

ducts or vertical vent stacks, the installation shall be thermostatically controlled and installed in accordance with the provisions of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B and the approved rules.

SECTION 520.0 FIRE VENTILATION OF OPEN WELLS

520.1 General: Open wells including unenclosed supplemental stairways and well openings for moving stairways constructed in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 and not accepted as a required element of an exitway shall be permitted in buildings of other than use groups A-4, and I (assembly, schools; and institutional) when equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system and protected on every floor pierced by the opening with an approved automatic exhaust system or by other approved method as herein required to prevent the passage of fire, smoke and gases to the story above (see Sections 616.8, 1202.1 and 1202.17).

520.2 Exhaust system: The approved automatic exhaust system may be a separate unit or integrated with an approved air conditioning system and shall be thermostatically controlled to operate simultaneously with the detection of fire.

520.2.1 Capacity of exhaust system: The exhaust system shall be of adequate capacity to create a down draft in the open well with sufficient velocity of flow over the entire area of the well opening under normal conditions of window and door openings in the building. In air conditioned buildings, the system shall operate in a manner satisfactory to the building official with the normal air conditioning fans shut off.

520.3 Draft stop: An approved draft stop shall be installed at each story of the open well. The draft stop shall enclose the perimeter of the unenclosed opening and shall extend from the ceiling downward at least eighteen (18) inches on all sides. Automatic sprinklers shall be provided around the perimeter of the opening and within two (2) feet of the draft stop. The distance between the sprinklers shall not exceed six (6) feet center to center.

520.4 Electrical power: The electrical power for all parts of the exhaust system and fresh air intake shall be supplied from an emergency electrical system.

520.5 Alternate protection: Unenclosed stairwells, when not protected as herein specified, shall be equipped with an approved automatic power-controlled fire shutter conforming to the provisions of Article 16.

520.6 Air-conditioned buildings: The exhaust system herein required, when installed in an air-conditioned building, shall be so arranged as to automatically stop the operation of the mechanical air-conditioning and ventilating systems and close the dampers of the return air duct connection

in the event of fire.

SECTION 521.0 WINDOW CLEANING SAFEGUARDS

521.1 General: All buildings and structures shall be designed to comply with the Dept. of Labor and Industry's Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Accidents in Window Cleaning, (Industrial Bulletin No. 21), 441 CMR 19.00.

SECTION 522.0 SOUND TRANSMISSION CONTROL IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

522.1 Scope: This section shall apply to all common interior walls, partitions and floor-ceiling constructions between adjacent tenant units or between a tenant unit and adjacent public areas such as halls, corridors, stairs or service areas in all residential occupancies.

522.2 Airborne noise: Walls, partitions and floor-ceiling constructions separating tenant units from each other or from public or service areas shall have a sound transmission class (STC) of not less than forty-five (45) for airborne noise. This requirement shall not apply to dwelling unit entrance doors. However, such doors shall be tight fitting to the frame and sill.

522.2.1 Tested assemblies: All walls, partitions and floor-ceiling constructions tested in accordance with the applicable standard ASTM E90 listed in Appendix C and which meet the requirements for a forty-five (45) STC rating shall be considered as meeting the requirements of this section.

522.3 Structure-borne sound: Floor-ceiling constructions between tenant units and between a tenant unit and public or service areas within the structure shall have an impact insulation class (IIC) rating of not less than forty-five (45).

522.3.1 Tested assemblies: All floor-ceiling constructions tested in accordance with the applicable standard ASTM E492 listed in Appendix C and which meet the requirements for a forty-five (45) IIC rating shall be considered as meeting the requirements of this section.

ARTICLE 6

MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 600.0 GENERAL

600.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the design, construction and arrangement of building elements required to provide a reasonably safe means of egress from all buildings hereafter erected and from all buildings hereafter altered to a new occupancy load, or manner of use, or inherent fire hazard.

600.2 Modification of exitway requirements: When strict compliance with the provisions of this code is not practical, the building official may accept alternate means of egress which will accomplish the same purpose, by the procedure established in Article 1 for modification of this code, or by adoption of approved rules. Existing buildings shall not be occupied during repairs or alterations unless all existing exitways and any existing fire protection are continuously maintained, or in lieu thereof other measures are taken which provide equivalent safety.

600.3 Minimum requirements: It shall be unlawful to alter any building or structure in any manner that will reduce the number of exitways or the capacity of exitways below the requirements of this code for new buildings of the proposed use and occupancy.

600.4 Other standards: Compliance with the applicable provisions of the standards listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this article, unless otherwise specifically provided herein.

SECTION 601.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

601.1 Arrangement of exitways: The plans shall show in sufficient detail the location, construction, size and character of all exitways together with the arrangement of aisles, corridors, passageways and hallways leading thereto in compliance with the provisions of this code.

601.2 Number of occupants: In other than one- and two-family and multi-family dwellings, the plans and the application for permit shall

designate the number of occupants to be accommodated on every floor, and in all rooms and spaces when required by the building official. When not otherwise specified, the minimum number of occupants to be accommodated by the exitways shall be determined by the occupancy load prescribed in Section 606.0. The posted occupancy load of the building shall be limited to that number.

SECTION 602.0 USE AND OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

602.1 New buildings: Every building and structure and part thereof hereafter erected shall have the prescribed number of exitways of one (1) or more of the approved types defined in this article. Exitways, in combination with the exitway access and exitway discharge, shall provide safe and continuous means of egress to a street or to an open space with direct access to a street.

602.2 Mixed use groups: In buildings classified in more than one (1) use group, each fire area shall be considered separately in determining the required number, capacity, size and construction of all exitways.

602.3 Multiple tenants: When more than one (1) tenant occupies any one (1) floor of a building or structure, each tenant shall be provided with direct access to approved exitways.

SECTION 603.0 AIR-CONDITIONED BUILDINGS

603.1 Location of stairways: In all buildings, without exterior window openings in all stories, that are artificially ventilated and air-conditioned as provided in Section 504.0, the stairway element of required exitways shall be located as to be accessible to the fire department either through the access openings specified in Section 859.0 or as otherwise approved in at least alternate stories of the building.

603.2 Exhaust ducts: Exhaust ducts or vents of air-conditioning systems shall not discharge into stairway or elevator enclosures, nor shall corridors serving as exitway access be used as the return exhaust from air-conditioned spaces through louvres or other devices in the doors or partitions enclosing such air-conditioned spaces; unless such passageways are equipped with approved smoke detectors to automatically stop the supply and exhaust fans and close the louvres, and unless such use is approved by the building official.

SECTION 604.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

604.1 Owner responsibility: The owner or lessee of every existing building and structure shall be responsible for the safety of all persons in, or occupying, such premises with respect to the adequacy of means of egress therefrom (see Section 104.0).

604.2 Unsafe means of egress

604.2.1 Inadequate exitways: See Article 22.

604.2.2 Appeal from exitway order: Within seven (7) days after the service of the exitway order of the building official, the owner may file a written appeal therefrom, and the building official shall appoint a board of survey as defined in Section 124.0 to make a final determination. Nothing herein is to supersede the provisions of Section 123.0, Unsafe structures.

SECTION 605.0 MAINTENANCE OF EXITWAYS

605.1 Obstructions: It shall be unlawful to obstruct, or reduce in any manner, the clear widths of any doorway, hallway, passageway or any other exitway required by the provisions of this code.

605.2 Maintenance: All required means of egress components shall at all times be maintained in a safe useable condition. All exterior stairways, fire escapes, egress balconies and bridges shall be kept free of snow and ice. All corrodible structural parts thereof shall be kept painted, or otherwise protected against rust and corrosion both before and after erection. All wood structural members shall be maintained to prevent rotting and decaying. Where these elements tie directly into the building structural system, all joints shall be sealed to prevent water from damaging or corroding the structural elements.

605.3 Testing and certification: All exterior bridges, steel or wooden stairways, fire escapes and egress balconies shall be examined and/or tested, and certified for structural adequacy and safety every five (5) years by a Massachusetts Registered Professional Engineer, or others qualified and acceptable to the building official, who shall then submit an affidavit to the building official.

SECTION 606.0 OCCUPANCY LOAD

606.1 Design occupancy load: In determining required exitway facilities, the number of occupants for whom exitway facilities shall be provided shall be established by the largest number computed as follows:

1. the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor, or building, as the case may be, is designed for;
2. the number of occupants computed at the rate of one (1) occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 606; or
3. the number of occupants of any space as computed in 1 or 2 above, plus the number of occupants similarly computed for all spaces that discharge through the space in order to gain access to an exitway.

606.1.1 Assembly occupancy: The occupancy load for places of as-

sembly may be determined as provided in Section 606.1 if the necessary aisles and means of egress are provided as approved by the building official. An aisle, egress and seating diagram may be required by the building official to substantiate the occupancy load.

606.2 Mezzanine levels: The occupancy load of a mezzanine level discharging through a floor below shall be added to that floor occupancy and the capacity of the exitways shall be designed for the total occupancy load thus established.

606.3 Roofs: Roof areas occupied as roof gardens or for assembly, storage or other purposes shall be provided with exitway facilities to accommodate the required occupancy load, but there shall not be less than two (2) approved means of egress for assembly uses from such roof areas.

606.4 Special or unlisted occupancies: Where data regarding the square feet per person for an occupancy is not listed in Table 606, the occupant load shall be established by the architect or engineer, subject to the approval of the building official.

Table 606
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT

Use	Floor area in square feet per occupant
Assembly without fixed seats	
Concentrated (chairs only—not fixed)	7 net
Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	15 net
Standing space	3 net
Assembly with fixed seats	Note 1
Business areas	100 gross
Court rooms	40 net
Educational	
Classroom area	20 net
Shops and other vocational room areas	50 net
Industrial areas	200 gross
Institutional areas	
Sleeping areas	80 gross
Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross
Outpatient areas	100 gross
Library	
Reading rooms	50 net
Stack area	100 gross
Mercantile, basement and grade floor areas	30 gross
Areas on other floors	60 gross
Storage, shipping areas	100 gross
Residential	200 gross
Sleeping rooms	50 net
Storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Bowling alleys, allow 5 persons for each alley including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	7 net

Note 1. The occupant load for an assembly area having fixed seats shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed.

606.5 Conflicts: When there are special requirements for specific occupancies and uses which differ from general requirements herein prescribed, such special provisions shall take precedence.

606.6 Non-simultaneous occupancy: The occupant load of toilets, locker rooms, meeting rooms, storage rooms, employee cafeterias, and similar rooms or spaces that are not occupied at the same time as other rooms or spaces on the same floor of a building, may be omitted from the occupant load calculation of the floor on which they are located, to the extent that such spaces only serve occupied rooms on the same floor.

606.7 Modifications: The following modifications may be used in determining the occupant load.

1. When the actual occupant load of any space will be significantly different than that determined by Table 606, the building official may establish an alternate basis for the determination of the occupant load. The space occupied by permanent fixtures or displays may serve to reduce the occupant load.
2. When a building is altered or changed in occupancy or use so as to require enlarged exitway facilities, the building official may authorize the alteration or change in occupancy or use without an enlargement of exitway facilities, provided the occupant load is limited to that accommodated by the existing exitway facilities as determined by the provisions of this code, and the building or space is posted as required by Section 120.0.

SECTION 607.0 TYPES AND LOCATION OF EXITWAYS

607.1 General: All approved exitways, including doorways, passageways, corridors, interior stairways, exterior stairways, moving stairways, smokeproof enclosures, ramps, horizontal exits, bridges, balconies, fire escapes and combinations thereof shall be arranged and constructed as provided in this code.

607.2 Arrangement: All required exitways shall be so located as to be discernable and accessible with unobstructed access thereto and so arranged as to lead directly to the street or to an area of refuge with supplemental means of egress that will not be obstructed or impaired by fire, smoke or other cause.

607.2.1 Exitway discharge: All exitways shall discharge directly at a public way or at a yard, court or open space of the required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way.

607.3 Remote location: Whenever more than one (1) exitway is required from any room, space or floor of a building, they shall be placed as remote from each other as practicable, and shall be arranged to provide direct access in separate directions from any point in the area served.

607.4 Length of travel: Except as modified by provisions of Section 609.3 for buildings with one (1) exitway, all exitways shall be so located that the maximum length of exitway access travel, measured from the most remote point to an approved exitway along the natural and unobstructed line of travel shall not exceed the distances given in Table 607; except where the area is subdivided into rooms or compartments, and the egress travel in the room or compartment is not greater than fifty (50) feet [one hundred (100) ft. in use groups equipped with an automatic fire suppression system], the distance shall be measured from the exitway access entrance to the nearest exitway.

Table 607
LENGTH OF EXITWAY ACCESS TRAVEL (FT.)

Use group	Without fire suppression system	With fire suppression system
Assembly	150	200
Business	200	300
Factory and industrial	200	300
High hazard		75
Institutional	100	200
Mercantile	100	150
Residential	100	150
Storage, low hazard	300	400
Storage, moderate hazard	200	300

Note. The maximum length of exitway access travel in unlimited area buildings shall be 400 feet.

SECTION 608.0 CAPACITY OF EXITS

608.1 Unit of egress width: The unit of egress width for all approved types of means of egress parts and facilities shall be twenty-two (22) inches with a credit of one-half (½) unit for each twelve (12) inches

Table 608
CAPACITY PER UNIT EGRESS WIDTH

Use group	Without fire suppression system Number of occupants		With fire suppression system Number of occupants	
	Stairways	Doors, ramps and corridors	Stairways	Doors, ramps and corridors
Assembly	75	100	113	150
Business	60	100	90	150
Factory and industrial	60	100	90	150
High hazard			60	100
Institutional	22	30	33	45
Mercantile	60	100	90	150
Residential	75	100	113	150
Storage	60	100	90	150

Note. The main exitway of a bowling alley shall be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 50 per cent of the total occupant load, without regard to the number of aisles which it serves.

width in addition to one (1) or more twenty-two (22) inch units. Fractions of a unit of width less than twelve (12) inches shall not be credited.

608.2 Design allowance for use groups: Except as may be specifically modified in Article 4, the design capacity per unit of egress width shall be computed in accordance with Table 608 for the specified use groups.

SECTION 609.0 NUMBER OF EXITWAYS

609.1 General: The following general requirements apply to buildings of all use groups. More restrictive requirements that may be provided in Article 4 for special uses and occupancies shall take precedence over the general provisions of this section.

609.2 Minimum number: There shall be not less than two (2) approved independent exitways serving every story, except in one- and two-family dwellings and as modified in Section 609.3.

609.3 Buildings with one exitway: Only one (1) exitway shall be required in buildings of the use group and characteristics specified in the following Table 609. In a building with the first story two thousand (2,000) square feet or less in area and with an occupancy load not exceeding fifty (50) persons, one (1) means of egress may be permitted from the first story. Egress from other stories, shall comply with other sections of this article.

Table 609
BUILDINGS WITH ONE EXITWAY

Characteristics of the building					
Use group	Max. height above grade	Size	Max. exitway access travel distance	Min. fire-resistance rating of exitway enclosure	Min. fire-resistance rating of opening protection
B (Business)	2 stories	3000 sq. ft. per floor	75 ft.	1 hour	1 hour

Note 1. Areas complying with definition for basements shall not be counted as a story.

609.4 Emergency escape: Every sleeping room below the fourth (4th) story shall have at least one (1) operable window or exterior door approved for emergency egress or rescue. The units must be operable from the inside opening without the use of separate tools. Where windows are provided as a means of egress or rescue they shall have a sill height not more than forty-four (44) inches above the floor. All egress or rescue

windows from sleeping rooms must have a minimum net clear opening of three and three-tenths (3.3) square feet. The minimum net rectangular clear opening dimensions shall be twenty (20) inches by twenty-four (24) inches in either direction.

Bars, grills or screens placed over emergency escape windows shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or excessive force.

609.5 Open parking structures: Parking structures shall have not less than two (2) exitways from each parking tier, except that where vehicles are mechanically parked, only one (1) exitway need be provided. The maximum distance from any point on a parking tier to an exitway at that tier shall not exceed three hundred (300) feet. Unenclosed vehicle ramps may be considered as required exitways if pedestrian facilities are provided. Interior exitway stairways need not be enclosed.

SECTION 610.0 EXITWAY ACCESS PASSAGEWAYS AND CORRIDORS

610.1 Access passageways: Direct exitway access shall be provided to required exitways through continuous passageways, aisles or corridors, conveniently accessible to all occupants and maintained free of obstruction.

610.1.1 Turnstiles and gates: Access through turnstiles, gates, rails or similar devices shall not be permitted unless such a device is equipped to readily swing in the exiting direction of travel under a total pressure of not more than fifteen (15) pounds.

610.1.2 Restrictions: The required width of passageways, aisles or corridors shall be maintained free of projections and restrictions except doors opening into such spaces may reduce the clear width to not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the required width. When fully open the door may project not more than seven (7) inches into the required width.

610.2 Dead ends: Exitway access passageways and corridors in all stories which serve more than one (1) exitway shall provide direct connection to such exitways in opposite directions from any point in the passageway or corridor, insofar as practicable. The length of a dead end corridor shall not be more than twenty (20) feet.

610.3 Width: The unit of egress width and occupancy allowance of aisles and corridors, unless otherwise provided for special uses and occupancies in Article 4, shall comply with Table 608 with a minimum total width of forty-four (44) inches except in institutional (I) buildings used for the movement of beds which shall be ninety-six (96) inches; in schools with more than one hundred (100) occupants which shall be seventy-two (72) inches; in one- and two-family dwellings which shall be thirty-six

(36) inches; and in churches and chapels, side aisles may be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the width but not less than thirty-two (32) inches clear.

610.4 Enclosures: All corridors serving as exitway access shall be enclosed in fire separation walls having a fireresistance rating of at least one (1) hour when serving an occupancy load greater than thirty (30).

610.4.1 Opening protectives: All door assemblies from rooms opening onto a corridor required to be of one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction shall be self-closing or automatic closing by smoke detection, with a twenty (20) minute fire protection rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E152 without the hose stream and labeled and listed by an independent, approved agency; or be one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch solid wood core door or equivalent.

All door assemblies from rooms opening onto a corridor, required by Table 214 to be of two (2) hour fireresistance rated construction, shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hour fire doors.

SECTION 611.0 GRADE PASSAGEWAYS USED AS AN EXITWAY ELEMENT

611.1 Passageways: Every required interior and exterior exitway element which does not adjoin a public way shall be directly connected to the public way or to an open court leading to the public way by an enclosed grade passageway or other unobstructed exitway element constructed as provided in this section.

611.2 Vestibule: An exitway may discharge into an interior vestibule used for ingress and egress only and which complies with the following:

1. the vestibule depth from the exterior of the building is not greater than ten (10) feet and the width is not greater than twenty (20) feet; and
2. the vestibule is separated from the remainder of the level of discharge by self-closing doors and the equivalent of one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick wired glass in steel frames.

611.3 Lobby: An exitway may discharge into an interior lobby which shall be provided with an automatic fire suppression system and any other portion of the floor with access to the lobby shall be provided with an automatic fire suppression system or shall be separated therefrom in accordance with the requirements for the enclosure of exitways.

611.4 Width and height: The effective width of the passageway shall be not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the aggregate width of all required exitway stairways leading thereto and all required exitway doorways opening into the passageway. Such passageway shall have a minimum width of forty-four (44) inches and a minimum clear ceiling height of eight (8) feet.

611.5 Maximum stairway limitations: Not more than fifty (50) per cent of the required stairways shall discharge through the same passageway.

SECTION 612.0 MEANS OF EGRESS DOORWAYS

612.1 General: The requirements of this section shall apply to all doorways serving as a component or element of a means of egress; except that this section shall not apply to doorways leading to or from required stairways (see Sections 616.6, 618.4 and 619.3).

612.2 Number of doorways: Every room or tenant space with an occupancy load of more than fifty (50) or which exceeds two thousand (2,000) square feet in area shall have at least two (2) egress doorways leading from the room or tenant space to an exitway or corridor. All doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel when serving an occupancy load of fifty (50) or more or a high hazard occupancy.

Exceptions

1. For all areas, spaces or rooms with an occupancy load of ten (10) or more persons used for instructional purposes (see "Classroom" definition, Section 201.0) there shall be at least two (2) independent means of egress, leading to separate exitways remote from each other, and so arranged that to reach one it will not be necessary to pass through a common corridor or space, unless effectively divided by a smoke screen barrier into independent areas. Communicating doors, which may swing in either direction, will be allowed as a second means of egress.
2. One and two-family dwellings.

612.2.1 Entrance and egress doorways: Where separate doors are provided for entrance and egress use, the entrance door shall be clearly marked *Entrance only* in letters not less than six (6) inches in height and legible from both inside and outside.

612.3 Size of doors: The minimum width of single door openings shall provide a clear width of not less than thirty-two (32) inches except in one- and two-family dwellings (use groups R-3 and R-4) the clear width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches. The maximum width shall be forty-eight (48) inches nominal. Means of egress doors in institutional buildings (use group I) used for the movement of beds shall be at least forty-four (44) inches wide. When the doorway is subdivided into two (2) or more separate openings, the minimum clear width of one (1) opening shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches, and each opening shall be computed separately in determining the number of required units of egress width. A door forty (40) inches in width shall be deemed the equivalent of two (2) full units of egress width. The height of doors shall not be less than six and two-thirds ($6\frac{2}{3}$) feet except in one- and two-family dwellings (use

groups R-3 and R-4) the height of doors shall be not less than six and one-half (6½) feet.

612.4 Location of doors: The required doorways opening from a room or space within a building and leading to an exitway access shall be located as remote as practicable from each other. The distance of exitway access travel from any point in a room or space to a required exitway door shall not exceed the limitations of Section 607.4.

612.5 Door hardware

612.5.1 Operation: All egress doors shall be readily opened from the side from which egress is to be made without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort except for special institutional uses as indicated in Section 612.5.3. Except for dwelling units, draw bolts, hooks and other similar devices shall be prohibited on all egress doors, unless there is a readily visible, durable sign on the door stating "This door to remain unlocked during occupancy." The sign shall be in letters not less than one (1) inch high on a contrasting background. The locking device must be of a type that will be readily distinguishable as locked. The use of manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts is prohibited.

Double cylinder dead bolts requiring a key operation on both sides are prohibited on required means of egress in use group R (residential) occupancies.

612.5.1.1 Locks in multi-family dwellings: Requirements for locks in multi-family dwellings are subject to the provisions of Section 3R of Chapter 143 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended.

612.5.2 Panic devices: All doors equipped with latching devices, in buildings of use group A (assembly) with an occupant load greater than forty nine (49) shall be equipped with approved panic hardware. Acceptable panic hardware will be a device which causes the door latch to release when a force of fifteen (15) pounds is applied in the direction of egress to a bar or panel extending not less than one-half (½) of the width of the door and at a height greater than thirty (30) inches but less than forty-four (44) inches above the floor.

612.5.3 Remote control: In rooms of use group I-1 (institutional, restrained) occupied as places of detention, approved releasing devices with remote control shall be provided for emergency use unless otherwise specifically approved.

612.5.4 Mechanical operations: All doors which open into enclosed exitway stairs, exitway passageways or those which are installed to provide fire or smoke barriers across corridors shall be self-closing and be so maintained, or shall be automatic doors which will close upon activation of an approved smoke detector. Where egress doors are arranged to be

opened by non-power operated mechanical devices of any kind, they shall be so constructed that the door may be opened manually and will release under a total pressure of not more than fifteen (15) pounds applied in the direction of egress travel. Power operated exitway doors shall be capable of being opened with not more than fifty (50) pounds pressure applied at the normal door knob location when power is lost.

612.6 Door construction: All required egress doors that serve as an element of an exitway shall be self-closing or automatic except for grade floor exitway discharge doors and revolving exitway doors.

612.6.1 Grade exitway discharge doors: Doors at grade may be glazed with plate glass not less than seven thirty-seconds ($\frac{7}{32}$) inch thick, or with any other approved glazing materials. Approved doors having one (1) or more unframed edges may be used, provided they are constructed of safety glazing not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick.

612.7 Deleted

612.8 Door arrangement: Doors in series shall have a space between them of not less than seven (7) feet when measured in their closed positions.

Exception: Power operated doors, one- and two-family dwellings (use groups R-3 and R-4) and use group T.

SECTION 613.0 REVOLVING DOORS

613.1 Limitations of use: Revolving doors shall not be used in calculating exitway door requirements.

613.2 Speed control: All approved automatic collapsible revolving doors shall be equipped with an approved speed control governor adjustable to safe traffic speed as required by the approved rules, but not more than fifteen (15) nor less than ten (10) revolutions per minute.

613.3 Construction: All approved automatic collapsible revolving doors shall be constructed as indicated in the following Sections 613.3.1 through 613.3.5.

613.3.1 Operating mechanism: The collapsing mechanism shall be constructed of stainless steel or other approved corrosion-resistive materials.

613.3.2 Use of wood: The doors may be constructed of wood or other approved materials of similar combustible characteristics with a minimum thickness of one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches.

613.3.3 Floor covering: Approved mats or other floor coverings, not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick, may be installed within the enclosure when permanently secured to the structural flooring and finishing

flush with the adjacent floor area.

613.3.4 Glazing: The doors shall be glazed with approved safety glazing.

613.3.5 Door size: The door shall be not less than six (6) feet, six (6) inches nor more than seven (7) feet, six (6) inches in diameter and not less than seven (7) feet nor more than nine (9) feet in height.

SECTION 614.0 HORIZONTAL EXITS

614.1 General: Horizontal exits as herein defined shall be accepted as an approved element of a required means of egress when complying with the requirements of this article. The connection between the areas of refuge as herein specified may be accomplished by protected openings in a fire-resistance rated wall, by a vestibule, or by an open-air balcony or bridge.

614.2 Separation: The separation between fire areas shall be provided by at least a two (2) hour fire-resistance rated fire wall or fire separation wall complying with Article 9 and Table 214.

614.2.1 Opening protectives: All fire doors in horizontal exits are to be self-closing or automatically closing when activated by an approved smoke detector. All doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel. When serving as a dual element of a means of egress, there shall be adjacent openings with swinging fire doors opening in opposite directions.

614.3 Size of doors: Size of openings in fire walls shall comply with the provisions of Section 908.0, but the width of one (1) opening used as a required exit shall not be greater than eighty-eight (88) inches nor shall the area exceed eighty (80) square feet.

614.4 Area of refuge: The discharge area of a horizontal exit shall be either public areas or spaces occupied by the same tenant and each such area of refuge shall be adequate to house the total occupancy load of both connected areas. The capacity of areas of refuge shall be computed on a net floor area allowance of three (3) square feet for each occupant to be accommodated therein except for non-ambulatory institutional areas which shall be thirty (30) square feet per occupant, not including areas of stairs, elevators and other shafts or courts.

614.5 Unlocked doors: Horizontal exit doors shall be kept unlocked and unobstructed whenever the area on either side of the horizontal exit is occupied.

614.6 Egress from area of refuge

614.6.1 Stairway exitway: In multi-story buildings, there shall be at least one (1) interior enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure on each

side of the horizontal exit, and any fire area not having a stairway accessible thereto shall be considered as part of an adjoining section with such stairway; but the length of exitway access travel distance to the horizontal exit or the required exitway shall not exceed the requirements of Section 607.4.

614.6.2 Auxiliary elevator: When horizontal exits are provided in floors located twelve (12) or more stories above grade, the required stairway shall be supplemented by at least one (1) passenger elevator maintained ready for use during normal occupancy of the building.

SECTION 615.0 EGRESS RAMPS

615.1 Capacity: The capacity of ramps used as an egress component shall be computed in accordance with Section 608.0.

615.2 Minimum dimensions

615.2.1 Width: The minimum width of an egress ramp shall be not less than that required for corridors by Section 610.3.

615.2.2 Headroom: The minimum headroom in all parts of the egress ramp shall be not less than six and two-thirds (6 $\frac{2}{3}$) feet.

615.2.3 Restrictions: Egress ramps shall not reduce in width in the direction of egress travel. Projections into the required ramp and landing width are prohibited except for handrails and stringers. Doors opening onto a landing shall not reduce the clear width to less than forty-two (42) inches.

615.3 Landings: Landings shall be provided at all points of turning, entrance, exiting and doors. Ramp slopes greater than one (1) in fifteen (15) shall have landings at the top, bottom and each five (5) feet of vertical rise. Each landing shall have a minimum length of five (5) feet except the bottom landing shall have a length of six (6) feet.

615.4 Maximum slope: A ramp used for egress for the physically handicapped shall have a maximum slope of one (1) in twelve (12). All other egress ramps shall have a maximum slope of one (1) in eight (8).

615.4.1 Surface: For all slopes exceeding one (1) in twelve (12), and wherever the use is such as to involve danger of slipping, the ramp shall be surfaced with approved non-slip materials.

615.5 Handrails: Handrails shall be provided on at least one (1) side of every ramp having a slope greater than one (1) in fifteen (15), and they shall be not less than thirty (30) inches nor more than thirty-four (34) inches in height, measured from the surface of the ramp. Handrails shall be smooth and shall extend one (1) foot beyond the top and bottom of the ramp and return to walls or posts at the ends.

615.6 Ramp construction: Ramps used as an exitway shall conform to the applicable requirements of Section 616.9 as to materials of construction and enclosure.

SECTION 616.0 INTERIOR EXITWAY STAIRWAYS

616.1 Capacity: The capacity of stairways and doors per unit of exit width shall be computed in accordance with Section 608.0.

616.2 Minimum dimensions

616.2.1 Width: All interior exitway stairways shall be not less than forty-four (44) inches in width, except that such width may be reduced to thirty-six (36) inches when serving an occupancy load of fifty (50) or less.

616.2.2 Headroom: The minimum headroom in all parts of the stair enclosure shall be not less than six and two-thirds (6²/₃) feet measured vertically from the tread nosing or from the floor surface of the landing or platform.

616.2.3 Restrictions: Stairways shall not reduce in width in the direction of exit travel. Projections into a stairway are prohibited except for handrails as indicated in Section 616.5.1 and for stairway stringers which may project not more than one and one-half (1¹/₂) inches.

616.3 Landings and platforms

616.3.1 Width: The least dimension of landings and platforms shall be not less than the required width of stairway.

616.3.2 Vertical rise: In all buildings a stairway shall not have a height of vertical rise of more than twelve (12) feet between landings and intermediate platforms.

616.4 Treads and risers

616.4.1 Minimum dimensions: The height of risers and width of treads in inches shall be as indicated in the following Table 616.

**Table 616
TREAD AND RISER SIZE¹**

Use group	Maximum riser	Minimum tread
Assembly and institutional ²	7½"	10"
One and two family dwellings	8¼"	9"
All others ²	8"	9"

Note 1. Within any flight, a three-sixteenths (3/16) inch maximum variation in riser height or tread width is permitted.

Note 2. Except in one and two family dwellings, tread and riser shall be so proportioned that the sum of two (2) risers plus one (1) tread, exclusive of nosing, is not less than twenty-four (24) nor more than twenty-five (25) inches.

616.4.2 Winders: Winders shall not be permitted in required exitway stairways except in one- and two-family dwellings and stairways serving a single dwelling unit and in ornamental stairways not required as an element of an exitway. Such winders shall have a tread width of not less than nine (9) inches at a point not more than twelve (12) inches from the side where the tread is narrower and the minimum tread width is not less than six (6) inches.

616.5 Stairway guards and handrails: Stairways shall have continuous guards and handrails on both sides, and in addition thereto, stairways more than eighty-eight (88) inches in required width shall have intermediate handrails dividing the stairway into portions not more than eighty-eight (88) inches wide. Stairways in one- and two-family dwellings may have one (1) handrail.

616.5.1 Handrail details: Handrails shall be provided according to the following requirements.

1. Handrails may project not more than three and one-half (3½) inches into the required stair width.
2. Handrails shall be not less than thirty (30) inches, nor more than thirty-four (34) inches, measured vertically, above the nosing of the treads.
3. Handrails shall extend eighteen (18) inches beyond the top and bottom step if a guard or wall exists and shall be returned to walls or posts at the ends of the stairways.
4. Handrails shall be designed to withstand an applied load of two hundred (200) pounds in any direction at any point.

616.5.2 Guard details: Guards shall be provided according to the following requirements.

1. Guards shall be not less than forty-two (42) inches in height measured vertically above the nosing of the tread.

Exception: Guards shall be not less than thirty (30) inches in height measured vertically above the nosing of the tread along stairs which:

- a. do not exceed twenty (20) feet in height; or
 - b. reverse direction at intermediate landings with twelve (12) inches or less measured horizontally between successive flights.
2. Guards shall be constructed so that the area in the plane of the guard, from the top of the tread to the top of the guard, is subdivided or filled in one (1) of the following methods:
 - a. a sufficient number of intermediate longitudinal rails constructed so that the clear distance between rails (measured at right angles to the rail) does not exceed six (6) inches. The bottom rail shall not be more than six (6) inches (measured vertically) from the tread nosing; or

- b. balusters spaced not more than six (6) inches apart; or
 - c. panels of wire mesh, or expanded metal, or ornamental grills which provide protection equivalent to that provided by the intermediate rails or balusters specified in the two (2) preceding paragraphs; or
 - d. walls; or
 - e. any combination of the foregoing.
3. Guards at least forty-two (42) inches in height shall be located along open-sided floor areas, mezzanines and landings.

Exception: In R-3 and R-4 occupancies, guards shall be at least thirty-six (36) inches in height.

616.6 Stair exitway doors

616.6.1 Width: The width of every exitway door to or from a stairway shall be not less than the number of units of exit width required for the capacity of the stairway which services the floor or area from which the exitway door leads; but such a door shall not be less than twenty-eight (28) inches in clear width in use group R-3 buildings (one- and two-family dwellings), nor less than thirty-two (32) inches in clear width in all other use groups.

616.6.2 Direction of swing: All doors shall swing on a landing in the direction of exit travel. When opening, stair exitway doors shall not reduce the width of landings to less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the minimum required for its capacity. When fully open, the exitway door may project seven (7) inches onto the landing.

616.6.3 Door construction: All doorway opening protectives, including the frames and hardware, shall be approved self-closing, swinging fire doors, except in one- and two-family dwellings where one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch solid core wood doors are permitted. Labeled fire doors shall have a maximum transmitted temperature end point of not more than four hundred fifty (450) degrees F. above ambient at the end of thirty (30) minutes of standard fire test exposure.

616.7 Spiral stairways: Spiral stairways of noncombustible construction may be used as an element of a means of egress in one- and two-family dwellings and within a single dwelling unit and from a mezzanine area not more than two hundred fifty (250) square feet in area and serving not more than five (5) occupants. The minimum width shall be twenty-six (26) inches with each tread having a seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inch minimum tread width at twelve (12) inches from the narrow edge. All treads shall be identical and the rise shall be not more than nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) inches. A minimum headroom of six and one-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) feet shall be provided.

616.7.1 Circular stairways: Circular stairways may be used as an element of egress when a minimum tread width of ten (10) inches is pro-

vided and the smaller radius is not less than twice the width of the stairway.

616.8 Supplemental stairways: Stairways which are not a required means of egress element, serving one (1) adjacent floor and not connected with a corridor or stairway serving other floors, may be used in all use groups except institutional (use group I). (See Sections 520.1, 1202.1 and 1202.17.)

616.9 Stairway construction: Unless herein otherwise provided, all required interior stairways shall be built entirely of noncombustible materials with solid risers, treads and landing platforms and all finish floor surfaces of non-slip noncombustible materials; except that wood handrails shall be permitted, complying with the requirements of Section 616.5.

616.9.1 Strength: All stairways, platforms, landings and exitways in other than one- and two-family dwellings, shall be adequate to support a live load of one hundred (100) pounds per square foot (psf) and a concentrated load of three hundred (300) pounds.

616.9.2 Enclosures: Required interior exitway stairways shall be enclosed in fire separation assemblies of the fireresistance rating specified in Table 214. An exitway enclosure shall not be used for any purpose other than means of egress. A space below a stairway shall be enclosed as required or kept open. Doors shall not open into the stairway enclosure except exitway doors.

Exceptions:

1. Exitways in buildings of use group R-3 (residential, one- and two-family).
2. Exitways serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit.
3. Exitways in communicating floor levels as provided in Section 616.10.
4. Supplemental stairways as provided in Section 616.8.

616.9.3 Combustible construction: In all buildings of Types 3 or 4 construction, the stairways and their enclosures may be constructed of wood or other approved materials of similar characteristics and of adequate strength.

616.10 Communicating floors: In other than use groups A-4 (assembly, schools) or I (institutional), any building with low hazard occupancy (use group S-2), or with ordinary hazard occupancy (use groups B, M, R-1 and R-2) with automatic sprinkler protection where necessary to the effective utilization of a building site with sloping grade or otherwise essential to the functional design of the building, not more than three (3) communicating floor levels may be permitted without enclosure or

protection between such areas, only provided all the conditions described below are met.

1. the lowest, or next to the lowest, level is a street floor;
2. the entire area, including all communicating floor levels, is sufficiently open and unobstructed to be assumed that a fire or other dangerous condition in any part will be immediately obvious to the occupants of all communicating levels and areas;
3. egress capacity is simultaneously sufficient for all the occupants of all communicating levels and areas, all communicating levels in the same fire area being considered as a single floor area for purposes of determination of required egress capacity; and
4. each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its individual required egress capacity provided by an exitway or exitways leading directly out of that area without traversing another communicating floor level or being exposed to the spread of fire or smoke therefrom.

616.11 Discharge identification: Stairways which continue beyond the floor of discharge shall be interrupted at the floor of discharge by partitions, doors or other effective means of preventing persons from continuing past the floor of discharge while egressing. A sign shall be provided at each landing in all interior stairways more than three (3) stories in height designating the floor level above the floor of discharge.

SECTION 617.0 ACCESS TO ROOF

617.1 By stairway or ladder: In buildings more than three (3) stories in height except those with a roof slope greater than four (4) in twelve (12), access to the roof shall be provided by means of a stairway or a ladder and trap door; the ladder shall not be on the exterior of the building. Where the roof is used as a roof garden or for other habitable purposes, sufficient stairways shall extend to it to provide the necessary exitway facilities from the roof as required for such occupancy. Roof trap doors shall be constructed to comply with Section 925.2.

617.1.1 Optional stairway or ladder: Buildings not required to have a stairway or ladder to the roof as described above, may include such a stairway or ladder at the discretion of the designer of the building. The stairway or ladder shall conform to the provisions of this section, except that ladders may be placed on the exterior of the building. The siderails of exterior ladders shall be carried over the coping or parapet to afford hand hold; the ladder shall be metal, and if it exceeds twenty (20) feet in height, shall have a protective cage or other safety device; other design details of such exterior ladders are subject to the approval of the building official.

617.2 Roof enclosures: Stairways extending through roofs shall be enclosed in roof structures of fireresistance rated construction meeting the

requirements of Section 925.0.

SECTION 618.0 SMOKEPROOF ENCLOSURES

618.1 General: A smokeproof enclosure shall consist of a continuous stairway, enclosed from the highest point to the lowest point, meeting the requirements of this section.

618.2 Where required: At least one (1) of the required exitways shall be a smokeproof enclosure in buildings over six (6) stories or seventy-five (75) feet in height when of one (1) of the following use groups:

1. use groups A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5 (assembly other than theaters);
2. use group B (business);
3. use group F (factory and industrial);
4. use group I (institutional);
5. use group M (mercantile); and
6. use group R-1 (residential, hotel).

618.3 Access: Exitway access to the stairway at each story shall be through a vestibule or balcony with an unobstructed width not less than the required stairway width and a minimum dimension of seventy-two (72) inches in the direction of exit travel.

618.4 Doors: Door openings from interior spaces to the vestibule or balcony and from the vestibule or balcony to the stairway, shall be as required in Section 612.3. The doors from interior spaces to the vestibule shall have a fireresistance rating not less than one and one-half (1½) hours and shall comply with the requirements of Section 616.6 for stair exitway doors. The door from the vestibule to the stairway shall be a tight-fitting door, equal to not less than an exterior type solid wood door without voids, assembled with exterior type glue, one and three-quarter (1¾) inch minimum thickness set in a steel frame. Wired glass, if provided, shall not exceed one hundred (100) square inches in area and shall be set in a steel frame. The door shall be provided with a drop sill and be weather stripped or otherwise provided to minimize air leakage.

618.5 Terminal passageway: The smokeproof enclosure shall terminate at grade level and shall provide egress to the street independently of all other exitways. When grade passageways are used, they shall comply with the requirements of Section 611.0, except that there shall not be openings therein other than the smokeproof enclosure and street exit doorways. The passageway walls shall be of four (4) hour fireresistance rated construction, and the floor and roof of three (3) hour fireresistance rated construction.

618.6 Construction: The construction of smokeproof enclosures shall be of walls with a four (4) hour fireresistance rating without openings other than the required doorways. The vestibule shall be considered to be an element of the exitway and shall be constructed in accordance with the

fireresistance rating requirements of Table 214. The balcony shall be constructed in accordance with the fireresistance rating requirements in Table 214 for floor construction. The stairshaft vestibule or balcony shall be provided with emergency lighting from an approved independent power source to assure continued illumination in case of emergency.

618.7 Ventilation of smokeproof enclosures: Smokeproof enclosures shall be ventilated with natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation meeting the requirements of Section 618.8 or 618.9.

618.8 Smokeproof enclosure by natural ventilation: The balcony separating the smokeproof enclosure from the interior building spaces shall have at least one (1) open side adjacent to a street, alley, or yard with guard railings across the open side(s). One (1) open side of the balcony shall have a minimum open area of sixteen (16) square feet with any dimension at least thirty (30) inches. The balcony floor shall be level with or installed below the building floor where climatic conditions involve the possibility of door obstruction by snow or ice. A step shall not be permitted between the balcony and the smokeproof enclosure. The street, alley, or yard adjacent to one (1) open side of the balcony shall have a minimum area of two hundred (200) square feet and a minimum dimension of ten (10) feet.

618.9 Smokeproof enclosure by mechanical ventilation: The stairshaft and vestibule shall be provided with a mechanical ventilation system as specified herein that will be automatically activated on three (3) or more floors in case of emergency.

618.9.1 Operation of ventilating equipment: Vestibule and stairshaft mechanical ventilation may be inactive or may operate at reduced levels for normal operations, but when the detectors referred to herein either fail or are activated, the vestibule and stairshaft mechanical ventilation systems shall operate at the levels specified in Section 618.9.2 and 618.9.3. The vestibule ventilation system shall be designed and activated in accordance with one (1) of the following methods.

1. Total system: simultaneous operation of all vestibules. If the vestibule mechanical ventilation system is designed to provide the ventilation in the vestibules on all floors simultaneously, a products-of-combustion detector shall be located outside each vestibule so designed that activation or failure of any one (1) of the detectors will simultaneously activate the vestibule ventilation system on all floors.
2. Zoned system: simultaneous operation of three (3) or more vestibules. If the vestibule ventilation system is designed as one (1) or more zones to provide the simultaneous ventilation in the vestibules for at least a three (3) floor zone, automatic supply and exhaust dampers shall be provided in all vestibles in order to obtain the zoned control of the ventilation as follows: a smoke detector shall be

located outside each vestibule so designed to open the supply and exhaust duct dampers in the vestibules within the affected zone [three (3) or more floors] and to actuate the stairshaft ventilation system in case any detector in the affected zone either fails or is activated.

618.9.2 Vestibule ventilation: The vestibule shall have an emergency ventilating system providing a supply of not less than one (1) air change per minute. The exhaust shall be one hundred fifty (150) per cent of the supply. Supply air and exhaust air shall serve the vestibule through separate tightly constructed ducts used only for that purpose. Supply air shall enter the vestibule within six (6) inches of the floor level. The top of the exhaust register shall be located within six (6) inches of the vestibule ceiling and shall be entirely within the smoke trap area. Doors, when in the open position, shall not obstruct the duct openings. Duct openings may be provided with controlling dampers if required by Section 618.9.1 (method 2) but these are not otherwise required. The vestibule ceiling shall be at least twenty (20) inches higher than the door opening into the vestibule, to serve as a smoke trap and to provide an upward moving air column. Special provision shall be made in the design to avoid creation of negative pressures which would retard the opening of the door to the stairshaft from the vestibule.

618.9.3 Stairshaft ventilation: The stairshaft shall be provided with emergency mechanical supply and exhaust air. There shall be a minimum of twenty-five hundred (2500) cubic feet per minute (cfm) discharge at the top of the shaft. The supply shall be sufficient to provide a minimum of five-hundredths (.05) inches of water column pressure above atmospheric pressure with all doors closed and a minimum of ten-hundredths (.10) inch water column difference between the stairshaft and the vestibule. Supply air shall be introduced at the level of the grade exitway discharge.

618.9.4 Standby power: Mechanical vestibule stairshaft ventilation systems and detector systems shall be powered by an approved self-contained generator designed to operate whenever there is a loss of power in the normal house current. The generator shall be located in a separate room of two (2) hour fireresistance rated construction and shall have a minimum fuel supply to operate the equipment for two (2) hours.

618.9.5 Emergency lighting: The vestibules and stairshaft shall be provided with emergency lighting. The standby generator which is installed for the vestibule and stairshaft mechanical ventilation equipment may be used for the standby emergency lighting power supply.

618.9.6 Fire protection indicator panel: A fire protection indicator panel may be required by the building official and, if so, shall be located as near as practical inside the entrance to the smokeproof tower stairshaft at grade. Said panel shall indicate the floor or floors having caused the

alarm. Said panel shall have an overriding manual switch capable of deactivating the ventilation equipment.

618.9.7 Fire department communications connection: The fire protection indicator panel shall have a direct connection to the fire department facilities if required by the building official.

618.9.8 Acceptance and testing: Before the foregoing equipment is accepted by the building official, it shall be tested in his presence to confirm that equipment is operating in compliance with these requirements.

618.9.9 Building owners' responsibility: The building engineer shall test all the equipment referred to in these requirements at least once every thirty (30) days and maintain a log attesting to the results. The log shall be available for inspection by the building official and the fire official.

SECTION 619.0 EXTERIOR EXITWAY STAIRWAYS

619.1 As required exitway: Exterior stairways conforming to the requirements for interior stairways in all respects, except as to enclosures and except as herein specifically modified, may be accepted as an element of a required means of egress in buildings not exceeding five (5) stories or sixty-five (65) feet in height for other than use group I (institutional) buildings, except as provided in Section 619.1.1 for residential buildings. Exterior stairways which are accepted as exitway elements shall be relieved from requirements for fire doors, but shall be provided with handrails and guards as required for interior exitway stairs. Exterior stairways in climates subject to snow or ice shall be protected to prevent accumulation of snow and ice.

619.1.1 Location and arrangement: Exterior stairways may be utilized where at least one (1) door from each tenant opens onto a roofed-over open porch or balcony served by at least two (2) stairways, except that one (1) stairway may be provided as permitted in Table 609, so located as to provide a choice of independent, unobstructed means of egress directly to the grade. Such porches and stairways shall comply with the requirements for interior exitway stairways as specified in Section 616.0. Porches and balconies shall be not less than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet in width. The stairways shall be located remotely from each other. The maximum travel distance from any tenant space to the nearest stairway shall be as specified in Table 607. Porches and stairways shall be located at least ten (10) feet from adjacent property lot lines and from other buildings on the same lot, unless openings in such buildings are protected by three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire-resistance rated doors or windows.

619.2 Guards and handrails: Guards and handrails shall be as specified in Section 616.0.

619.3 Opening protectives: Openings below and within ten (10) feet horizontally of the stairway shall be protected with approved three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fireresistance rated automatic opening protectives.

Exception: Buildings two (2) stories or less in height.

619.4 Location

619.4.1 Access to street: All required exterior stairways shall be located so as to lead directly to a street or open space with direct access to a street; or when located on the rear of the building may lead through a passageway at grade complying with Section 611.0.

619.4.2 Projection: Exterior stairways shall not project beyond the street lot line.

619.5 Construction: Exterior stairs, porches and balconies shall be constructed of materials consistent with the types of materials permitted in Table 214 for the type of construction of the building to which the stairway is attached.

SECTION 620.0 MOVING EXITWAY STAIRWAYS

620.1 When acceptable: Moving stairways of the horizontal non-slip tread type moving in the direction of egress may be accepted as an approved exitway element in buildings of all use groups except assembly (A) and institutional (I) uses, when constructed and approved in accordance with the requirements of this article and the provisions of 524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00. When accepted as an element of a required means of egress, they shall be enclosed with fireresistance rated partitions as specified in Section 616.0.

620.2 Width: The width shall be not less than forty (40) inches between guards and the moving tread shall be not less than thirty-six (36) inches in width, and fifteen and three-quarter ($15\frac{3}{4}$) inches in depth.

620.3 Capacity: The occupancy capacity shall be computed as provided in Section 608.0 for exitway stairways.

620.4 Landings and platforms: Landings and platforms shall be provided at the top and bottom of each unit as required for interior exitway stairways.

620.5 Railings: Guards shall be surmounted with moving handrails traveling at the same speed as the stairway.

620.6 Egress: Means of egress to the street shall be provided as specified herein for interior stairways.

620.7 Construction

620.7.1 Noncombustible materials: Only noncombustible materials

shall be used in the construction of moving stairways accepted as a required means of egress except for step wheels, handrails, electrical equipment, and wood veneers not more than one twenty-eighth ($\frac{1}{28}$) inch thick directly attached to metal or other noncombustible backing with a nonvolatile and nonflammable cement.

620.7.2 Fireresistance: The enclosure shall afford the fireresistance rating required for approved interior exitway stairways as specified in Section 616.9.

620.7.3 Height of travel per unit: A single moving stairway unit shall not have a vertical travel of more than two (2) stories nor more than thirty-five (35) feet.

SECTION 621.0 FIRE ESCAPES

621.1 Where permitted: Fire escapes shall not be permitted as an element of a required means of egress except on existing buildings or structures when constructed in accordance with the approved rules and when more adequate exitway facilities cannot be provided. Fire escapes shall not provide more than fifty (50) per cent of the required exit capacity. Fire escapes shall conform to NFPA 101 and the specific requirements of Section 621.0.

621.2 Location: When located on the front of the building and projecting beyond the building line, the lowest landing shall be not less than seven (7) or more than twelve (12) feet above grade, equipped with a counter-balanced stairway to the street. In alleyways and thoroughfares less than thirty (30) feet wide, the clearance under the lowest landing shall be not less than twelve (12) feet.

621.3 Construction: The fire escape shall be designed to support a live load of one hundred (100) pounds per square foot (psf), and shall be constructed of steel or other approved noncombustible materials. Fire escapes may be constructed of wood not less than two (2) inches thick on buildings of Type 4 construction.

621.3.1 Dimensions: Stairs shall be at least twenty-two (22) inches wide with risers not more and treads not less than eight (8) inches and landings at foot of stairs not less than forty (40) inches wide by thirty-six (36) inches long, located not more than eight (8) inches below the access window or door.

621.3.2 Opening protectives: Doors and windows along the fire escape shall be protected with three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fireresistance rated opening protectives.

621.3.3 Connections: All structural connections to and through the face of the building shall be designed to be corrosion and deterioration resistant.

SECTION 622.0 SLIDESCAPES

622.1 Where permitted: Slidescapes and safety chutes shall be permitted in buildings of the high hazard use group, and in existing school and institutional buildings, when approved by the building official and constructed in accordance with the approved rules.

622.2 Location: The arrangement and location of slidescapes shall conform to this article for means of egress and shall be designated by exit signs and lights as provided in Section 623.0.

622.3 Construction: All chutes shall be constructed of approved non-combustible materials with a pitch in the line of travel of not less than twenty-four (24) nor more than forty-two (42) degrees measured on the developed circumference of spiral chutes. Straight chutes shall be not less than twenty-four (24) inches and spiral chutes not less than twenty-eight (28) inches wide in the clear; nor more than forty-four (44) inches wide in any case. When erected on the interior of a building, they shall be enclosed as required in Section 616.9 for interior stairways with direct means of egress to the street or other public space.

622.4 Capacity: Slidescapes, where permitted as an element of a required exitway, shall be rated at one (1) unit of egress width per slide, with rated capacity of sixty (60). Slidescapes, except as permitted for high hazard manufacturing buildings or structures, shall not constitute more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the required number of units of egress width from any building or structure or any individual story.

SECTION 623.0 EXIT SIGNS AND LIGHTS

623.1 Location: In all buildings having an occupancy load of fifty (50) or more, all required means of egress shall be indicated with approved illuminated signs reading *Exit* visible from the exitway access and, when necessary, supplemented by directional signs in the access corridors indicating the direction and way of egress. All *Exit* signs shall be located at exitway doors or exitway access areas, so as to be readily visible.

623.2 Size and color: *Exit* signs shall have red letters at least six (6) inches high and the minimum width of each stroke shall be three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. If an arrow is provided as part of an *Exit* sign, the construction shall be such that the arrow direction cannot be readily changed. The letters "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the illuminated sign is not energized.

623.3 Illumination: Each sign shall be illuminated by a source providing not less than three (3) foot candles at the illuminated surface.

623.4 Power source: All *Exit* signs shall be illuminated at all times

when the building is occupied and provided with an emergency power source as described in Section 624.4.

SECTION 624.0 MEANS OF EGRESS LIGHTING

624.1 Artificial lighting: All means of egress in other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be equipped with artificial lighting facilities to provide the intensity of illumination herein prescribed continuously during the time that conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exitways be available. Lighting shall also be provided to illuminate the exitway discharge.

624.2 Intensity of illumination: The intensity of floor lighting shall be not less than three (3) foot candles.

624.3 Places of assembly: In places of assembly for the exhibition of motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of floors of exitway access areas may be reduced during such period of projection to not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) foot candle.

624.4 Emergency lighting system: Means of egress lighting shall be provided from an independent power source or other approved auxiliary source of power to assure continued illumination in case of emergency or primary power loss for a duration of one (1) hour in the following:

1. use group A (public assembly);
2. use group B (business);
3. use group I (institutional);
4. use group M (mercantile) when greater than three thousand (3,000) square feet in area on any floor or when having one (1) or more floors above or below grade floor;
5. use group R-1 (hotels);
6. use group R-2 (multi-family dwellings) containing four (4) or more dwelling units; and
7. in all windowless buildings or portions thereof regardless of use group, except R-3.

SECTION 625.0 HAZARDS TO MEANS OF EGRESS

625.1 Floor openings: Manholes or floor access panels shall not be located in the line of egress which reduce the clearance to less than thirty-two (32) inches.

625.2 Protrusions: There shall not be low-hanging door closers that remain within the opening of a doorway when the door is open or that protrude hazardously into corridors or line of egress when the door is closed. There shall not be low-hanging signs, ceiling lights or similar fixtures

which protrude into corridors or lines of egress.

625.3 Identification of hazardous exits: Doors leading to dangerous areas such as fire escapes, loading platforms, switch rooms and mechanical rooms shall be equipped with knobs, handles or push bars that have been knurled.

625.4 Floor surfaces: All floors of corridors and lines of egress shall have a surface that is non-slip.

ARTICLE 7

STRUCTURAL AND FOUNDATION LOADS AND STRESSES

SECTION 700.0 GENERAL

700.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the structural design of all structures, and their foundations, hereafter erected to insure adequate strength of all parts thereof for the safe support of all superimposed live and special loads in addition to their own dead load, without exceeding the design capabilities. The loads specified herein are the minimum suitable for use with stresses and load factors prescribed in this code or in accepted engineering practice.

SECTION 701.0 DESIGN SAFE LOAD

701.1 Structural analysis: The safe load for any structural member or system of construction shall be determined by accepted engineering analysis except as provided in Sections 702.0 and 803.0 for tests of assemblies not capable of analysis.

701.2 Check tests: When there is reasonable doubt as to the design capacity of any structural unit or assembly, the building official may require that tests be made of such unit or assembly under the supervision of a qualified registered professional engineer. Such tests shall be made by an approved testing facility and personnel, and the procedures and results of such tests shall be signed and stamped by the said designated qualified registered professional engineer.

SECTION 702.0 TEST SAFE LOAD

702.1 When required: When not capable of being accurately analyzed, any system of construction or structural unit and its connections shall be subjected to tests prescribed in Article 8 or in the test standards listed in Appendices D and E, or to such other tests which may be certified by a qualified registered professional engineer as being acceptable for

providing the information required. Any tests performed shall be conducted as required by the provisions of Section 701.2 for testing.

702.2 Test load: The test load shall be subject to the provisions of Section 803.2 and, where applicable, deflections shall be limited as provided in Section 803.3.

SECTION 703.0 DESIGN LIVE LOAD

703.1 Required live load: The live loads to be assumed in the design of buildings and structures shall be the greatest load produced by the intended use and occupancy, but not less than the minimum uniformly distributed unit loads required in Section 706.0 for specific uses.

703.2 Loads not specified: The building official shall approve the live load for any use not specifically provided for in Table 706.

SECTION 704.0 DESIGN DEAD LOAD

704.1 Construction materials: In estimating dead load for the purposes of structural design, the weights of materials shall be used, but shall not be less than the unit dead loads prescribed in Appendix J and the Standard for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures listed in Appendix B.

704.2 Service equipment: In estimating dead loads for the purposes of structural design, the weight of service equipment and their distribution components for plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, sprinkler and similar systems shall be included.

704.3 Partition load: In structures where subdividing partitions may be subsequently erected, rearranged or relocated, provision shall be made to support the weight of such partitions where they occur, or for an equivalent uniform load, which shall be assumed not less than twenty (20) pounds per square foot (psf) of floor area, in addition to the specified uniformly distributed live load. Provision for partition weight shall be made whether or not partitions are shown on the plans, unless the specified live load exceeds eighty (80) psf.

SECTION 705.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

705.1 General: In the reconstruction, repair, extension or alteration of existing buildings, the allowable working stresses used in design shall be as indicated in the following Sections 705.2 through 705.5 (see Article 22).

705.2 Building extended: When an existing building is altered by an extension in height or area, all existing structural parts affected by the

addition shall be strengthened where necessary, and all new structural parts shall be designed to meet the requirements for buildings hereafter erected.

705.3 Building repaired: When repairs are made to the structural portion of an existing building, and the uncovered structural portions are found unsound, such parts shall be made to conform to the requirements for buildings hereafter erected.

705.4 Existing live load: When an existing building heretofore approved is altered or repaired within the limitations prescribed in Article 22, the structure may be designed for the loads and stresses applicable at the time of erection, provided the public safety is not endangered thereby.

705.5 Posted live load: Any existing building heretofore approved, in which there is not a change in use to a new use group requiring greater floor loads, may be posted for the originally approved live loads, provided the building is structurally safe in all its parts, adequate for its existing use, and the public safety is not endangered thereby.

SECTION 706.0 UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS

706.1 Uniform live load: The plans for all buildings and structures intended for other than R-3 and R-4 use groups shall specify the live and partition loads for which each floor or part thereof has been designed. The minimum uniformly distributed live load in pounds per square foot (psf) shall be as provided in Table 706, and for all concentrated loads wherever they occur as provided in Section 707.0.

Table 706
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS

Occupancy or use	Live load (psf)
Apartments (see Residential)	
Armories and drill rooms	150
Assembly halls and other places of assembly:	
Fixed seats	60
Movable seats	100
Platforms (assembly)	100
Balcony (exterior)	100
One- and two- family dwellings only	60
Bowling alleys, poolrooms, and similar recreational areas	75
Cornices	75
Court rooms	100
Corridors:	
First floor	100
Other floors, same as occupancy served except as indicated	
Dance halls and ballrooms	100
Dining rooms and restaurants	100
Dwellings (see Residential)	100

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Table 706 (cont'd.)
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS

Occupancy or use	Live load (psf)
Elevator Machine Room	150
Fire escapes	100
On multi- or single-family residential buildings only	40
Garages (passenger cars only)	50
For trucks and buses use AASTHO ¹ lane loads (see Table 707 for concentrated load requirements) (see Section 710.1 for roofs)	
Grandstands (see Reviewing stands)	
Gymnasiums, main floors and balconies	100
Hospitals	
Operating rooms, laboratories	60
Private rooms	40
Wards	40
Corridors, above first floor	80
Hotels (see Residential)	
Libraries:	
Reading rooms	60
Stack rooms (books & shelving at 65 pcf) but not less than	150
Corridors, above first floor	80
Manufacturing:	
Light	125
Heavy	250
Marquees	75
Office buildings:	
Offices	50
Lobbies	100
Corridors, above first floor	80
File and computer rooms require heavier loads based upon anticipated occupancy	
Open parking structures (passenger cars only)	50
Penal institutions:	
Cell blocks	40
Corridors	100
Residential:	
Multifamily houses	
Private apartments	40
Public rooms	100
Corridors	80
Dwellings	
First floor	40
Second floor and habitable attics	30
Uninhabitable attics ²	20
Hotels	
Guest rooms	40
Public rooms	100
Corridors serving public rooms	100
Corridors	80
Reviewing stands and bleachers ³	100
Schools	
Classrooms	50
Corridors	100
Flexible open plan areas	100
Sidewalks, vehicular driveways, and yards, subject to trucking	250
Skating rinks	100

Table 706 (cont'd.)
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS

Occupancy or use	Live load (psf)
Stairs and exitways	100
Storage warehouse	
Light	125
Heavy	250
Stores	
Retail	
First floor, rooms	100
Upper floors	75
Wholesale	125
Theaters	
Aisles, corridors, and lobbies	100
Orchestra floors	60
Balconies	60
Stage floors	150
Yards and terraces, pedestrians	100

Note 1. American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.

Note 2. Live load need be applied to joists or to bottom chords of trusses or trussed rafters only in those portions of attic space having a clear height of forty-two (42) inches or more between joist and rafter in conventional rafter construction, and between bottom chord and any other member in trusses or trussed rafter construction. However, joists or the bottom chords of trusses or trussed rafters shall be designed to sustain the imposed dead load or ten (10) pounds per square foot (psf) whichever be greater, uniformly distributed over the entire span.

A further ceiling dead load reduction to a minimum of five (5) pounds per square foot (psf) or the actual dead load, whichever is greater, may be applied to joists in conventional rafter construction, or to the bottom chords of trusses or trussed rafters under either or both of the following conditions.

1. If the clear height is not over thirty (30) inches between joist and rafter in conventional construction and between the bottom chord and any other member for trusses or trussed rafter construction.
2. If a clear height of greater than thirty (30) inches, as defined in item a directly above, does not exist for a horizontal distance of more than twelve (12) inches along the member.

Note 3. For detailed recommendations, see the Standard for Tents, Grandstands, and Air-Supported Structures Used for Places of Assembly, NFIPA 102, listed in Appendix B.

706.2 Partial loading: The full intensity of the appropriately reduced live load applied only to a portion of the length of a structure or member shall be considered if it produces a more unfavorable effect than the same intensity applied over the full length of the structure or member.

706.3 Posting of live loads: In every building or other structure or part thereof used for mercantile, business, industrial or storage purposes, the design and partition loads shall be marked on plates of approved design which shall be supplied and securely affixed by the owner of the building in a conspicuous place in each space to which they relate. Any plates lost, removed or defaced shall be replaced by the owner.

SECTION 707.0 CONCENTRATED LOADS

707.1 General: Floors of buildings in the locations specified in Table 707 shall be designed to support the uniformly distributed live loads prescribed in Section 706.0 or the following concentrated loads, whichever produces the greater stresses. The indicated concentration shall be so located to produce the maximum stress conditions in the structural members.

Table 707 CONCENTRATED LOADS

Location	Concentration (pounds)	Area (Inches sq.)
Elevator machine room grating	300	2
Finish light floor plate construction	200	1
Garages	100	1
Greenhouse roof bars, purlins and rafters		
Manufacturing and storage buildings	2000	30
Office floors		
Roofs	200	6
Scuttle, skylight and accessible ceiling ribs	200	1
Sidewalks	8000	15
Stair treads	300	2

Note 1. Garages or portions of buildings used for storage of motor vehicles (see Section 710.1 for roofs):

1. for passenger cars accommodating not more than nine (9) passengers, two thousand (2,000) pounds acting on an area of six (6) inches square;
2. for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck, passenger cars only, one thousand five hundred (1,500) pounds per wheel; and
3. for trucks or buses, maximum axle load on an area produced by a tire pressure of forty (40) pounds per square inch.

Note 2. For buildings in which mechanical material handling equipment, machines or apparatus will be utilized, the actual concentrated loads.

SECTION 708.0 IMPACT LOADS

708.1 General: The live loads specified in Section 706.0 shall be assumed to include adequate allowance for ordinary impact conditions. Provision shall be made in the structural design for special uses and loads which involve vibration and impact forces. Where dynamic effects such as resonance and fatigue are likely to be important as a result of vibration of equipment or machinery, a dynamic analysis shall be carried out.

708.2 Elevators: All moving elevator loads shall be increased one hundred (100) percent for impact, and the structural supports shall be designed within the limits of deflection as specified in the Department of Public Safety Board of Elevator Regulations. (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00)

708.3 Other vertical impact loads: The minimum design load due to equipment, machinery or other objects or persons that may produce impact, shall be the total of the weight of the equipment, machinery, or other objects plus its maximum lifting capacity; or the appropriate live load, multiplied by an appropriate factor listed below:

Impact due to	Factor
1. operation of motor-driven cranes	1.25
2. operation of hand-driven cranes	1.10
3. live loads on hanger supported floors and stairs	1.33
4. elevator machinery	2.0
5. supports for light machinery, shaft or motor driven	1.20

6. supports for reciprocating machinery or power driven units 1.50

The factor for equipment and machinery shall be increased when so recommended by the manufacturer.

708.4 Horizontal crane loads: The minimum horizontal design loads on crane runway rails shall be:

1. the lateral force, which shall be
 - a. for power-operated crane trolleys, twenty (20) per cent, and for hand-operated trolleys, ten (10) per cent, of the sum of the weights of the lifted loads and of the crane trolley excluding other parts of the crane,
 - b. applied at the top of the rail, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) on each side of the runway, and
 - c. considered as acting in either direction normal to the runway rail; and
2. the longitudinal force, which shall be
 - a. ten (10) per cent of the maximum wheel loads of the crane, and
 - b. applied at the top of the rail.
3. Where there are positive and reliable means which limit the lateral or longitudinal impact loads due to power-operated cranes, the design lateral or longitudinal loads may be based upon the actual crane equipment, provided that design impact loads are not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) those specified in Section 708.4. Documentation and computations for such reduced forces shall be submitted to the building official.
4. For exterior craneways, the specified design impact loads need not be included in the loading combination of dead plus live plus wind load.

708.5 Assembly structures: Grandstands, stadiums and similar assembly structures shall be designed to resist a horizontal swaying load applied parallel to the rows of seats, in addition to any wind loads, of not less than twenty-four (24) pounds per lineal foot of seats per row; and of not less than ten (10) pounds per lineal foot of seats applied transversely.

708.6 Vehicular impact in driveway and parking areas

708.6.1 Railings, bumpers, or similar devices: Railings, bumpers or similar devices used in driveways and parking areas subject to possible impact of moving vehicles shall be designed to resist a uniformly distributed lateral load of not less than five hundred (500) pounds per foot and a concentrated lateral load of not less than four thousand (4,000) pounds, applied at least twenty-one (21) inches above the roadway. The distributed load and the concentrated load need not be assumed to act concurrently.

708.6.2 Columns: Unless specially protected by independent permanent protective devices, columns in driveway and parking areas subject to possible impact of moving vehicles shall be designed to resist a concentrated lateral load due to impact of not less than four thousand (4,000) pounds applied at least twenty-one (21) inches above the roadway. This load shall be considered to act simultaneously with other design loads.

SECTION 709.0 SPECIAL LOADS

709.1 General: Provisions shall be made for all special loads herein prescribed and all other special loads to which the building or structure may be subjected.

709.2 Below grade: All retaining walls and other walls below grade shall be designed to resist lateral soil pressures with due allowance for hydrostatic pressure and for all superimposed vertical loads.

709.3 Hydrostatic uplift: All foundation slabs and other footings subjected to water pressure shall be designed to resist a uniformly distributed uplift equal to the full hydrostatic pressure.

709.4 Railings: Railings around stairwells, balconies and other floor openings, both exterior and interior, shall be designed to resist a concentrated load of at least two hundred (200) pounds applied in any direction at any point of the top rail and also a vertical and a horizontal thrust of fifty (50) pounds per lineal foot applied at the top railing. The concentrated load and distributed loads need not be assumed to act concurrently. Railings and guards of grandstands and similar assembly structures shall be capable of resisting a lateral force of fifty (50) pounds per lineal foot concurrently with a vertical load of one hundred (100) pounds per lineal foot.

709.5 Construction loads and erection loads: Provision shall be made for temporary construction loads and wind loads which may occur during the erection of a building or structure; and all structural members and connections shall be designed and erected so as to prevent overloading during construction.

709.6 Temperature loads: Forces and movements resulting from changes in temperature shall be considered in the design of all buildings and structures.

SECTION 710.0 ROOF LOADS

710.1 General: Roofs shall be designed to resist their dead load combined with the maximum effect of either snow load, wind load, earthquake load, or live load where appropriate for occupied roofs, which-

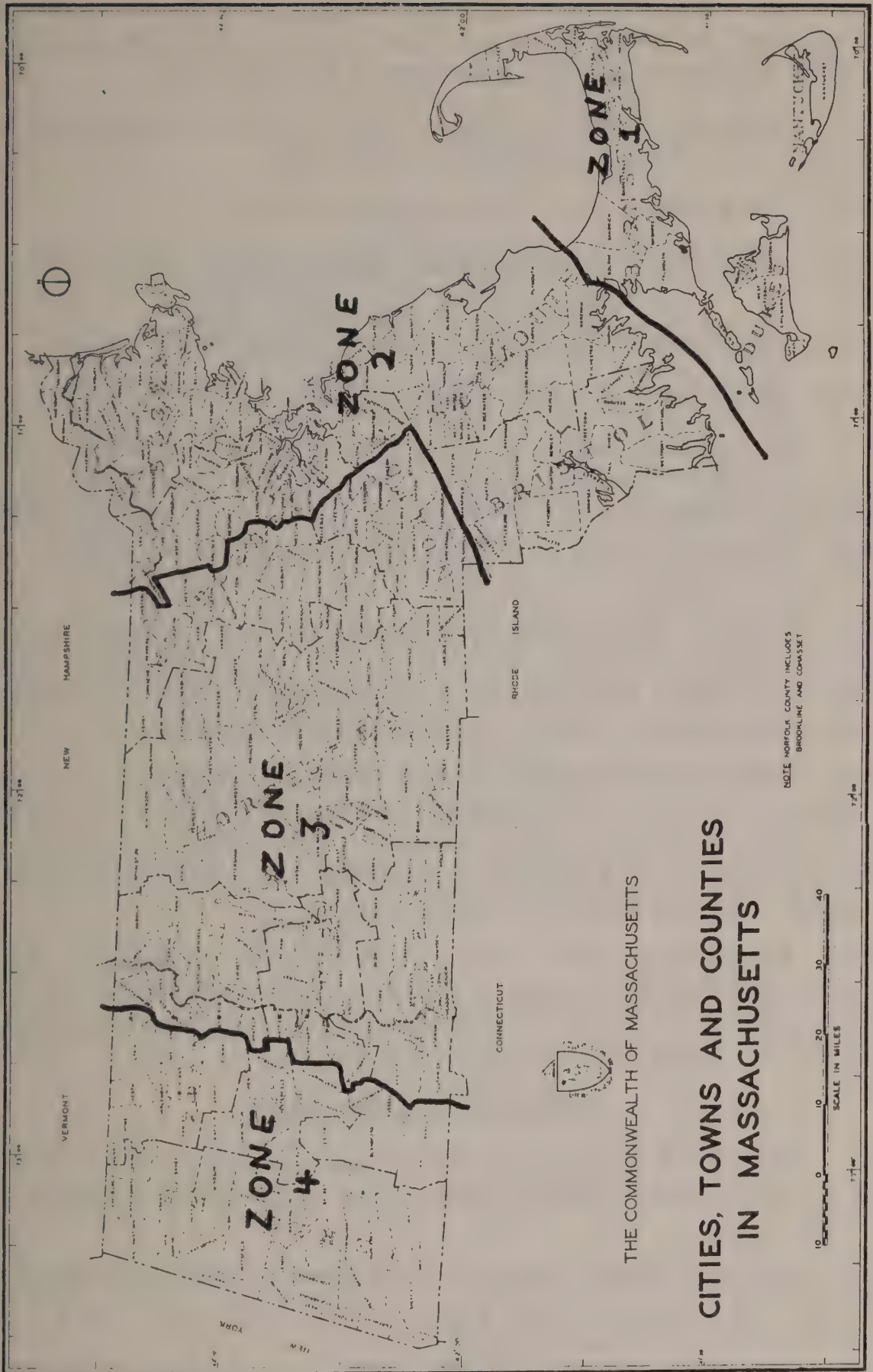


Figure 711.1
SNOW LOAD ZONES

ever is more severe. Where roofs are used for parking, the appropriate live load shall be added to the snow load. Roofs shall also be designed to resist the applicable special loads required in Section 709.

710.2 Design roof loads: Maximum effects of the following roof loads are given in the referenced sections of this code.

710.2.1 Snow load: As provided in Section 711.0.

710.2.2 Wind load: As provided in Sections 712.0, 713.0, 714.0, and 715.0.

710.2.3 Earthquake load: As provided in Section 716.0.

710.2.4 Other live load: As provided in Sections 706.0 and 707.0.

710.3 Overhanging eaves: In other than one and two-family dwellings, and except where framing of overhang is a continuation of the roof framing, overhanging eaves, cornices and other roof projections shall be designed for a minimum uniformly distributed live load of sixty (60) pounds per square foot.

710.4 Ponding: Roofs shall be designed for the maximum possible depth of water that may be ponded thereon as determined by the relative levels of roof deck and overflow weirs, scuppers, edges or serviceable drains in combination with the deflected structural elements.

710.5 Special purpose roofs: When used for incidental promenade purposes, roofs shall be designed for a minimum live load of sixty (60) pounds per square foot; and one hundred (100) pounds per square foot when designed for roof gardens or assembly uses; or for snow loads, as provided in Section 711.0; whichever is larger.

710.5.1 Landscaped roofs: Where roofs are to be landscaped, the design live load shall be the sum of the appropriate uniform live load and the landscaping load shall be considered as a dead load and shall be computed on the basis of saturation of the soil.

SECTION 711.0 SNOW LOAD

711.1 General: The map snow loads shown in Figure 711.1 shall be used as the basis for deriving design snow loads for all buildings and other structures.

711.2 Roof snow loads: The minimum snow loads for the design of roofs shall be determined from Figures 711.1, 711.2, 711.3, 711.4, 711.5, 711.6, 711.7, and 711.8 as applicable.

711.3 Unbalanced snow loading: Account shall be taken of unbalanced snow loads relative to the stability and strength of structures by applying pattern loadings of one hundred (100) per cent of design snow

ROOF SHAPES



DESIGN SNOW LOAD (POUNDS PER SQUARE FT.)				
PITCH	ZONE			
	1	2	3	4
0 - 7:12	25	30	35	40
7:12 - 10:12	20	24	28	32
10:12 - 14:12	15	18	21	24
14:12 - 21:12	10	12	14	16
> 21:12	0	0	0	0

PITCH = $\frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{RUN}}$

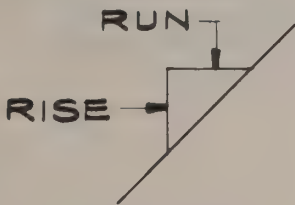
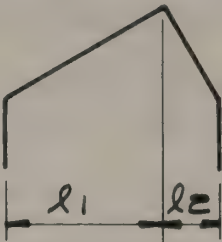


Figure 711.2
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION ONE

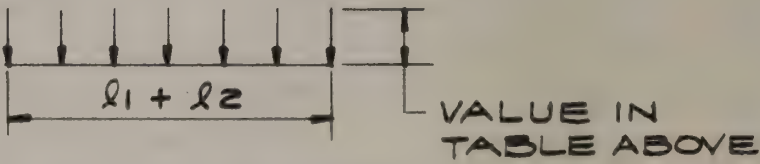
ROOF SHAPES



DESIGN SNOW LOAD (POUNDS PER SQUARE FT.)				
PITCH	ZONE			
	1	2	3	4
0 - 7:12	25	30	35	40
7:12 - 10:12	20	24	28	32
10:12 - 14:12	15	18	21	24
14:12 - 21:12	10	12	14	16
> 21:12	0	0	0	0

FOR PITCH GREATER THAN 7:12 USE CASE I OR II WHICHEVER RESULTS IN THE GREATER STRESSES.

CASE I



CASE II

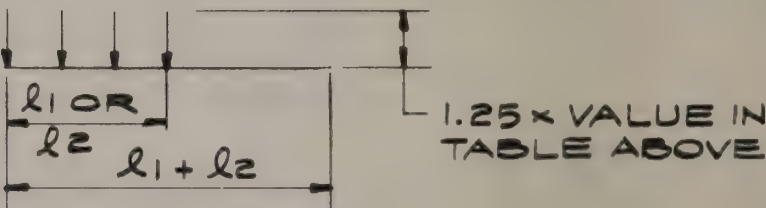
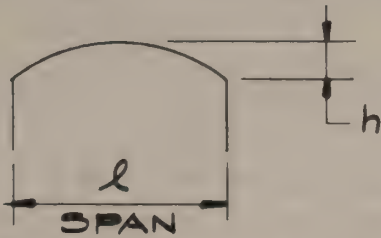


Figure 711.3
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION TWO

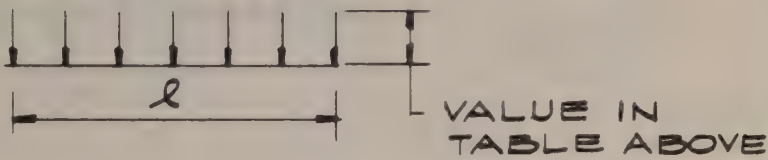
ROOF SHAPES



DESIGN SNOW LOAD (POUNDS PER SQUARE FT.)				
h/l	ZONE			
	1	2	3	4
0 - 0.2	25	30	35	40
0.2 - 0.3	20	24	28	32
0.3 - 0.6	15	18	21	24
> 0.6	10	12	14	16

FOR h/l RATIO GREATER THAN 0.2
USE CASE I OR II, WHICHEVER
RESULTS IN THE GREATER STRESSES.

CASE I



CASE II

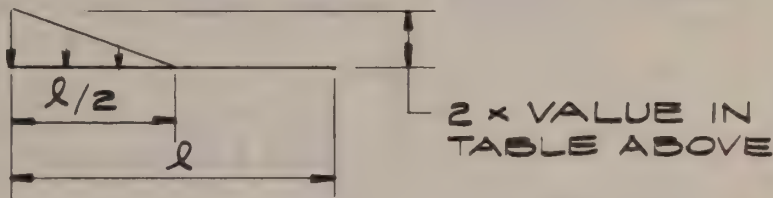


Figure 711.4
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION THREE

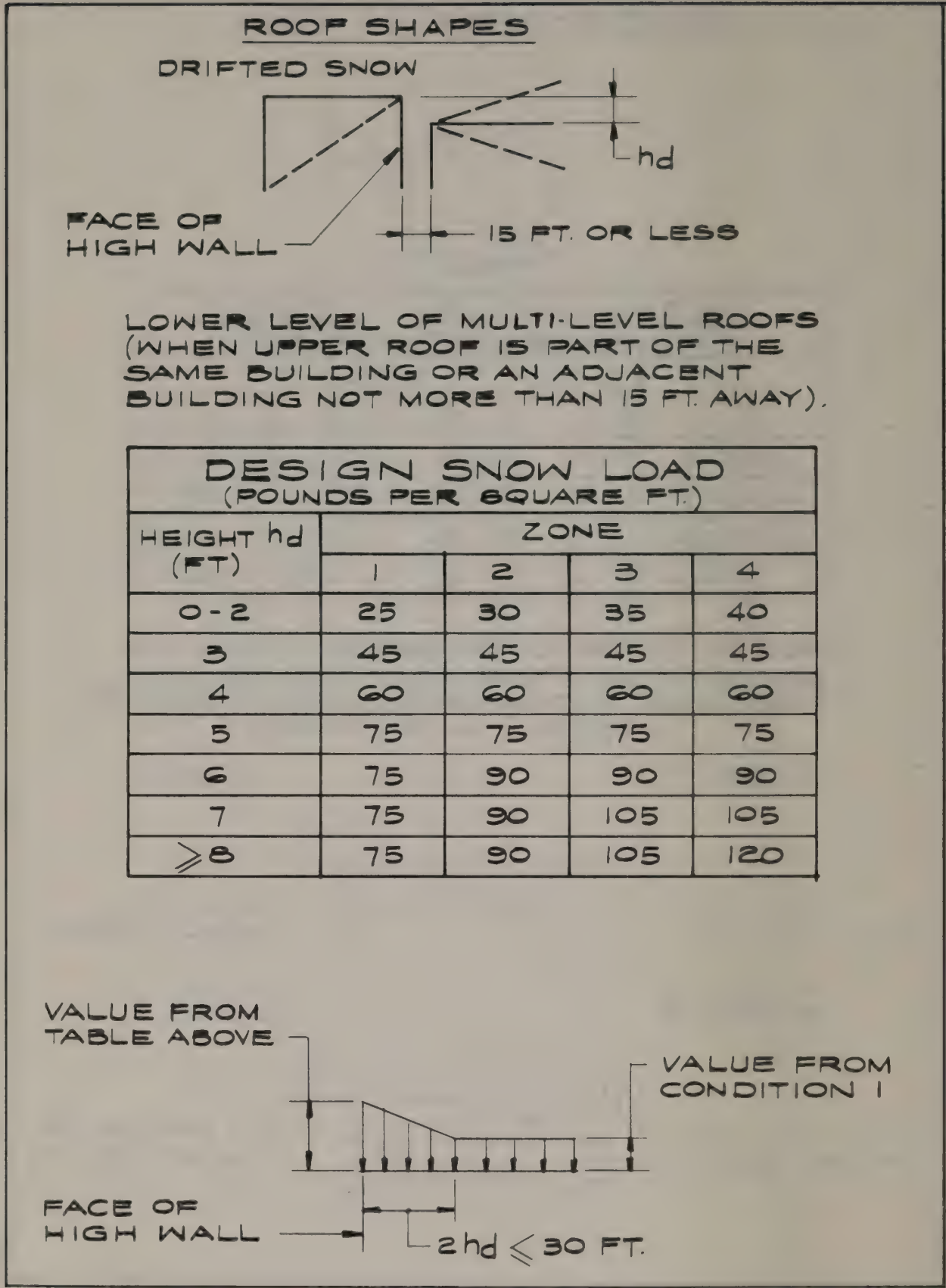
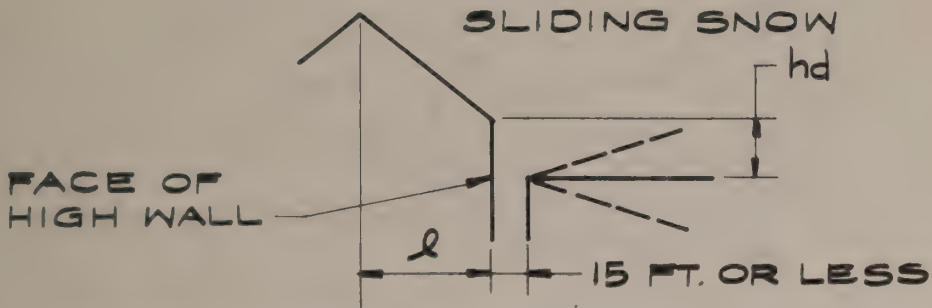


Figure 711.5
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION FOUR

ROOF SHAPES

DESIGN UPPER ROOF FOR LOAD APPLICABLE TO SINGLE LEVEL ROOF.
DESIGN LOWER ROOF FOR CONDITION 4 PLUS SLIDING SNOW FROM UPPER ROOF WHEN PITCH OF UPPER ROOF IS GREATER THAN :

5:12 FOR ROOFS OF SMOOTH MATERIALS SUCH AS METAL OR SLATE, USING COEFFICIENT $A = 1.6$.

6:12 FOR ROOFS OF OTHER MATERIALS USING COEFFICIENT $A = 1.0$.

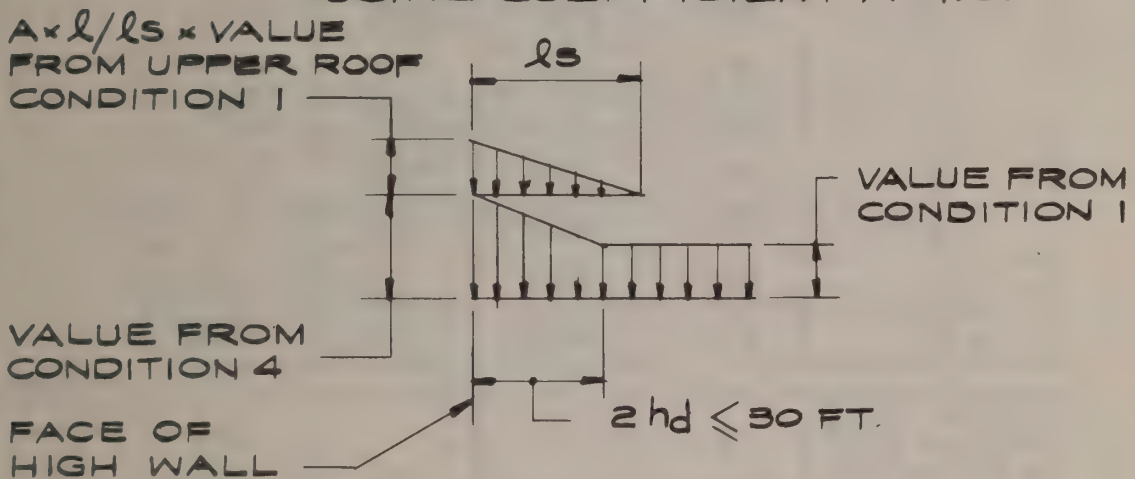
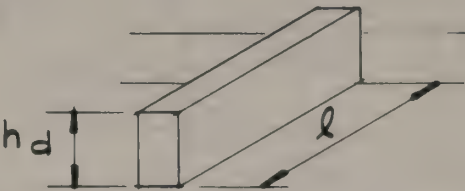


Figure 711.6
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION FIVE

ROOF SHAPES



ROOF AREAS ADJACENT TO SMALL
PARAPETS, SCREENS, FENCES,
PROJECTIONS AND OBSTRUCTIONS
ON ROOFS.

DESIGN SNOW LOAD (POUNDS PER SQUARE FT)				
HEIGHT, h_d (FT.)*	ZONE			
	1	2	3	4
0-2	25	30	35	40
3	30	30	35	40
4	40	40	40	40
5	50	50	50	50
6	50	60	60	60
7	50	60	70	70
≥ 8	50	60	70	80

*USE $h_d=0$ WHEN l (FT.) IS LESS THAN	5	6	7	8
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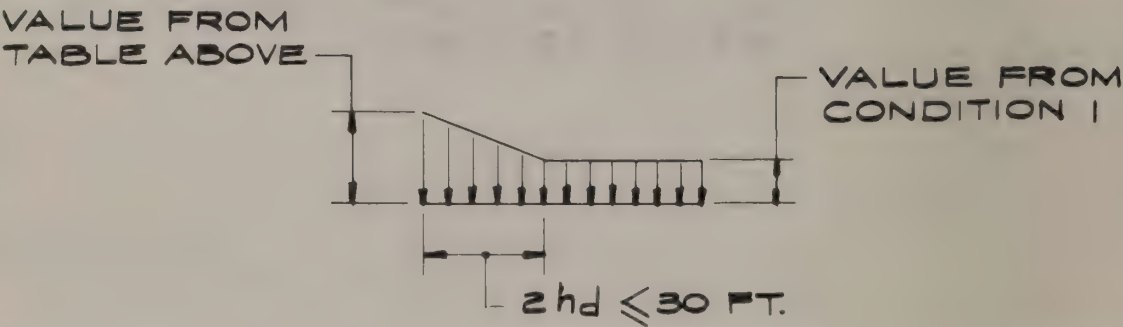
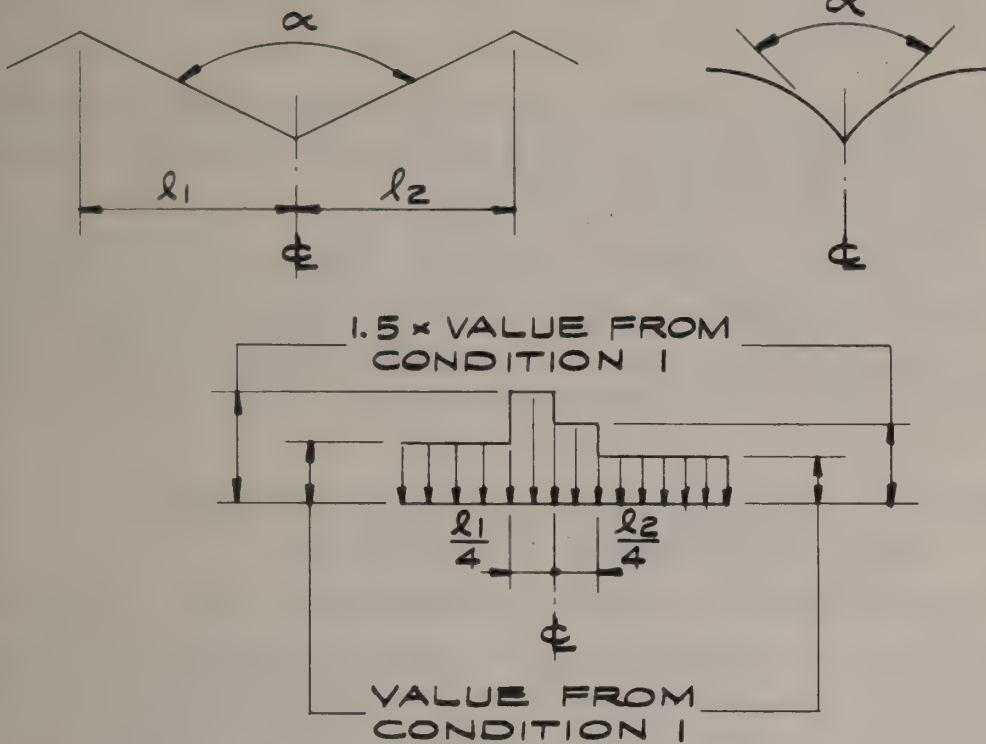


Figure 711.7
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION SIX

7A

ROOF SHAPES

VALLEY AREAS OF TWO SPAN AND
MULTIPLE SERIES SLOPED OR
CURVED ROOFS.

FOR α GREATER THAN 160° USE
CONDITION 1.

FOR α LESS THAN 160° USE DIAGRAM
ABOVE.

7B

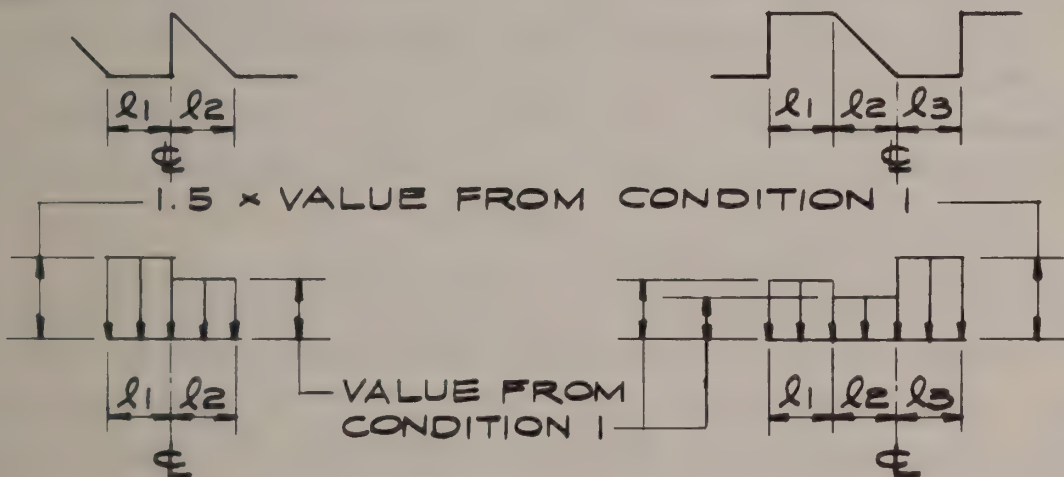


Figure 711.8
DESIGN SNOW LOAD AND DISTRIBUTION, CONDITION SEVEN

load alternating with fifty (50) per cent of design snow load, located to maximize the various structural effects, except as otherwise provided in Figures 711.2, 711.3, 711.4, 711.5, 711.6, 711.7, and 711.8.

711.4 Snow pockets or wells: Consideration of potentially excessive snow accumulation shall be given to any roof areas which have pockets or wells which could serve as snow collectors.

711.5 Snow storage and collection areas: Consideration of potentially excessive snow accumulation shall be given to portions of structures which may be designated or used as snow collection or storage areas during and after snow removal operations.

SECTION 712.0 WIND LOAD

712.1 Wind load zones: The locations of wind load zones are shown in the Figure 712.1 map. Zone 1 consists of the Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden; Zone 2 consists of the County of Worcester; and Zone 3 consists of the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket.

712.2 Exposures: Exposure is defined as a measure of terrain roughness and is classified as follows.

Exposure A: centers of large cities and very rough, hilly terrain. Exposure A applies for downtown areas only when the terrain for at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile upwind of the structure is heavily built up, with at least fifty (50) per cent of the buildings being in excess of four stories, and when Exposure B prevails beyond this boundary. Exercise caution in using these reduced wind pressures for buildings and structures on high ground in the midst of cities or rough terrain.

Exposure B: suburban areas, towns, city outskirts, wooded areas, and rolling terrain. Exposure B applies only when the terrain for at least one (1) mile upwind is a continuous urban development, forest, wooded area, or rolling terrain.

Exposure C: open level terrain with only scattered buildings, structures, trees, or miscellaneous obstructions, open water, or shorelines.

712.2.1 Special exposures: Consideration shall be given to the application of a more severe exposure (e.g., Exposure C instead of Exposures B or A) when the ground slope near the site of a structure changes abruptly, to account for the resulting higher wind speeds near ground level.

712.3 Reference wind velocities: The reference wind velocity for each wind load zone is the "fastest-mile" wind velocity at thirty (30) feet above the ground (V_{30}) for Exposure C, as follows:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>V₃₀-MPH</u>
1	70
2	80
3	90

712.4 Reference wind pressures: Reference wind pressures for the various exposures and wind zones are given in the following Table 712. The tabulated pressures are combined windward and leeward pressures representing the overall effect of the wind on essentially rectangular structures, and accounts for typical gust effects as found in ordinary buildings. These pressures do not account for buffeting or channeling caused by positions of nearby structures, vortex shedding, or wind sensitive dynamic properties of a particular structure.

SECTION 713.0 WIND LOAD ON STRUCTURES AS A WHOLE AND ON VERTICAL SURFACES OF ENCLOSED OR PARTIALLY ENCLOSED STRUCTURES

713.1 Structures as a whole: All buildings and other enclosed or partially enclosed structures shall be designed to withstand a total wind load acting on the structure as a whole determined by applying the appropriate reference wind pressures given in Table 712 to the vertical projected area, normal to the wind direction, of the vertical surfaces of the structure, plus the appropriate wind forces on the roof as specified in Section 714.0. Consideration shall be given to wind acting in all directions.

713.1.1 Simultaneous wind forces on orthogonal sides: For structures which are essentially rectangular in plan, or whose plan shape is made up of rectangular parts, only wind directions normal to the sides of the structure need be considered, provided that zero point seven (0.7) times the effects of the wind acting simultaneously normal to adjacent orthogonal sides shall also be considered when it produces more severe effects in the structural support system. Factors other than zero point seven (0.7) may be used if substantiated by appropriate wind tunnel tests.

713.1.2 Wind force distribution: The total wind force on the vertical surfaces of a structure prescribed in Section 713.1 shall be distributed six-tenths (6/10) to the windward surfaces (as a positive pressure) and four-tenths (4/10) to the leeward surfaces (as a suction). Other distributions may be used if substantiated by appropriate wind tunnel tests.

713.2 Vertical parts of structures: Vertical parts of structures that are subjected directly to the wind, and their local supporting elements, shall be designed to resist the pressures listed in the following Table 713, normal to the surface, inward or outward. The pressures listed in the table represent the combined internal and external pressures. A local supporting element of a vertical part subjected directly to the wind shall

Table 712
REFERENCE PRESSURE (POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT)

H (feet) Height above grade	Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
	Exposure			Exposure			Exposure		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
0-50	11	12	12	11	17	17	14	21	21
50-100	11	12	18	11	17	24	14	21	31
100-150	11	16	22	14	21	29	18	26	37
150-200	13	18	25	17	24	33	22	30	41
200-250	15	20	27	20	27	36	25	34	45
250-300	17	22	29	22	30	39	28	37	48
300-400	19	25	31	25	33	42	32	41	52
400-500	22	28	34	29	37	46	36	46	57
500-600	24	30	37	33	41	49	41	51	61
600-700	27	33	39	36	44	52	45	55	65
700-800	29	35	41	39	47	55	48	58	68
800-900	31	37	43	41	49	57	52	62	72
900-1000	33	39	45	44	52	59	55	65	74

Empirical wind pressure formulas

$$p = 30 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.55}$$

$$p = 36 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.45}$$

$$p = 42 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.35}$$

$$p = 40 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.55}$$

$$p = 48 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.45}$$

$$p = 56 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.35}$$

$$p = 50 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.55}$$

$$p = 60 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.45}$$

$$p = 70 \left(\frac{H}{800} \right)^{.35}$$

The empirical wind pressure formulas may be used in lieu of the reference pressures tabulated above, but not below (100) feet.

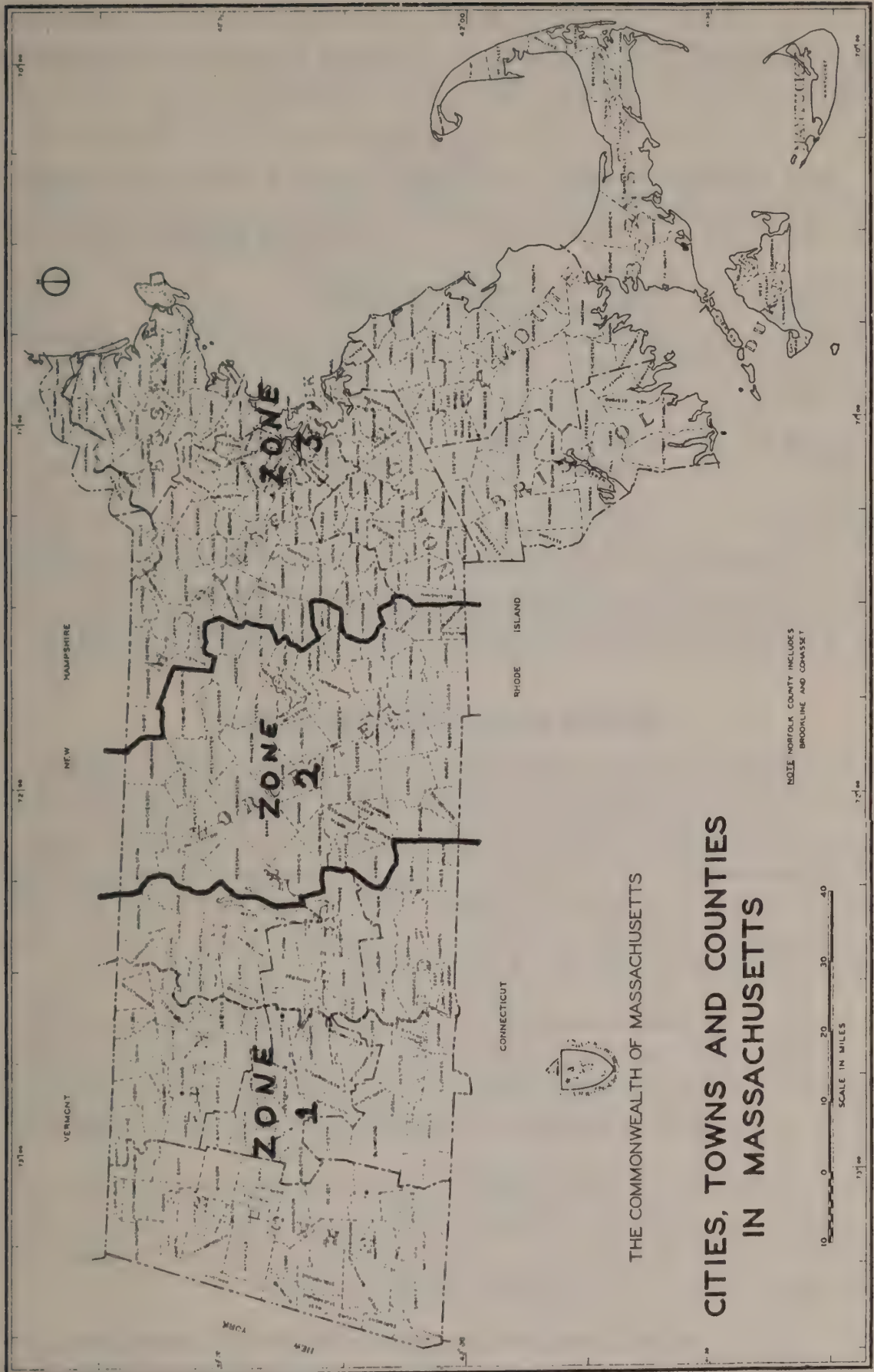


Figure 712.1
WIND LOAD ZONES

be defined as a component of a wall assembly, a stud, a mullion, a girt, or a similar item which distributes the wind load from the vertical part to the principal structural system of the structure.

Table 713
WIND PRESSURES ON PARTS OF STRUCTURES AND LOCAL SUPPORTING ELEMENTS

Location of applied wind pressure	Tributary wind load area of part or local supporting element	Required design pressures		
		Ref. pressure of Sec. 712.4 times ¹	But not less than	But need not be greater than
Within salient corner area ²	Any	1.7	20 psf	70 psf
Beyond salient corner area	Less than or equal to 200 sq. ft.	1.2	20 psf	50 psf
Beyond salient corner area	Greater than 200 sq. ft.	0.8	15 psf	50 psf

Note 1. For partially enclosed structures, where any side is more than thirty-five (35) per cent open, add a factor of zero point three (0.3) to the coefficients of this column of the table.
Note 2. The salient corner area shall be defined as the vertical surface located within a distance equal to one-tenth (1/10) the least width of the structure, but not more than ten (10) feet, from a prominent (salient) corner.

SECTION 714.0 WIND LOAD ON ROOFS

714.1 General: Roofs and their supporting structure shall be designed to resist the combined effects of the external and internal wind pressures specified in Sections 714.2 through 714.5. All pressures specified shall be considered to act normal to the roof surface. When applying the reference wind pressures of Section 712.4 to the provisions of Sections 714.2 through 714.5, the reference wind pressures shall be for a height equal to the average height of the roof eave above grade.

714.2 External wind pressures on roofs of enclosed structures: Except as specified otherwise in Section 714.5, external wind pressures shall be as specified in the following Table 714, or in Section 714.2.1. Where both positive pressure and suction are specified, the effects of each shall be evaluated.

714.2.1 Roof shapes not specified: For roof shapes not specified herein, external wind pressures shall be determined as specified in Section 715.2 but the minimum suction effect shall be equal to zero point six (0.6) times the reference wind pressure of Section 712.4.

714.3 Internal wind pressures on roofs of enclosed structures: Except as specified otherwise in Section 714.4, internal wind pressures shall be zero point two (0.2) times the reference wind pressure given in Section 712.4. The internal pressure shall be applied as a positive pressure or a suction, whichever gives the greater structural effect when added to the

external pressure, for the design of each structural component.

714.4 Wind pressures on roofs over nonenclosed or partially enclosed structures: Except as specified otherwise in Section 714.5, wind pressures for roofs of partially enclosed or nonenclosed structures shall be as follows.

1. When a structure is partially enclosed, with each side not more than thirty-five (35) per cent open, the wind pressures shall be the same as for an enclosed structure.
2. When a structure is partially enclosed, with openings essentially all on one (1) side, and when that side is more than thirty-five (35) per cent open, external wind pressure shall be as specified in Table 712 and internal wind pressures shall be as specified in Section 714.3 except that the value of internal wind pressure shall be equal to zero point five (0.5) times the reference wind pressure given in Table 714.
3. For all other cases of partially enclosed structures, or for non-enclosed structures, the combined effect of the wind pressures above and below roofs shall be equal to one point twenty-five (1.25) times the values specified in Table 714 for the corresponding roof shapes and wind directions.

Table 714
WIND PRESSURES ON ROOFS

External wind pressures—flat, gable, shed roofs (wind perpendicular to ridge)				
Roof pitch		Multiples of ref. pressure of Sec. 712.4		
Degrees	Rise/run	Windward slope		Leeward slope
		Positive pressure	Suction	Suction
0-20	Flat to 4/12	—	0.6	0.5
20-30	4/12 to 7/12	0.2	0.5	0.5
30-40	7/12 to 10/12	0.3	0.4	0.5
40-50	10/12 to 14/12	0.4	0.3	0.5
50-90	14/12 to Vertical	0.6	0.0	0.5
External wind pressures—arch shaped roofs (wind perpendicular to ridge)				
Rise to span ratio		Multiples of ref. pressure of Sec. 712.4		
		Windward quarter		Center half
		Positive pressure	Suction	Leeward quarter
				Suction
Less than 2/10		0.2	0.7	0.7
2/10 to 3/10		0.3	—	0.8
3/10 to 6/10		0.6	—	1.0
External wind pressures—flat, gabled, shed or arch shaped roofs (wind parallel to ridge)				
Suction of 0.6 times the reference pressure of Section 712.4				

714.5 Wind pressures for parts of roofs: Parts of roofs that are subjected directly to the wind, and their local supporting elements, shall be designed to resist the following pressures in an outward direction.

1. Where parts subjected directly to the wind are located within a distance of one-tenth ($1/10$) the least width of a structure, but not more than ten (10) feet, from a ridge, eave, or cornice, they shall resist a pressure one point seven (1.7) times the reference wind pressure given in Table 712 (representing the combined internal and external pressures).
2. Where parts subjected directly to the wind are located outside the zones specified in item 1 above, they shall resist pressures as specified in Sections 714.2 through 714.4 and Table 714.

A local supporting element of a part of a roof shall be defined as a roof deck element, purlin, rafter, or similar item which distributes the wind load from the roof part to the principal structural system of the structure.

SECTION 715.0 SPECIAL CONFIGURATIONS, SHAPES AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR WIND FORCES

715.1 Wind load on signs, towers, exposed framing, tanks, stacks and chimneys: Signs, towers, exposed framing, tanks, stacks, chimneys, and similar structures, or parts thereof, shall be designed for wind forces determined by applying coefficients given in Sections 6.7, 6.8, 6.9 of ANSI A58.1 as listed in Appendix B for the applicable structure using zero point seventy-five (0.75) times the applicable reference wind pressures given in Table 712.

715.1.1 Shielding: Shielding effect of one element by another shall not be considered when the distance between them exceeds four (4) times the projected smallest dimension of the windward element.

715.1.2 Signs: For open or solid outdoor signs with ratios of dimensions with the limits stated below, a wind load applied uniformly over the area of the sign and determined by the lesser of one point two P ($1.2P$) on the gross area within the outside dimensions of the sign, or one point six P ($1.6P$) on the net projected area of the sign; whichever is less, may be used in lieu of the loads given in reference standard ANSI A58.1, where "P" is the reference wind pressure given in Table 712 for a height equal to the average height of the sign above the ground.

1. Ground supported signs (whose bottom is .25 times the vertical height from the ground to the top of the sign): height to width ratio less than ten (10).
2. Above ground signs: largest to smallest dimension ratio less than twenty (20).

715.2 Special considerations for wind forces

715.2.1 Design wind forces and pressures using wind tunnel tests: Design wind forces and pressures may be determined by appropriate wind tunnel tests on specific structures as stipulated by the responsible design engineer and approved by the building official. The wind tunnel test program shall adequately represent the relevant properties of the structure and its surroundings and the oncoming wind flow. The wind tunnel tests may be combined with a detailed statistical study of meteorological records, including high level wind velocity and direction, from stations near the proposed structure. The wind effects used for design of the structure shall be not less than those corresponding to an event having an annual probability of occurrence of one one-hundredth (.01). In lieu of a detailed statistical study of meteorological records, the appropriate reference wind velocity stipulated in Section 712.3 may be used.

The wind forces and pressures so determined, plus an appropriate allowance for stack effects and internal pressures, may be used for the design of the structure as a whole, and its individual parts. However, these values of forces and pressures shall not be less than eight-tenths (.8) of the values required by Sections 713.0, 714.0, and 715.0, as applicable, for reference wind pressures for Exposure A and the appropriate wind zone specified in Table 712.

715.3 Uplift, overturning and sliding

715.3.1 Anchorage, roofs and walls: All parts of a structure subjected directly to the wind shall be anchored to the supporting structure, to resist specified wind loads inwardly or outwardly.

715.3.2 Anchorage, structural system: The design of the structural system and its elements for uplift, overturning moment, or horizontal shear, or their combination, shall not depend on more than sixty-seven (67) per cent of the available resistance due to dead load effects. When, at joints between parts of the structure or at the foundation bearing level, the uplift, overturning moment, or horizontal shear, or their combination, is in excess of sixty-seven (67) per cent of the available resistance due to dead load effects, the additional required capacity shall be provided by suitable connections and anchorage.

715.4 Eccentricity of wind forces: Consideration shall be given to the effects of specified wind forces being applied eccentric to the center of rigidity of a structure.

SECTION 716.0 EARTHQUAKE LOAD

716.1 General: Provisions of this section reflect informed judgments regarding the probable intensities of future earthquake ground motions

in this region, and their associated probabilities of occurrence. The objective of these provisions is to protect life safety by limiting structural failure.

1. Every structure and every portion thereof shall be designed and constructed to resist stresses produced by lateral forces as provided in this section, except detached one and two-family dwellings and minor accessory buildings. Stresses shall be calculated as the effect of a force applied horizontally at each floor or roof level or to building parts above the foundation. The force shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction.
2. Every structure and every portion designed and constructed to resist stresses produced by lateral forces as provided in this section shall be constructed and inspected in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Building Code Commission.

716.2 Definitions: (see Section 201.0)

716.3 Symbols and notations: The following symbols and notations apply only to the provisions of Section 716.0.

A_c , A_{ch} , A_g , A_{sh} See Section 716.5.1.3.c.2.

C = Numerical coefficient for base shear as specified in Section 716.4.1, item a.

C_p = Numerical coefficient as specified in Section 716.4.5 and as set forth in Table 716.2.

D = The dimension of the building in feet in a direction parallel to the applied forces.

D = Dead load or related internal moments and forces, when used in Section 716.5.4.

D_s = The plan dimension of the vertical lateral force resisting system in feet.

E = Load effects of earthquake, or related internal moments and forces.

$F_i F_n$
 F_x = Lateral force applied to level i , n , or x , respectively.

F_p = Lateral force on the part of the structure and in the direction under consideration.

F_t = That portion of V considered concentrated at the top of the structure, at the level. The remaining portion of the total base shear V shall be distributed over the height of the structure including level according to Section 716.4.2.

f_{yh} See Section 716.5.1.3.c.2.

h_c See Section 716.5.1.3.c.2.

$h_i h_n$
 h_x = Height in feet above the base to level i , n , or x , respectively.

- K = Numerical coefficient as set forth in Table 716.1.
- L = Live loads or related internal moments and forces (see Section 716.5.1.4).
- Level i = Level of the structure referred to by the subscript i .
- Level n = That level which is uppermost in the main portion of the structure.
- Level x = That level which is under design consideration.
- M = Overturning moment at the base of the building or structure.
- M_x = The overturning moment at level x .
- N = The total number of stories above the base to level n .
- S = Numerical coefficient as specified in Section 716.5.1.
- S_h = See Section 716.5.1.3.c.2.
- T = Fundamental period of vibration of the building or structure in seconds in the direction under consideration.
- U = Required strength to resist factored loads or related internal moments and forces (see Section 716.5.1.4).
- V = Total lateral load or shear at the base.

$$V = F_t \div \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

where $i = 1$ designates first level above the base.

- W = Total dead load including the partition loading where applicable plus fifty (50) per cent of the snow load.

Exception: W shall be equal to the total dead load plus twenty-five (25) per cent of the floor live load in storage and warehouse occupancies.

- w_i That portion of W which is located at or is assigned to level i or x respectively.
- w_x
- W_p = The weight of a part or portion of a structure.
- γ_t = Total unit weight.

716.4 Minimum earthquake forces for structures: The provisions of Section 716.4 are applicable only to structures meeting the requirements of Section 716.5. All other structures shall be designed in accordance with Section 716.7.

716.4.1 Total lateral force: Every structure shall be designed and constructed to withstand minimum total lateral seismic forces assumed to act noncurrently in the direction of each of the main axes of the structure in accordance with the following formula:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot KCSW$$

1. C factor: the value of C shall be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$C = \frac{0.05}{\sqrt[3]{T}}$$

For all one and two-story buildings or structures the value of C shall be zero point one (0.1). The maximum value of C need not exceed zero point one (0.1).

T is the fundamental period of vibration of the structure in seconds in the direction under consideration. Properly substantiated technical data for establishing the period T may be submitted. In the absence of such data, the value for T for buildings shall be determined by the following formula:

$$T = \frac{0.05h_n}{\sqrt{D}}$$

Exception: In all buildings in which the lateral force resisting system consists of a moment-resisting space frame which resists one hundred (100) per cent of the required lateral forces and which frame is not enclosed by or adjoined by more rigid elements would tend to prevent the frame from resisting lateral forces.

$$T = 0.10 N$$

- 2. K factor: The horizontal force factors K for structures meeting the requirements of Section 716.5 are set forth in Table 716.1.
- 3. S factor: For a Class A soil site, S = 1. For a Class B soil site, S = 1.5. Intermediate values of S may be used as justified on the basis of Figure 716.1 or by the results of adequate studies by a registered professional engineer. The value of CS need not exceed zero point twelve (0.12). (See Section 720.5 for definition of Class A soil.)

Table 716.1
HORIZONTAL FORCE FACTOR "K" FOR STRUCTURES¹

Type of arrangement of resisting elements	Value of K
Buildings with a box system as defined in Section 201.0	1.33
Buildings with a dual bracing system as defined in Section 201.0	0.80
Buildings with a moment-resisting space frame designed to resist the total required lateral force	0.67
Other buildings	1.00
Elevated tanks plus full contents, on four (4) or more cross-braced legs and not supported by a building²	3.00³
Structures other than buildings and other than those set forth in Table 716.1	2.00

Note 1. Where wind load would produce higher stresses, this load shall be use in lieu of the loads resulting from earthquake forces.

Note 2. The minimum value of KC shall be zero point twelve (0.12) and the maximum value of KC need not exceed zero point twenty-five (0.25).

Note 3. The tower shall be designed for an accidental torsion of five (5) per cent as specified in Section 716.4.3. Elevated tanks which are supported by buildings or do not conform to type or arrangement of supporting elements as described above shall be designed in accordance with Section 716.4.5 using Cp = 0.2.

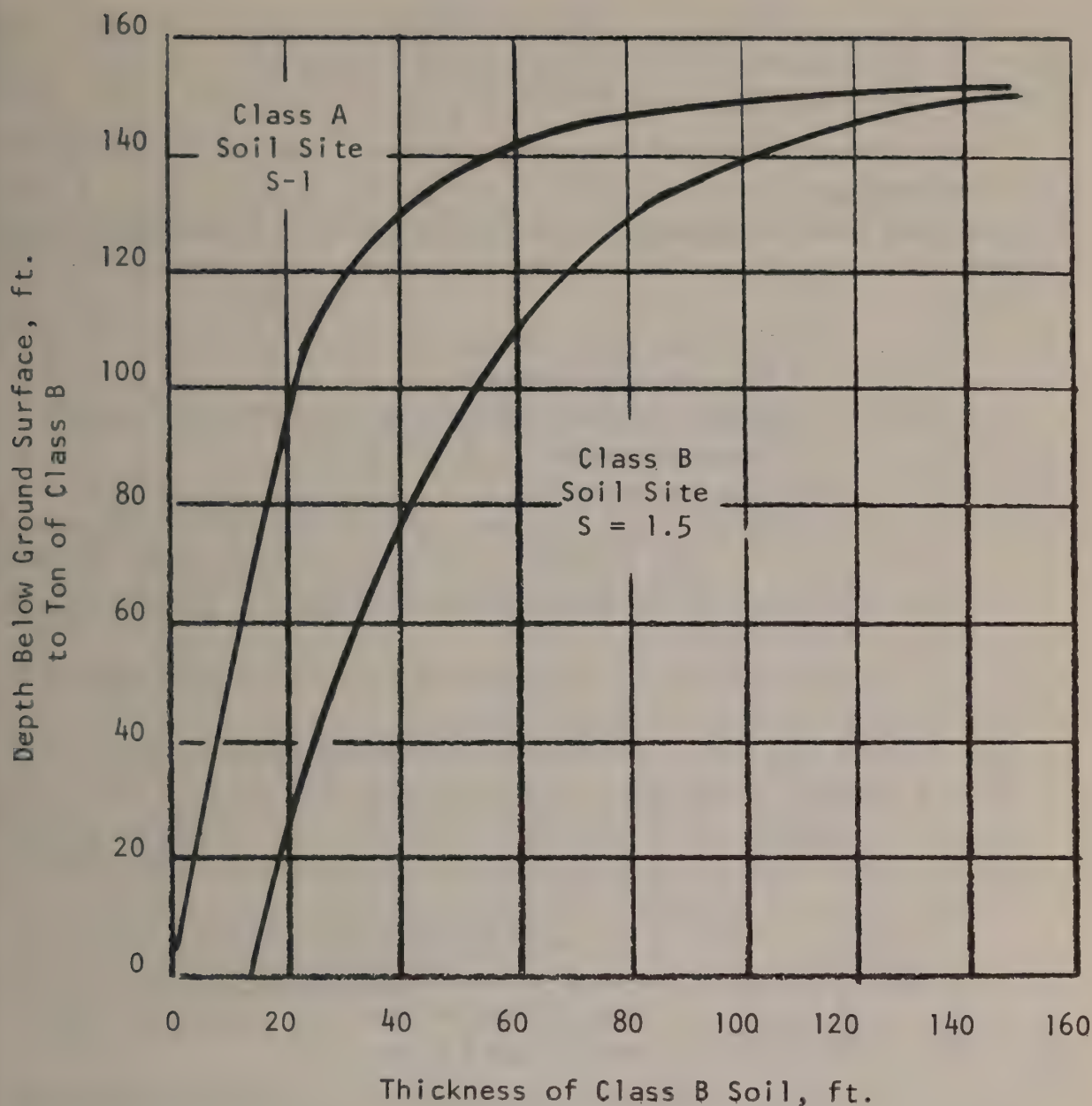


Figure 716.1
DETERMINATION OF SOIL FACTOR S

716.4.2 Distribution of lateral force

1. With vertical distribution for structures having regular shapes or framing systems, the total lateral force V shall be distributed in the height of the structure in the following manner:

$$F_t = .004V \left(\frac{h_n}{D_s} \right)^2$$

F_t need not exceed zero point fifteen (0.15) V and may be considered as zero (0) values $\frac{h_n}{D_s}$ of three (3) or less, and

$$F_x = \frac{(V - F_t)W_x h_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i h_i}$$

Exception: One and two-story buildings shall have uniform distribution.

At each level designated as x , the force F_x shall be applied over the building in accordance with the mass distribution on that level.

2. Horizontal distribution: total shear in any horizontal plane shall be distributed to the various elements of the lateral force resisting system in proportion to their rigidities considering the rigidity of the horizontal bracing system or diaphragm.
3. Setbacks: buildings having setbacks wherein the plan dimension of the tower in each direction is at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the corresponding plan dimension of the lower part may be considered as a uniform building without setbacks for the purpose of determining seismic forces.

For other conditions of setbacks the tower shall be designed as a separate building using the larger of the seismic coefficients at the base of the tower determined by considering the tower as either a separate building for its own height or as part of the overall structure. The resulting total shear from the tower shall be applied at the top of the lower part of the building which shall be otherwise considered separately for its own height.

Exception: Nothing in Section 716.4.2(3) shall be deemed to prohibit the submission of properly substantiated technical data for establishing the lateral design forces by a dynamic analysis in accordance with Section 716.4.2, item 4.

4. Distribution of lateral forces for structures having irregular shapes or framing systems: the distribution of the lateral forces in buildings or structures which have highly irregular shapes, large differences in lateral resistance or stiffness between adjacent stories, or other unusual structural features affecting seismic response shall be determined considering the dynamic characteristics of the structure. The total base shear shall not be less than required by Section 716.4.1. The analysis should be based either upon the model analysis procedure using the appropriate response spectrum in Figure 716.2 with reduced ordinates or upon time histories of base motion with a frequency content similar to that implied by the appropriate response spectrum in Figure 716.2.

716.4.3 Horizontal torsional moments: Provisions shall be made for the increase in shear resulting from the horizontal torsion due to an eccentricity between the center of mass and the center of rigidity. Negative torsional shears shall be neglected. Where the vertical resisting elements depend on diaphragm action for shear distribution at any level, the

shear-resisting elements shall be capable of resisting a torsional moment assumed to be equivalent to the story shear acting with an eccentricity of not less than five (5) per cent of the maximum building dimension at that level.

716.4.4 Overturning: Every structure shall be designed to resist the overturning effects caused by the wind forces and related requirements specified in Section 715.3 or the earthquake forces specified in this section, whichever governs.

Table 716.2
HORIZONTAL FORCE FACTOR "C_p" FOR PARTS OF PORTIONS OR STRUCTURES

Part or portion of structures	Direction of force	Value of C _p
Exterior bearing and nonbearing walls, interior bearing walls and partitions, interior nonbearing walls and partitions over ten (10) feet in height masonry or concrete fences over six (6) feet in height	Normal to flat surface	0.20
Cantilever parapet and other cantilever walls, except retaining walls	Normal to flat surface	1.00
Exterior and interior ornamentations and appendages	Any direction	1.00
When connected to, part of, or housed within a building: towers, tanks towers and tanks plus contents, storage racks over six (6) feet in height plus contents, chimneys, smokestacks, penthouses, equipment and machinery	Any direction	0.20 ^{1, 2}
When resting on the ground, tank plus effective mass of its contents	Any direction	0.12 ⁶
Floors and roofs acting as diaphragms ⁴	Any direction	0.10
Connections for exterior panels or for elements complying with Section 716.6.6	Any direction	2.00
Connections for prefabricated structural elements other than walls, with force applied at center of gravity of assembly	Any horizontal direction	0.30 ⁶

Note 1. When located in the upper portion of any building where the "h_n/D" ratio is five-to-one (5/1) or greater the value shall be increased by fifty (50) per cent.

Note 2. "W_p" for storage racks shall be the weight of the racks plus contents. The value of "C_p" for racks over two (2) storage support levels in height shall be zero point sixteen (0.16) for the levels below the top two (2) levels.

Note 3. For purposes of determining the lateral force, a minimum ceiling weight of five (5) pounds per square foot shall be used.

Note 4. Floors and roofs acting as diaphragms shall be designed for a minimum value of "C_p" of ten (10) per cent applied to loads tributary from that story unless a greater value of "C_p" is required by the basic seismic formula $V = \frac{1}{3} KCSW$.

Note 5. The "W_p" shall be equal to the total load plus twenty-five (25) per cent of the floor live load in storage and warehouse occupancies.

Note 6. When the soil factor S is less than or equal to one point two (1.2) "C_p" may be taken as zero point one (0.1) S.

At any level, the incremental changes of the design overturning moment in the story under consideration shall be distributed to the various resisting elements in the same proportions as the distribution of the shears in the resisting system. Where other vertical members are provided which are capable of partially resisting the overturning moments, redistribution may be made to these members if framing members of sufficient strength and stiffness to transmit the required loads are provided. Where a vertical resisting element is discontinuous, the overturning moment carried by the lowest story of that element shall be carried down as loads to the foundation.

716.4.5 Lateral force on parts or portions of buildings or other structures: Parts or portions of structures and their anchorage shall be designed for lateral forces in accordance with the following formula:

$$F_p = 1/3C_pW_p$$

The values of C_p are set forth in Table 716.2. The distribution of these forces shall be according to the gravity loads pertaining thereto.

716.4.6 Lateral force on foundations: Provision shall be made for transmission of the base shear, acting in any direction, between structure and soil or rock, by means of one of the following:

1. lateral soil pressure against foundation walls, footings, grade beams and pipe caps;
2. lateral soil pressure against piles, piers, or caissons;
3. batter piles;
4. side or bottom friction on walls or footings; or
5. combinations of the foregoing.

Lateral pressure may not be more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the passive pressure. Bottom friction may not be relied upon where a building overlies Class II soil and is supported upon piles, piers or caissons. Even if not relied upon to transmit the base shear, foundation walls shall comply with the provisions of Section 716.6.10.

716.5 Design requirements

716.5.1 Concrete: Design and construction of earthquake resisting reinforced concrete structures shall conform to the provisions of Section 841.0 and of reference standard ACI 318 (except Appendix A) as listed in Appendix B, and to the requirements of this section.

1. Physical requirements for reinforced concrete materials
Concrete shall have an ultimate compressive strength at twenty-eight (28) days, f'_c , of not less than three thousand (3,000) pounds per square inch. The maximum specified ultimate compressive strength at twenty-eight (28) days, f'_c , for lightweight concrete shall be limited to four thousand (4,000) pounds per square inch. Reinforcing steel shall comply with ASTM A615, Grade 40 or 60.

as listed in Appendix C.

2. Flexural members of moment-resisting space frames
 - a. Throughout the length of flexural members, both top and bottom reinforcement shall consist of not less than two (2) bars and ratio ρ provided shall not be less than $200/f_y$.
 - b. Positive moment strength of flexural members at column connections shall not be less than twenty-five (25) per cent of the required negative moment strength.
 - c. All reinforcement shall be extended beyond the section at which it is required and developed by bond, hook, or mechanical device to develop the yield strength of the bar. In confined regions, length of anchorage shall be not less than sixty (60) per cent of the development length but not less than twenty-four (24) inches.
 - d. Web reinforcement perpendicular to the longitudinal reinforcement shall be required throughout the length of each flexural member. The minimum area of such web reinforcement shall be zero point fifteen (0.15) per cent of the product of the width of the web and the spacing of the web reinforcement along the longitudinal axis of the member. The maximum spacing shall be $\frac{3}{4}d$ unless a smaller spacing is required by reference standard ACI 318.

Stirrup-ties shall be provided for a distance not less than one and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) d from the face of the support. The first stirrup-tie shall be not more than (3) inches from the face of the support and the remainder at a spacing not greater than $d/4$. A stirrup-tie is a closed stirrup which conforms to requirements set forth for hoops in tied columns in a following paragraph.

Lapped splices located in a region of tension or reversing stress shall be confined by at least two (2) stirrup-ties at each splice.

3. Columns of moment-resisting space frames
 - a. Special transverse reinforcement shall be provided in those portions of tied columns within a distance from the face of the joint equal to the maximum column dimension, one-sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$) of the clear height of the column, or eighteen (18) inches, whichever is the greatest. The first hoop shall be located two (2) inches from the face of the joint.
 - b. At exterior and corner columns, the open sides of the joint shall be confined by special transverse reinforcement throughout the height of the joint.
 - c. Where special transverse reinforcement is required, by the provisions of this section, it shall mean spirals, single hoops or overlapping hoops with supplementary cross ties, where required, in accordance with the following requirements.
 1. For spiral columns, ρ_s , the ratio of the volume of spiral reinforcement to the volume of the core, measured out-to-out of

spiral, shall be not less than

$$0.45 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_c} - 1 \right) \frac{f'_c}{f_{yh}} \quad \text{or} \quad 0.12 \frac{f'_c}{f_{yh}}$$

2. For tied columns, transverse ties in the form of rectangular hoops and supplementary cross ties shall be provided in sets spaced vertically not more than four (4) inches apart. The total cross-sectional area, A_{sh} , of hoop reinforcement, included supplementary cross-ties, shall be not less than

$$0.30 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) s_h h_c \frac{f'_c}{f_{yh}} \quad \text{or} \quad 0.12 s_h h_c \frac{f'_c}{f_{yh}}$$

where

A_c = Area of circular core, measured out-to-out of spiral, in square inches.

A_{ch} = Area of rectangular core of column measured out-to-out of hoops, in square inches.

A_g = Gross area of column, in square inches.

A_{sh} = Total cross-sectional area of hoop reinforcement, including supplementary cross ties having a spacing of s_h and crossing a section with a core dimension of h_c , square inches.

f_{yh} = Specified yield strength of spiral or hoops, psi.

h_c = Core dimension of tied column in inches.

s_h = Vertical spacing of hoops.

A hoop shall be a one-piece closed tie, #3 or larger, enclosing longitudinal bars, with a one hundred thirty-five (135) degree bend plus ten (10) tie-diameter extension at its ends, the bends being hooked around a single longitudinal bar.

Supplementary cross ties of the same size and longitudinal spacing as hoops, using one hundred eighty (180) degree standard hooks engaging the peripheral hoop and secured to a longitudinal bar, may be used. Supplementary cross-ties or legs of overlapping hoops shall be spaced not more than fourteen (14) inches on center transversely.

4. Earthquake resisting shear walls and braced frames: Shear walls and braced frames shall be designed by the strength design method except that the alternate design method of reference standard ACI 318 may be used, provided that the factor of safety in shear is equivalent to that achieved with the strength design method. The formulas for required strength U , as provided in reference standard ACI 318 shall be modified to:

$$U = 1.4 (D + L) + 1.4 E$$

$$U = 0.9D + 1.4 E$$

except that 2E shall be used in the calculation of shear stresses in shear walls of buildings without a moment resisting space frame capable of carrying all vertical loads and lateral forces. Force B shall be determined from V in accordance with Section 716.4.1.

a. Shear walls

1. Special vertical boundary elements shall be provided at the edges of concrete shear walls in buildings with a dual bracing system as defined in Section 201.0. These elements shall be composed of concrete encased structural steel elements of A36, A440, A441, A572 (except Grades 60 and 65) or A588 steel, or shall be concrete reinforced as required for columns with special transverse reinforcement, as described above for the full length of the element. The boundary vertical elements and such other similar vertical elements as may be required shall be designed to carry all the vertical stresses resulting from the wall loads in addition to tributary dead and live loads and from the design lateral forces. Horizontal reinforcing in the walls shall be fully anchored to the vertical elements.
2. Similar confinement of horizontal and vertical boundaries at wall openings also shall be provided unless it can be demonstrated that the unit compressive stresses at the opening have a load factor two (2) times that given by the formulae of Section 716.5, item 4, for required strength U.
3. Wall reinforcement required to resist wall shear shall be terminated with not less than a ninety (90) degree bend plus a twelve (12) bar diameter extension beyond the boundary reinforcing at vertical and horizontal end faces of wall sections. Wall reinforcement terminating in boundary column shall be fully anchored into the boundary of elements.

5. Braced frames

- a. Reinforced concrete members of braced frames subject primarily to axial stresses shall have special transverse reinforcement as specified above, through the full length of the member. Tension members shall additionally meet the requirements for compressive members.
- b. In buildings without a moment resisting space frame capable of carrying all vertical loads and the total required lateral force, all members in braced frames shall be designed for one point twenty-five (1.25) times the force determined in accordance with Section 716.4.1. Connections for these members are not permitted the thirty-three (33) per cent stress increase for earthquake.

three (33) per cent stress increase for earthquake.

716.5.2 Steel: Design and construction of earthquake resisting structural steel framing members and their connections shall conform to the requirements of Section 826.0 and of the Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings of the American Institute of Steel Construction and to the requirements of this section.

1. Moment-resisting space frames

a. General: design and construction of steel framing in moment resisting space frames shall conform to the provisions of Section 826.0 and the requirements of this section.

b. Definitions

1. Joints: the joint is the entire assemblage at the intersections of the members.

2. Connections: the connection consists of only those elements that connect the member to the joint.

c. Connections:

Each beam or girder moment connection to a column shall be capable of developing in the beam the full plastic capacity of the beam or girder.

Exception: The connection need not develop the full plastic capacity of the beam or girder if it can be shown that adequately ductile joint displacement is provided with a lesser connection.

d. Local buckling: members in which hinges will form during inelastic displacement of the frames shall comply with the requirement for plastic design sections.

e. Slenderness ratios: the effective length kl used in determining the slenderness ratio of an axially loaded compression member in the moment-resisting space frame depends on its own bending stiffness for the lateral stability of the building, even if bracing or shear walls are provided.

f. Nondestructive welding testing: welded connections between primary members of the moment-resisting space frame shall be tested by nondestructive methods for compliance with the code and job specifications. A program for this testing shall be established by the person responsible for structural design. As a minimum, this program shall include the following.

1. All complete penetration groove welds contained in joints and splices shall be tested one hundred (100) per cent either by ultrasonic testing or by radiography.

Exception: The nondestructive testing rate for an individual welder may be reduced to twenty-five (25) per cent subject to the concurrence of the design engineer of record, provided the reject rate is demonstrated to be five

(5) per cent or less of the welds tested for the welder. A sampling of at least forty (40) completed welds shall be made for such reduction evaluation. Reject rate is defined as the number of welds containing rejectable defects divided by the number of welds completed. For evaluating the reject rate of continuous welds over three (3) feet in length, each twelve (12) inch increment shall be considered as one weld. For evaluating the reject rate for continuous welds greater than one (1) inch thick, each six (6) inches of length shall be considered one (1) weld.

2. Partial penetration groove welds when used in column splices shall be tested either by ultrasonic testing or radiography as required by the design engineer of record.

2. Braced frames

- a. All members in braced frames of $K = 1.0$ and $K = 1.33$ buildings shall be designed for one point twenty-five (1.25) times the force determined in accordance with Section 716.4.1. Connections for these members are not permitted the thirty-three (33) per cent stress increase for earthquake, unless designed for the full capacity of the members.

716.5.3 Masonry

1. Walls: all bearing walls, shear walls, exterior walls, chimneys and parapets, which are constructed of masonry shall be reinforced in two (2) directions so as to qualify as reinforced masonry according to the provisions of the BIA or NCMA Standards listed in Appendix B.

In masonry bearing or shear walls, principal reinforcement shall be spaced a maximum of four (4) feet on center in either the horizontal or vertical direction. In the other direction, spacing or reinforcement may be increased to six (6) feet.

Non-structural masonry walls which enclose stairwells or elevator shafts, other than exterior walls, shall be designed as partially reinforced masonry in accordance with the standards listed in Appendix B. The spacing of reinforcement is not to exceed six (6) feet.

2. Columns: the size and spacing of ties at the ends of tied columns shall not be less than that required for concrete columns (See Section 716.5.1, item 3).
3. Anchorage: masonry walls shall be anchored to all floors and roofs which provide lateral support for the wall. Such anchorage shall provide a positive direct connection capable of resisting the horizontal design forces or a minimum force of two hundred (200) pounds per lineal foot of wall, whichever is greater. Required anchors in masonry walls of hollow units or cavity walls shall be embedded in a reinforced grouted structural element of the wall.

716.5.4 Timber

1. General: design and construction of earthquake resisting timber structures shall conform to the requirements of Section 852.0 and of the Timber Construction Manual of the American Institute of Timber Construction listed in Appendix B, and to the requirements of this section.
2. Diaphragms: lumber and plywood diaphragms may be used to resist wind or horizontal earthquake forces. The design of diaphragms shall conform to the accepted engineering practice as presented in the Timber Construction Manual.
3. Connections: axial and shear forces produced in wood members by wind or earthquake shall be transferred by positive connections and adequate anchorage. Uplift or horizontal displacement of seated connections shall be prevented by positive anchors. Toenailing or nails subject to withdrawal are not acceptable for connections resisting such forces or displacements.
4. Sheathing: sheathing materials may be used as tension ties provided the tension force does not produce cross-grain bending or cross-grain tension in the peripheral members or other framing members to which the sheathing connects.

716.5.5 Prefabricated construction: All structural elements within the structure which are considered to resist seismic forces or movement and/or are connected so as to participate with the structural system shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this code in accordance with accepted engineering practice standards (ACI 318 for precast concrete) as listed in Appendix B. Connections shall accommodate all design forces and movement without loss of load carrying capacity of the interconnected members and shall conform to Section 716.5.7.

716.5.6 Other materials or methods of construction: Materials other than concrete, structural steel, clay masonry, concrete block masonry and wood and structural systems other than structural steel, reinforced concrete, reinforced masonry, wood frame or heavy timber shall not be relied on to resist lateral forces and deformations in building structures unless it can be demonstrated to the building official that the structure can safely withstand lateral distortion eight (8) times that computed for the lateral forces specified in Section 716.4.1. The building official shall require drawings and calculations submitted by a registered professional engineer to verify the requirements of this provision.

716.5.7 Connections

1. Connections which transfer forces between members resisting seismic forces in flexure shall be designed for the required forces and also shall either:
 - a. develop the full plastic moment of the member; or
 - b. be capable of deforming to form a reversible plastic hinge.

2. Members which are part of the lateral force resisting system and resist seismic motion by direct axial force shall have connections designed to develop the axial capacities of the members.
3. Connections of structural members which are not part of the lateral force resisting system to supporting members shall be designed to resist the required seismic forces without reliance on frictional forces.
4. Column splices, base plate anchors and other types of connections that act primarily in bearing shall be designed to resist the required forces, and also shall be capable of resisting the forces resulting from the full seismic loading combined with two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the dead load forces acting concurrently.
5. Connections between diaphragms and resisting shear walls and bracing shall be designed for twice the computed force.

716.6 Other design requirements

716.6.1 Lateral force resisting system: Rigid elements that are assumed not to be part of the lateral force resisting system may be incorporated into buildings provided that their effect on the action of the system is considered and provided for in the design.

716.6.2 Moment resisting space frames: Moment resisting space frames may be enclosed by or adjoined by more rigid elements which would tend to prevent the space frame from resisting lateral forces where it can be shown that the action or failure of the more rigid elements will not impair the vertical and lateral load resisting ability of the space frame.

716.6.3 Building separations: All portions of structures shall be designed and constructed to act as an integral unit in resisting horizontal forces unless separated structurally by a distance sufficient to avoid contact under deflection from seismic action or wind forces.

716.6.4 Deleted

716.6.5 Combined vertical and horizontal forces: In computing the effect of seismic force in combination with vertical loads, gravity load stresses induced in members by dead load plus design live load, except roof live load, shall be considered.

716.6.6 Exterior elements: Precast, nonbearing, non-shear wall panels, parapets, or other elements which are attached to, or enclose the exterior, shall accommodate movements of the structure resulting from lateral forces or temperature changes. The concrete panels or other elements shall be supported by means of poured-in-place concrete or by mechanical fasteners in accordance with the following provisions.

1. Connections and panel joints shall allow for a relative movement between stories of not less than two (2) times story drift caused by wind or seismic forces; or one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch, whichever is greater.
2. Connections shall have sufficient ductility and rotation capacity so as to preclude fracture of the concrete or brittle failures at or near welds. Inserts in concrete shall be attached to, or hooked around reinforcing steel, or otherwise terminated so as to effectively transfer forces to the reinforcing steel.
3. Connections to permit movement in the plane of the panel for story drift may be properly designed sliding connections using slotted or oversize holes, or may be connections which permit movement by bending of steel.

716.6.7 Minor alterations: Minor structural alterations may be made in existing buildings and other structures, but the resistance to lateral forces shall be not less than that before such alterations were made, unless the building as altered meets the requirements of this section of the code.

716.6.8 Drift: Lateral deflections or drift of a story relative of its adjacent stories shall be considered in accordance with accepted practice. Lateral deflection of diaphragms shall be considered in addition to the deflection of vertical bracing elements.

Rigid elements that are assumed not to be part of the lateral force resisting system may be incorporated into buildings provided that the effect of the action of the system is considered and provided for in the design. In addition, the effects of the drift on such rigid elements themselves and on their attachment to the building structure shall be considered.

716.6.9 Interconnections of foundations: Pile, pier and caisson caps shall be interconnected by ties when the caps overlie Class B soil. Each tie shall carry by tension or compression a horizontal force equal to ten (10) per cent of the larger pile, pier or caisson cap loading, unless it can be demonstrated that equivalent restraint can be provided by other means. At sites where footings are underlain at shallow depths by cohesionless granular soils, the blow counts of which only slightly exceed the criteria given in Figure 720.1, adequate consideration shall be given to the lateral and vertical movements of footings that may occur during the design earthquake specified in Section 716.7.

716.6.10 Retaining walls: Retaining walls shall be designed to resist at least the superimposed effects of the total static lateral soil pressure, excluding the pressure caused by any temporary surcharge, plus an earthquake force of $0.045\gamma_t H^2$ (horizontal backfill surface). Surcharges which are applied over extended periods of time shall be included in the total static lateral soil pressure and their earthquake lateral force shall be

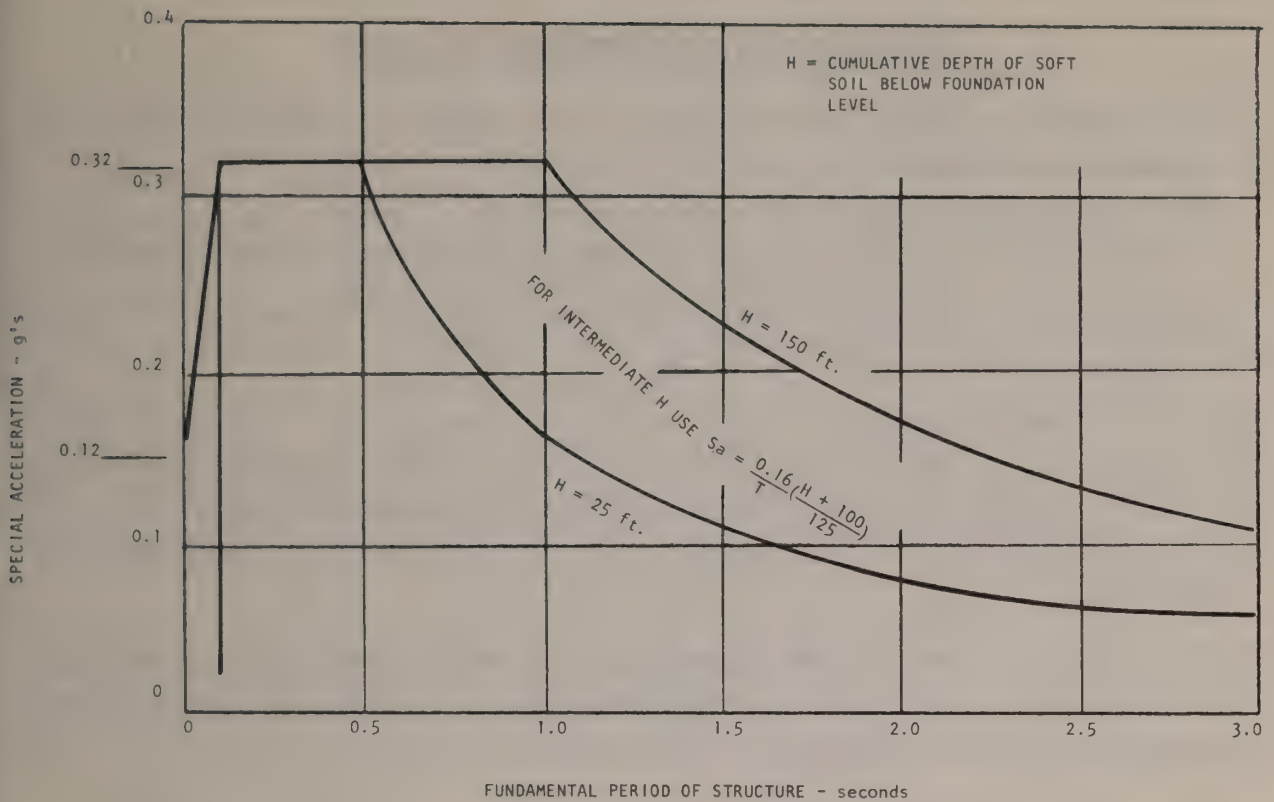


Figure 716.2
DESIGN RESPONSE SPECTRUM

computed and added to the force of $0.045\gamma_t H^2$. The earthquake force from the backfill shall be distributed as an inverse triangle over the height of the wall. The point of application of the earthquake force from an extended duration surcharge shall be determined on an individual case basis. If the backfill consists of loose saturated granular soil, consideration shall be given to the potential liquefaction of the backfill during the seismic loading.

716.7 Dynamic analysis: Any building or structure is deemed to have complied with the provisions of Section 716.0 if a qualified registered engineer determines that there is negligible risk to life safety if the building or structure experiences an earthquake with a peak acceleration of $0.12g$ and a frequency content similar to that implied by the appropriate response spectrum in Figure 716.2. A copy of the studies upon which the determination may be based upon shall be filed with the building official. Such a determination may be based upon:

1. a dynamic analysis, based upon generally acceptable procedures, together with evidence that the building or structure can safely withstand the computed displacements and distortions;
2. a comparison of the building or structure with similar buildings or structures having similar foundations and subsoil conditions, that have withstood a similar actual earthquake; or
3. other accepted procedures.

SECTION 717.0 COMBINATION OF LOADS

717.1 General: All structures shall be investigated for the following combinations of loads.

1. dead plus live plus snow; and
2. dead plus live plus snow plus (wind or earthquake or thermal).

The most unfavorable effect may occur when one (1) or more of the contributing loads are not acting.

717.2 Counteracting loads: When the stresses in any member or joint due to a loading counteract those due to dead load, combinations omitting that loading shall also be considered. In addition, the effect of a thirty-three (33) per cent decrease in the computed dead load shall be considered.

717.3 Other loads: If the structure may be subjected to other loads not included in Section 717.1, such loads shall be added to the combinations given in that section.

SECTION 718.0 LIVE LOAD REDUCTION

718.1 General: In all buildings and structures, the design live loads may be reduced on columns, piers, walls, trusses, girders, and foundations as herein specified, except a reduction shall not be applied to the roof live load.

718.2 Live loads of 100 pounds or less: For live loads of one hundred (100) pounds or less per square foot, the design live load on any member supporting one hundred fifty (150) square feet or more may be reduced at the rate of eight-hundredths (0.08) per square foot of area supported by the members in excess of one hundred fifty (150) square feet except that a reduction shall not be made for areas to be occupied as places of assembly. The reduction shall exceed neither R as determined by the following formula, nor sixty (60) per cent.

$$R = 23 (1 + D/L)$$

where

R = reduction in per cent;

D = dead load per square foot of an area supported by the member; and

L = design live load per square foot of an area supported by the member.

718.3 Live loads of more than 100 pounds: For live loads exceeding one hundred (100) pounds per square foot, a reduction shall not be made, except that the design live loads on columns may be reduced twenty (20) per cent.

SECTION 719.0 STRENGTH CRITERIA

719.1 Controlled materials: Strength criteria for structural systems with controlled materials as defined in Section 201.0 shall conform to the specifications and methods of design of accepted engineering practice as given in reference standards contained in Appendix B, or to the approved criteria in the absence of applicable standards. All structures shall be constructed with controlled materials, except as provided in Section 719.2, or as approved by the building official (see Section 128.0).

719.2 Ordinary materials: Strength criteria for structural systems with ordinary materials as defined in Section 201.0 shall be based on the working stress method of design with maximum stresses limited as provided in Appendix K. For materials not covered in Appendix K, allowable stresses shall be a maximum of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) times allowable stresses given in applicable reference standards (listed in Appendix B). Only one and two-family residential structures and one-story structures up to thirty-five thousand (35,000) cubic feet in size may be constructed with ordinary materials.

719.3 New materials: Strength criteria for materials which are not specifically covered by the reference standards listed in Appendix B or by other provisions of this code shall be established by tests as provided in Sections 702.0 and 803.0.

719.4 Light weight metals: Aluminum and other light weight metals and their alloys may be used in the design and construction of structures only after special approval of the building official, subject to the determination of the physical properties by tests as prescribed in Article 8 and in accordance with the provisions of Section 833.0 and provided that plans and calculations are submitted by a registered professional engineer or architect.

SECTION 720.0 BEARING VALUE OF SOILS

720.1 General: All applications for permits for the construction of new structures, and for the alteration of permanent structures which require changes in foundation loads and distribution, shall be accompanied by a statement describing soil in all bearing strata, including sufficient records and data to establish character, nature and load bearing capacity. Such records shall be certified by a qualified registered professional engineer or architect, except as otherwise specified in this article.

720.2 Satisfactory foundation materials: Satisfactory bearing strata to provide structural support shall be considered to include the following, provided they are of a standard consistent with engineering specifications: natural strata of rock, gravel, sand, inorganic silt, inorganic clay,

or combinations of these materials. Compacted fills, when designed and placed under the supervision of a registered professional engineer and certified by him as meeting the design requirements, may be accepted by the building official. Other conditions of unsatisfactory bearing materials which are altered under the supervision of a registered professional engineer and certified by him as meeting the design requirements may be accepted by the building official. Sites involving medium and fine sands, inorganic silt and compacted fills are subject to the additional special requirements of Section 720.4.

720.2.1 Loading interaction: Wherever bearing strata are subject to interaction from other loadings or strata reactions, such conditions shall be incorporated in the evaluation of the design bearing capacity of the

Table 720
PRESUMPTIVE BEARING VALUE OF FOUNDATION MATERIALS

Class of material**	Tons per square foot*
1. Massive crystalline bedrock including granite, diorite, gneiss, trap rock, and dolomite (hard limestone)	60
2. Foliated rock including limestone, schist and slate in sound condition	40
3. Sedimentary rock including hard shales, sandstones, and thoroughly cemented conglomerates	20
4. Soft or broken bedrock (excluding shale) and soft limestone	20
5. Compacted, partially cemented gravels, and sand and hardpan overlying rock	10
6. Gravel, well-graded sand and gravel mixtures	6
7. Loose gravel, compact coarse sand, loose sand	4
8. Loose coarse sand, loose sand-gravel mixtures, and compact fine sand (confined)	2
9. Loose medium sand (confined)	1
10. Loose fine sand	(+)
11. Hard clay	4
12. Medium stiff clay, stiff varved silt	2 (t)
13. Soft clay, soft broken shale	1 (t)
14. Soft inorganic silt, preloaded material, shattered shale, or any natural deposit of unusual character not provided for herein	(+)
15. Disturbed varved silt	0
16. Compacted granular fill	(2-5+) +

* The allowable bearing pressure given in this section, or when determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 722.0, will assure that the soils will be stressed within limits that lie safely below their strength. However, such allowable bearing pressure for Classes 9 to 12, inclusive, do not assure that the settlements will be within the tolerable limits for a given structure.

t Alternatively, the allowable bearing pressure shall be computed from the unconfined compressive strength of undisturbed samples, and shall be taken as one point five (1.5) times that strength for round and square footings, and one point twenty-five (1.25) times that strength for footings with length-width ratios of greater than four (4); for intermediate ratios, interpolation may be used.

+ Value to be fixed by the building official in accordance with Sections 722.0 and 723.0.

** The allowable bearing pressure may be increased by one-third (1/3) for combined live loadings such as earthquake and wind.

support strata.

720.2.2 Bearing capacity for light weight structures: Light weight structures and accessory structures, such as garages and sheds may be founded on normally unacceptable bearing strata, providing such material is certified by a qualified registered professional engineer or architect as being satisfactory for the intended use.

720.2.3 Protection of bearing strata: Bearing strata which may be adversely affected by conditions within the structure, such as evaporation and shrinkage due to excess heat, shall be adequately protected.

720.3 Bearing values: The maximum pressure on soils under foundations shall not exceed values specified in Table 720 except when determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 722.0 or when modified by specific sections of this article.

720.3.1 Classification of bearing materials: The terms used in this section shall be interpreted in accordance with generally accepted engineering nomenclature. In addition, the following more specific definitions are used for bearing materials in the area.

Rocks

Shale: A soft, fine-grained sedimentary rock.

Slate: A hard, fine-grained metamorphic rock of sedimentary origin.

Conglomerate: A hard, well-cemented metamorphic rock consisting of fragments ranging from sand to gravel and cobbles set in a fine-grained matrix (locally known as Puddingstone).

Granular materials

Gravel: A mixture of mineral grains at least seventy (70) per cent (by weight) of which is retained on a no. 4 mesh sieve and not possessing dry strength.

Sand: A mixture of mineral grains at least seventy (70) per cent (by weight) of which passes a no. 4 mesh sieve which contains not more than fifteen (15) per cent (by weight) passing a no. 200 mesh sieve.

Coarse sand: A sand at least fifty (50) per cent (by weight) of which is retained on a no. 20 mesh sieve.

Medium sand: A sand at least fifty (50) per cent (by weight) of which passes a no. 20 mesh sieve and at least fifty (50) per cent (by weight) is retained on a no. 60 mesh sieve.

Fine sand: A sand at least fifty (50) per cent (by weight) of which passes a no. 60 mesh sieve and not more than fifteen (15) per cent (by weight) passing a no. 200 mesh sieve.

Well-graded sand-gravel mixtures: A mixture of mineral grains which contains between twenty-five (25) per cent and seventy (70)

per cent (by weight) passing a no. 4 mesh sieve, between ten (10) and forty (40) per cent (by weight) passing a no. 20 mesh sieve, and containing not more than eight (8) per cent (by weight) passing a no. 200 mesh sieve.

Cohesive materials

Glacial till: A very dense, heterogeneous mixture ranging from very fine material to coarse gravel and boulders and generally lying over bedrock. It can be identified from geological evidence and from the very high penetration resistance encountered in soil boring and sampling operations.

Clay (inorganic): A fine-grained, inorganic soil possessing sufficient dry strength to form hard lumps which cannot readily be pulverized by the fingers.

Hard clay (inorganic): An inorganic clay requiring picking for removal, a fresh sample of which cannot be molded by pressure of the fingers.

Medium clay (inorganic): An inorganic clay which can be removed by spading, a fresh sample of which can be molded by a substantial pressure of the fingers.

Soft clay (inorganic): An inorganic clay, a fresh sample of which can be molded with slight pressure of the fingers.

Inorganic silt: A fine-grained inorganic soil consisting chiefly of grains which will pass a no. 200 mesh sieve and possessing sufficient dry strength to form lumps which can easily be pulverized with the fingers.

Note: Dry strength is determined by drying a wet pat of soil and breaking it with the fingers.

Compacted granular fill: A fill consisting of gravel, sand-gravel mixtures, coarse or medium sand, crushed stone, or slag containing not more than eight (8) per cent by weight passing a no. 200 mesh sieve and not having plasticity, shall be considered satisfactory bearing material when compacted in nine (9) inch thick layers, measured before compaction, with adjustment of water content as necessary to achieve required compaction by applying to each layer a minimum of four (4) coverages of one (1) of the following:

1. a vibratory roller with a steel drum with minimum weight of two (2) tons with a speed not exceeding one and one-half (1½) miles per hour;
2. a rubber-tired roller having four (4) wheel abreast and weighted to a total load of not less than thirty-five (35) tons;
3. with the treads of a crawler type tractor with total load of not less than thirty-five (35) tons; or
4. other types of materials, compaction equipment, and procedures

as may be approved by the building official on the basis of sufficient evidence that they will achieve compacted fills having satisfactory properties.

The building official will require a competent inspector, qualified by experience and training and satisfactory to him, to be on the project at all times while fill is being placed and compacted. The inspector shall make an accurate record of the type of material used, including grain-size curves, thickness of lifts, densities, type of compacting equipment and number of coverages, the use of water and other pertinent data.

Whenever the building official or the inspector questions the suitability of a compacted granular fill (Section 722.0), bearing tests shall

Standard Penetration Resistance
blows/ft.

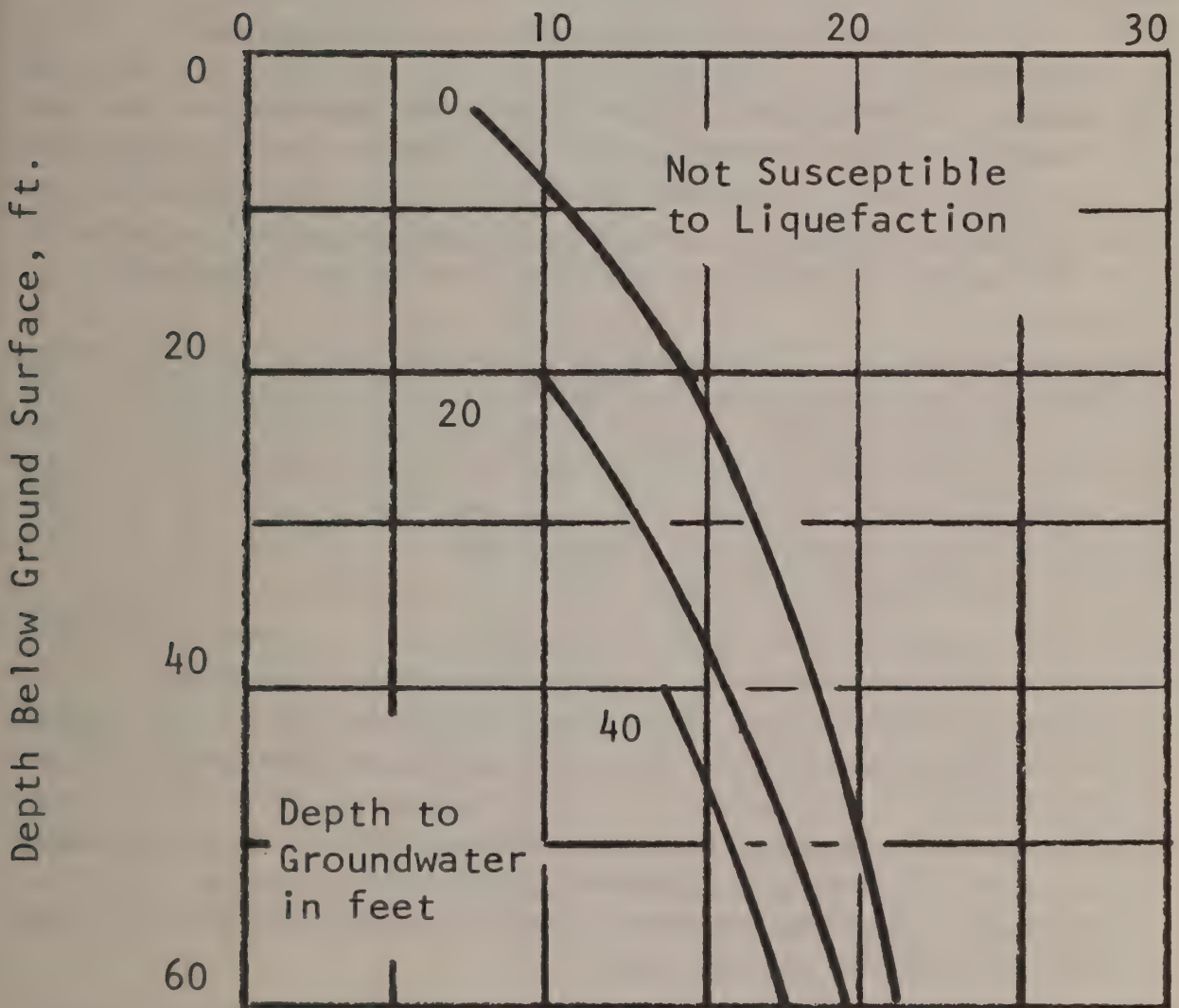


Figure 720.1
LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL OF MEDIUM TO FINE SANDS

be performed. A copy of all these records and test data shall be filed with the building official.

Preloaded materials

1. The building official may allow the use of certain otherwise unsatisfactory natural soils and uncompacted fills for the support of one (1) story structures, after these materials have been pre-loaded to effective stresses not less than one hundred and fifty (150) per cent of the effective stresses which will be induced by the structure.
2. The building official may require the loading and unloading of a sufficiently large area, conducted under the direction of a registered professional engineer, approved by the building official, who shall submit a report containing a program which will allow sufficient time for adequate consolidation of the material, and an analysis of the preloaded material and of the probable settlements of the structure.

720.4 Liquefaction: The earthquake liquefaction potential of saturated clean medium to fine sands shall be evaluated on the basis of Figure 720 for cases where lateral sliding cannot occur. If the standard penetration resistances, N , in all strata of medium and fine sand lie above the applicable curve in Figure 720, the sands at the site shall not be considered subject to liquefaction. Liquefaction below a depth of sixty (60) feet from final grade needs not be considered for level ground. For pressure-injected footings, the ten (10) foot thickness of soil immediately below the bottom of the driven shaft shall not be considered subject to liquefaction.

Compacted granular fills shall not be considered subject to liquefaction provided they are systematically compacted to at least ninety-three (93) per cent of maximum dry density as determined in accordance with laboratory test designation ASTM D1557, or a relative density of at least sixty (60) per cent in the case of granular soil having less than ten (10) per cent of weight passing the no. 200 sieve.

For sites not meeting the above criteria, studies by a registered professional engineer shall be made to determine that the structure loads can be safely supported. Such studies might include the following.

1. Investigations to establish that the soils at the site are not subject to liquefaction during the design earthquake as specified in Section 716.7.
2. Design of foundations that will not fail either by loss of bearing capacity or excessive settlements if liquefaction occurs.
3. Replacement or densification of liquefaction-susceptible soils such that liquefaction will not occur.

For sites underlain by saturated sands where lateral sliding (slope instability) may occur, studies by a registered professional engineer shall be made to establish the safety against sliding during earthquakes (see

Section 716.0).

For sites underlain by saturated silty sands and inorganic non-plastic silts, studies shall be made by a registered professional engineer to determine the susceptibility to liquefaction of these soils.

720.5 Class A soils: For purposes of determining the S factor for earthquake design forces as specified in Sections 716.4 and 716.7, Class A soil includes the following classes from Table 720: massive igneous rocks and conglomerate; slate, shale in sound conditions, glacial till; gravel or well-graded sand and gravel, if dense to very dense; coarse sand, if dense to very dense; medium sand, if dense to very dense; fine sand, if dense to very dense; clay having an undrained shear strength of at least one thousand (1,000) psf; and compacted granular fill provided that fill soils are compacted throughout as required in Section 720.4 under continuous observations by a registered professional engineer or his authorized representative. (See Figure 716.1.)

720.6 Class B soils: All other soils shall be considered Class B.

SECTION 721.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS

721.1 Where required: Boring, tests, drill holes, core borings or any combination shall be required for all structures except the following, unless specifically required by the building official:

1. one and two-family dwellings and their accessory buildings;
2. structures less than 35,000 cubic feet in gross volume; and
3. structures used for agricultural purposes.

The borings or tests shall be adequate in number and depth and so located to accurately define the nature of any subsurface material necessary for the support of the structure. When it is proposed to support the structure directly on bedrock, the building official shall require rock cores or core borings to be made into the rock, or shall require other satisfactory evidence to prove that the structure shall be adequately founded on bedrock.

721.2 Soil samples and boring reports: Samples of the strata penetrated in test borings or test pits, representing the natural disposition and conditions at the site, shall be available for examination by the building official. Wash or bucket samples shall not be accepted. Duplicate copies of the results obtained from all completed and uncompleted borings plotted to a true relative elevation and to scale, and of all test results or other pertinent soil data, shall be filed with the building official.

SECTION 722.0 BEARING TESTS, PILE LOAD TESTS AND SETTLEMENT ANALYSIS

722.1 General: Whenever the allowable bearing pressure on bearing

materials, or the load bearing capacity of single piles or groups of piles is in doubt, the building official may require load tests and/or settlement analyses and the results analyzed. The work shall be performed under the direction of a registered professional engineer.

722.2 Approval of test method: The apparatus and procedure used shall be approved by the building official before they are used. A complete record of the test results together with a soil profile shall be filed by the registered professional engineer who shall have a representative on the site during all test operations.

722.3 Loading equipment: The load shall be applied by direct weight or by means of a recently-calibrated jack. Each load shall be maintained constant for the required period with an accuracy of plus or minus three (3) per cent.

722.3.1 Area: Except for pile load tests, the load area shall be not less than one (1) square foot for bearing materials of Classes 1 to 5 inclusive and not less than four (4) square feet for other classes.

722.4 Loading procedure: The application of the test load shall be in steps equal to not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the contemplated design load, to at least twice the contemplated design load, except as provided in Section 722.8 for pile load tests. The unloading shall be at least two (2) steps, to the design load and then to zero (0) load. During the application of the test load, the contemplated design load and twice the contemplated design load shall be maintained constant for at least twenty-four (24) hours and until the movement does not exceed two hundredths (.02) of an inch during a twenty-four hour period. The load for all other load and unload steps including the zero (0) load at the end of the test shall be maintained constant for a period of not less than four (4) hours. Sufficient readings for each load step shall be made to define properly the time-deflection curve.

722.5 Measurements: Observation of vertical movement shall be made so that the data will accurately define the progress of vertical displacement during the test.

722.6 Additional requirements for soil bearing tests: Bearing tests shall be applied at the elevations of the proposed bearing surfaces of the structure; except that the load may be applied directly on the surface of compacted granular material (Class 14). The excavation immediately surrounding an area to be tested shall be made not deeper than one (1) foot above the plane of application of the test. The test plate shall be placed with uniform bearing. For the duration of the test, the material surrounding the test area shall be protected effectively against evaporation and frost action.

722.7 Determination of design load from soil bearing test: The pro-

posed design load shall be allowed provided that the requirements of Section 722.0 are fulfilled and the settlements under the design load and twice the design load do not exceed three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch and one (1) inch, respectively.

722.8 Additional requirements for pile load tests: A single pile shall be load tested to not less than twice the design load. When two (2) or more piles are to be tested as a group, the total load shall be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the design load for the group.

Provided that the load settlement curve does not show sign of failure and provided that the permanent settlement of the top of the pile after removal of all load at the completion of the test does not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, the maximum design load shall be the load allowed in this part for the type of pile or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the maximum applied load, whichever is less.

Whenever the soil conditions are such that substantial driving resistance and/or significant support of the pile test load is derived from soil strata overlying the intended bearing stratum this support shall be removed or the results of the pile test shall be analyzed so as to evaluate the actual support furnished by the bearing stratum.

722.9 Application of pile load test results: The results of the load test can be applied to other piles within the area of substantially similar subsoil conditions as that for the test pile; and providing the performance of the test pile has been satisfactory and the remaining piles are of the same type, shape and size as the test pile; and are installed using the same methods and equipment and are driven into the same bearing strata as the load tested pile to an equal or greater penetration resistance.

722.10 Settlement analysis: Whenever a structure is to be supported by medium or soft clay (materials of Classes 12 and 13) or other materials which may be subject to settlement or consolidation, the settlements of the structure and of neighboring structures due to consolidation shall be given careful consideration, particularly if the subsurface material or the loading is subject to extensive variation. The building official may require a settlement analysis to be made by a registered professional engineer in case the live and dead loads of the structure, as specified in this article, minus the weight of the excavated material, induce a maximum stress greater than three hundred (300) pounds per square foot at mid-depth of the underlying soft clay layer.

722.11 Settlement analysis computations: Settlement analyses will be based on a computation of the new increase in stress that will be induced by the structure and realistically appraised live loads, after deducting the weight of excavated material under which the soil was fully consolidated. The effects of fill loads within the building area or fill and other loads adjacent to the building shall be included in the settlement analysis.

The appraisal of the live loads may be based on surveys of actual live loads of existing buildings with similar occupancy. The soil compressibility shall be determined by a registered professional engineer and approved by the building official.

SECTION 723.0 ALLOWABLE FOUNDATION PRESSURE

723.1 General: The maximum allowable pressures on foundation materials shall be in accordance with Section 720.0 and as modified herein.

723.2 Rock foundations: Where subsurface explorations at the project site indicate variations or doubtful characteristics in the structure of the rock upon which it is proposed to construct foundations, a sufficient number of borings shall be made to a depth of not less than ten (10) feet below the level of the footings to provide assurance of the soundness of the foundation bed and its bearing capacity.

723.3 Bearing pressure on rock: The tabulated bearing pressures for rocks of Classes 1 and 3, inclusive, shall apply where the loaded area is on the surface of sound rock. Where the loaded area is below such surface these values may be increased ten (10) per cent for each foot of additional depth, but shall not exceed three (3) times the tabulated values.

723.4 Bearing pressures for Classes 4 to 9, inclusive: The allowable bearing pressures for materials of Classes 4 to 9, inclusive, may exceed the tabulated values by five (5) per cent for each foot of depth of the loaded area below the minimum required in Section 724.0, but shall not exceed twice the tabulated values. For areas of foundations smaller than three (3) feet in least lateral dimension, the allowable design bearing pressures shall be one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the allowable bearing pressures multiplied by the least lateral dimension in feet.

723.5 Bearing pressures on clay: The tabulated bearing pressures for Classes 10 to 12, inclusive, shall apply only to pressures directly under individual footings, walls, and piers. If structures are founded on or are underlain by deposits of these classes, the total load over the area of any one bay or other major portion of the structure, minus the weight of all materials removed, divided by the area, shall not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the tabulated bearing pressures.

723.6 Vertical pressures: The computed vertical pressure at any level beneath a foundation shall not exceed the allowable bearing pressures for the material at that level. Computation of the vertical pressure in the bearing materials at any depth below a foundation shall be made on the assumption that the load is spread uniformly at an angle of sixty (60) degrees with the horizontal; but the area considered as supporting the load shall not extend beyond the intersection of sixty (60) degree plans

SECTION 727.0 STEEL GRILLAGES

727.1 General: Structural steel grillage foundations shall have at least six (6) inches of concrete cover below the bottom of the steel and shall have at least four (4) inches of concrete cover above the steel and between the sides of the steel and the adjacent soil.

SECTION 728.0 CONCRETE FOOTINGS

728.1 Concrete strength: Concrete in footings shall have an ultimate compressive strength of not less than twenty-five hundred (2500) pounds per square inch (psi) at twenty-eight (28) days.

728.2 Design: Concrete footings shall comply with Sections 840.0 and 841.0 and the applicable reference standards therein listed for design.

728.3 Dimensions

728.3.1 Plain concrete: In plain concrete footings, the edge thickness shall be not less than twelve (12) inches for footings on soil or rock; except for wood frame buildings up to two (2) stories in height, these thicknesses may be reduced to eight (8) inches.

728.3.2 Reinforced concrete: In reinforced concrete footings the thickness at the edge above the bottom reinforcement shall be not less than six (6) inches for footings on soil, nor less than twelve (12) inches for footings on piles. The clear cover on reinforcement where the concrete is cast against the earth shall not be less than three (3) inches. Where concrete is exposed to soil after it has been cast, the clear cover shall be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches for reinforcement smaller than no. 5 bars of five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch diameter wire, nor two (2) inches for larger reinforcement.

728.4 Footings on piles and pile caps: Footings on piles and pile caps shall be of reinforced concrete. The minimum distance from the edge of the cap to the nearest pile surface shall be six (6) inches and there shall be at least two (2) inches of concrete between the top of the pile and the steel reinforcement of the cap. The pile caps shall extend not less than three (3) inches below the pile cutoff.

728.5 Deposition: Concrete for foundations shall not be poured through water. When placed under or in the presence of water, the concrete shall be deposited by approved and properly operated equipment which insures minimum segregation of the mix and negligible turbulence of the water.

728.6 Protection of concrete: Concrete footings shall be protected from freezing during deposition and for a period of not less than five (5)

days thereafter and water shall not be allowed to flow through the deposited concrete.

SECTION 729.0 MASONRY UNIT FOOTINGS

729.1 Dimensions: Masonry unit footings shall be laid in type M or S mortar complying with Section 815.0 and the depth shall be not less than twice the projection beyond the wall, pier or column; and the width shall be not less than eight (8) inches wider than the wall supported thereon.

729.2 Offsets: The maximum offset of each course in brick foundation walls stepped up from the footings shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches if laid in single courses, and three (3) inches if laid in double courses.

SECTION 730.0 FLOATING FOUNDATIONS

730.1 General: The design of floating foundations shall include a settlement analysis in accordance with the provisions of Section 722.10.

SECTION 731.0 FOUNDATION PIERS

731.1 General: A foundation pier is here defined as a structural member which extends to a satisfactory bearing material, and which may be constructed in an excavation that afterwards is backfilled by an approved method, or by filling the excavation with concrete, or which may be built by sinking an open or pneumatic caisson.

731.2 Manner of construction: The manner of construction shall be by non-displacement methods and shall permit inspection of the bearing material in place.

731.3 Base enlargement: The bases of foundation piers may be enlarged by spread footings, pedestals or belled bottoms.

731.3.1 Belled bases: Bell-shaped bases shall have a minimum edge thickness of four (4) inches. The bell roof shall slope not less than sixty (60) degrees with the horizontal unless the base is designed in accordance with Sections 840.0 or 841.0.

731.4 Design of piers: Foundation piers may be designed as concrete columns with continuous lateral support. The unit compressive stress in the concrete at the least cross section shall not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength of the concrete nor eleven hundred (1100) pounds per square inch.

731.4.1 Reinforcement: When the center of the cross section of a foundation pier at any level deviates from the resultant of all forces more

than one-sixtieth ($1/60$) of its height, or more than one-tenth ($1/10$) of its diameter, it shall be reinforced as provided in section 841.0. The restraining effect of the surrounding soil may be taken into account.

731.5 Placement: With approval of the building official, concrete may be placed through still water by means of a properly operated tremie or pumped concrete.

731.6 Inspection: The owner shall engage a competent inspector, qualified by experience and training and satisfactory to the building official, to be present at all times while foundation piers are being installed, to inspect and approve the bearing soil and the placing of the concrete. The inspector shall make a record of the type of bearing soil upon which the pier rests, of the dimensions of the pier, and of the class strength of concrete used in its construction. A copy of these records shall be filed in the office of the building official.

SECTION 732.0 PILE FOUNDATIONS

732.1 Site investigation: In addition to the provisions for subsurface explorations, Section 721.0, the building site shall be investigated for all conditions which might promote deterioration of pile foundations, and approved protective measures meeting the requirements of Section 733.0 shall be taken to prevent corrosion or other destructive action from deleterious conditions.

When it is intended that a structure be supported on end-bearing piles, a sufficient number of borings shall be cored into bedrock, or shall extend into the bearing stratum to such depths that satisfactory evidence is provided to demonstrate that there are not compressible soil deposits below the bearing stratum which would adversely affect the structure.

732.2 Spacing: The minimum center-to-center spacing of piles shall be not less than twice the average diameter of a round pile, nor less than one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) times the diagonal dimension of a rectangular pile. When driven to or penetrating into rock, the spacing shall be not less than twenty-four (24) inches. When receiving principal support from end-bearing on materials other than rock or through frictional resistance, the spacing shall be not less than thirty (30) inches.

732.3 Walls: All piles in wall foundations shall be staggered about the center line of the wall at a minimum distance of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the top diameter therefrom. A foundation wall restrained laterally so as to ensure stability both during and after construction may be supported by a single row of piles.

732.4 Isolated columns: An isolated column, when supported by piles, shall rest upon not less than three (3) piles, at least one (1) of which is

offset; except that for other than precast concrete or wood-composite piles, such columns may be supported by two (2) piles or one (1) pile, provided the axis of the column is not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches away from the centroid of the pile or piles, and that the top of the pile group has adequate lateral support and the piles can withstand all moments induced by the eccentricity. Lateral support shall be provided as necessary during construction.

732.5 Minimum dimensions: Piles of uniform cross section or tapered piles shall have a minimum nominal diameter of eight (8) inches except as provided in Section 735.0 for timber piles or Section 736.0 for precast concrete piles. Tapered shoes or points of lesser dimensions may be attached to the pile unit.

732.6 Splices: Splices shall be avoided insofar as practicable. Where used, splices shall be sufficiently strong to withstand stresses induced during handling and driving without failure. Splices shall be so constructed as to provide and maintain true alignment and position of the component parts of the pile during installation and subsequent thereto. Splices shall be capable of transmitting all stresses at the location of the splice under design load without exceeding the allowable stresses for specific pile types in this code. Splices shall develop not less than fifty (50) per cent of the value of the pile in bending.

732.7 Pre-excavation: Jetting, augering and other methods of pre-excavation must be approved by the building official and carried out in a manner which will not impair the carrying capacity of the piles already in place or the safety of existing adjacent structures. Immediately after completion of jetting or augering, the pile shall be advanced to the maximum depth of pre-excavation and driven below this depth to the required load resistance.

732.8 Precautions: When piles have been damaged in driving, or driven in locations and alignment other than those indicated on the plans, or that have capacities less than required by the design, the affected pile groups and pile caps shall be investigated and if necessary, the pile groups or pile caps shall be redesigned or additional piles shall be driven to replace the defective piles. Piles shall be driven to embedment in the supporting stratum, as determined by borings.

732.9 Pile heave: Adequate provision shall be made to observe pile heave. Accurate reference points shall be established on each pile immediately after installation; for cast-in-place piles with corrugated shells, the reference point shall be at the bottom of the pile. If, following the installation of other piles in the vicinity, heaving of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch or more occurs, corrective measures shall be taken to ensure that the pile has adequate capacity.

732.10 Records: The owner shall engage a registered professional engineer who shall submit his qualifications in writing to the building official. This engineer, or his representative who must be qualified by experience and training shall be present at all times while piles are being driven and to observe all work in connection with the piles. The engineer or his representative shall make an accurate record of the material and the principal dimensions of each pile, of the weight and fall of the ram, the type, size and make of hammer, cushion blocks, the number of blows per minute, the energy per blow, the number of blows per inch for the last six (6) inches of driving, together with the grades at point and cutoff and any other pertinent details. A copy of these records shall be signed by the registered professional engineer, and filed in the office of the building official.

SECTION 733.0 CORROSION PROTECTION

733.1 General: Where boring records, previous experience, or site investigations indicate any condition which might promote deterioration or possible deleterious action on pile materials due to soil constituents, changing water levels or other causes, such pile materials shall be adequately protected as stated herein.

733.2 Preservative treatments: The preservative treatment of timber piles shall comply with the provisions of Section 735.0 and the reference standards as listed in Appendix C.

733.3 Steel and steel-concrete piles: At locations where steel and steel-concrete piles will be in contact with any material which is corrosive to the steel, one (1) of the following procedures shall be used for protection, or any other method which will satisfy the requirements of the building official.

1. Remove all objectionable material.
2. Effectively protect the steel surface from pile cutoff grade to a grade fifteen (15) feet below the bottom of the objectionable material by means of:
 - a. cathodic protection as approved by the building official; or
 - b. an approved encasement of not less than three (3) inches of dense concrete; or
 - c. an effective protective coating subject to the approval of the building official; or
 - d. providing an excess thickness of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch beyond design requirements on all exposed surfaces.

SECTION 734.0 ALLOWABLE PILE LOADS

734.1 General: The allowable load on piles shall be determined by

the applicable formulas complying with accepted engineering practice and as stated herein. The maximum load capacity shall be limited by the supporting capacity as obtained from bearing upon or embedment in bearing materials as defined in Sections 720.0 and 723.0, but the load shall not exceed the capacity of the pile designed in accordance with the provisions of Section 734.1 and the requirements of Article 8 for the construction materials involved.

734.2 Lateral support of axially loaded piles: The length of a pile below the ground surface shall be considered as a plain column with continuous lateral support. The length above the ground surface shall be designed as an unsupported column in accordance with the provisions of Section 743.0.

734.3 Determination of allowable load: In the absence of pile load tests, the load on a single pile, except for the pile types covered in Section 737.2 (pressure injected footings) and Section 739.0 (drilled-in caissons), shall not exceed the higher of the two (2) values determined in accordance with Section 734.3.1 (driving formula) or Section 734.3.2 (friction formula in clay), nor the maximum loads in Section 734.3.3 (jacked piles).

Where the proposed design load for any pile exceeds fifty (50) tons including pressure injected footings, or exceeds the value determined in accordance with Section 734.3.2 (friction formula in clay), or where the design load for any pile is in doubt, one or more pile load tests shall be performed in accordance with Section 722.0, (Bearing Tests, Pile Load Tests and Settlement Analysis), on representative piles. The stresses on pile materials shall not exceed those limits established herein for various pile types.

For design loads between fifty (50) and one hundred-twenty (120) tons, pile load tests may be waived by the building official, where justified, upon submittal of substantiating data prepared by a registered professional engineer which includes experience and/or performance records for the proposed pile installation under similar soil and loading conditions.

Higher stresses than those permitted in this code for various pile materials above may be approved by the State Building Code Commission based upon the submission of substantiating data and analyses which justify such higher stresses. The data shall be presented in a report, prepared by a registered professional engineer and shall include, as applicable: the results of soil investigations, dynamic analyses of pile behavior, pile load tests, analyses of load transfer during testing and prediction of pile performance during long term service.

734.3.1 Driving formula:

1. Where the design load capacity of the pile does not exceed fifty (50) tons, the allowable load may be computed by means of the following driving formula:

$$R = 2E / (S + C)$$

where

R = allowable pile load in pounds;

E = energy per blow in foot pounds;

S = penetration of last blow or average penetration of last few blows experienced in inches; and

C = constant equal to 1.0 for drop hammer and 0.1 for steam or air hammer.

2. When the design load capacity of a pile exceeds fifty (50) tons the required driving resistance shall be increased above that required by the driving formula in item 1 above based on load tests or past experience under similar conditions.
3. The value of S must be determined with the hammer operating at one hundred (100) per cent of the rated number of blows per minute for which the hammer is designed.
4. Any driving resistance developed in strata overlying the bearing material shall be discounted.
5. If the driving of the pile has been interrupted for more than one (1) hour, the value of S shall not be determined until the pile is driven at least an additional twelve (12) inches, except when it encounters refusal on or in a material of Classes 1 to 5 inclusive.
6. When the constant tapered portion of a pile, including a timber pile, is driven through a layer of gravel, sand or hard clay (Classes 6 to 10 inclusive, and Class 14) exceeding five (5) feet in thickness, and through an underlying soft stratum, the bearing capacity shall not be determined in accordance with the driving formula, unless jetting is used during the entire driving of the tapered portion of the pile through the layer of gravel, sand, hard clay or Class 14 material, or unless a hole is pre-excavated through said layer for each pile.

734.3.2 Friction formula in clay: The allowable load on a pile stopped in inorganic clay may be based on a friction value of five hundred (500) pounds per square foot of embedded pile surface for a design load not to exceed twenty-two (22) tons, or on a friction value determined from pile load tests. The embedded length shall be the length of the pile below the surface of the inorganic clay, or below the surface of immediately-overlying satisfactory bearing material. The area of embedded pile surface shall be computed by multiplying the embedded length by the perimeter of the smallest circle or polygon that can be circumscribed around the average section of the embedded length of the pile. The method of determining the allowable load described in this paragraph shall not be used for a pile in which the drive pipe is withdrawn or for piles which are driven through the clay to or into firmer bearing materials.

In case these piles are in clusters, the allowable load shall be computed

for the smaller of the following two (2) areas: the sum of the embedded pile surfaces of individual piles; or the area obtained by multiplying the perimeter of the polygon circumscribing the cluster at the surface of the satisfactory bearing material by the average embedded length of pile

734.3.3 Jacked piles:

1. Not less than ten (10) per cent of jacked piles shall be load tested to twice the design load (load test piles). All other jacked piles shall be founded in the same bearing stratum as the load test pile and shall be proof loaded to one hundred and twenty-five (125) per cent of design load (production piles).
2. For production piles, the one hundred and twenty-five (125) per cent of design load shall be maintained for at least thirty (30) minutes. Acceptability criteria: during final fifteen (15) minutes of load, the rate is not progressive (plot is linear or decreasing when settlement is plotted against logarithm of time); and the rate of settlement is equal to or less than that observed for load test piles during the corresponding time period under one hundred and twenty five (125) per cent of design load.
3. Settlement readings shall be plotted after 1, 2, 4, 8, and 15 minutes, and at 15 minute intervals thereafter. Load shall be maintained on production piles until acceptability criteria are met.
4. For load-test piles, the load shall be applied directly to one hundred and twenty-five (125) per cent of design load and maintained for not less than thirty (30) minutes, but until the settlement rate is not progressive (as defined above). Load shall then be increased to twice the design load and maintained constant for not less than four (4) hours. Settlement during the four (4) hour period shall not exceed point zero fifty (.050) inches.

In the event that settlement exceeds point zero fifty (0.50) inches in four (4) hours, the pile shall be deemed unacceptable for one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the final load. The allowable load on the rejected pile may be established by performing an additional load test at the lesser design load. The design load shall not exceed one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the load maintained for a four (4) hour period during which time settlement did not exceed point zero fifty (.050) inches.

734.4 Negative friction: Where a pile or a group of piles is placed in subsiding fill or soil, the effect of the downward frictional forces shall be given consideration in the design.

734.5 Limiting load: Where weaker materials underlie the bearing material into which the piles are driven, time allowable pile load shall be limited by the provision that the vertical pressures in such underlying materials produced by the loads on all piles in a foundation shall not exceed the allowable bearing pressures of such materials as established by analysis, applying accepted principles of soil mechanics. Piles or pile

groups shall be assumed to transfer their loads to the underlying materials by spreading the load uniformly at an angle of sixty (60) degrees with the horizontal, starting at a polygon circumscribing the piles at the top of the satisfactory bearing material in which they are embedded; but the area considered as supporting the load shall not extend beyond the intersection of the sixty (60) degree planes of adjacent piles or pile groups.

734.5.1 Pile load limitation: The allowable load on a pile shall not be limited to the load obtained by multiplying its point area by the allowable bearing pressure given in Section 720.0.

724.5.2 Liquefaction during earthquake: The requirements of Section 720.3 shall be considered in the design of pile foundations. If pile tips lie above soil which does not meet the criteria in Figure 720, special studies shall be made by a registered professional engineer to ensure safety during the design earthquake specified in Section 716.7.

SECTION 735.0 TIMBER PILES

735.1 Species: Piles shall be of Type I species, Type II species or other species approved for such use by the building official.

1. Type I species shall include southern yellow pine, oak, Douglas fir and other woods of similar strength and physical characteristics.
2. Type II species shall include Norway pine, spruce and other woods of similar strength and physical characteristics.

735.2 Quality: Timber piles shall conform to the application provisions of the Standard for Round Timber Piles, ASTM D25.

735.3 Minimum dimensions:

1. Piles shall be of adequate size to resist the applied loads without having to endure compressive stress parallel with the grain in excess of the following.
 - a. Eight hundred (800) pounds per square inch (psi) for Type I species of wood or five hundred (500) pounds per square inch for Type II species of wood on the pile cross section located at the surface of the bearing stratum for piles driven into materials of Class 6 through 10.
 - b. Five hundred (500) pounds per square inch (psi) for Type I species of wood or three hundred (300) pounds per square inch for Type II species of wood on the pile cross section at the tips of piles driven to bearing on materials of Classes 1 through 5.
2. The piles shall measure at least six (6) inches in diameter at the tip and at least ten (10) inches in diameter at the cutoff, with these measurements being taken under the bark.

3. All piles shall be driven in one (1) piece except as provided in Section 741.0 for composite piles.

735.4 Cutoff: The tops of all timber piles shall be cut off in a horizontal plane; and if not treated by an approved preservative process, the cutoff shall be below mean low water level or lowest ground water level, and shall be subject to the building official's approval. He may require the owner to install and maintain in good condition at least one (1) ground water observation well within the building, which shall be accessible to the building official.

735.5 Treated piles: Timber piles pressure-treated with creosote or creosote-coal-tar solution, and conforming to the requirements of this section, may be cut off above permanent ground water level when used for the support of buildings not exceeding two (2) stories in height.

735.5.1 Treatment: Preservative and final retention shall be in accordance with AWWPA Standard C-3. When exposed to salt water, the treatment shall conform to the AWWPA Standard MP-1, MP-2 or MP-4. Pile cutoffs shall be treated in accordance with AWPI Standard M-4.

735.5.2 Certification: Before any treated piles are driven, the building official shall be furnished with certification by a licensed testing laboratory, certifying that piles were free of decay, were properly peeled and otherwise prepared before treatment; and that the method of treatment, the chemical composition and the amount of retention of the preservative conform to the requirements of this section.

735.6 Maximum load on wood piles: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on a wood pile shall not exceed the allowable load specified in Section 734.0, nor thirty-five (35) tons. For timber piles driven into material of Classes 6 through 10, the area at the surface of the bearing stratum shall be used to compute the allowable load.

735.7 Precautions in driving: To avoid damage to the pile, the size of the hammer shall be such that the driving energy in foot-pounds per blow shall not exceed numerically the point diameter of the pile in inches multiplied by fifteen hundred (1500). The total driving energy in foot-pounds for six (6) inches of penetration shall for all types of hammers be numerically not greater than the point diameter in inches times thirty-two thousand (32,000) for Type I species of wood or times twenty-two thousand (22,000) for Type II species of wood. For the last inch of penetration, the energy in foot-pounds shall not exceed numerically the point diameter in inches multiplied by six thousand (6,000). In any case, driving shall be stopped immediately when abrupt high resistance to penetration is encountered. Any sudden decrease in driving resistance shall be investigated with regard to the possibility of breakage of the pile; and if such sudden decrease in driving resistance cannot be correlated to

boring data, and if the pile cannot be removed for inspection, it shall be considered adequate reason for rejection of the pile.

SECTION 736.0 PRECAST CONCRETE PILES

736.1 Concrete strength: A precast concrete pile shall not be driven before the concrete has attained a compressive strength of not less than four thousand (4,000) pounds per square inch (psi) based on tests of cylinders cast from the same batches and cured under the same conditions as the pile concrete. These piles shall be so proportioned, cast, cured, handled and driven as to resist without significant cracking stresses induced by handling and driving as well as by loads.

736.2 Design: The piles shall be designed and reinforced in accordance with the applicable reinforced concrete regulations cited in Section 841.0. If for any reason the pile is injured, or the reinforcement is exposed, its use shall be condemned. The lateral reinforcement at both ends of the pile shall be spaced sufficiently close to resist impact stresses due to driving and more than three (3) inches on center. When driven to or into bearing materials of Classes 1 to 5 inclusive, or through materials containing boulders, they shall have metal tips of approved design. The minimum lateral dimension of a precast concrete pile shall be ten (10) inches.

736.3 Limitation of load: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on precast concrete piles shall not exceed the allowable load specified in Section 734.0, thirty-three (33) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength of the concrete, nor sixteen hundred (1600) psi. For prestressed concrete piles, thirty-three (33) per cent of the effective prestress load in the concrete after losses shall be deducted from thirty-three (33) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength of the concrete or sixteen hundred (1600) psi, whichever is less, in computing the maximum allowable load.

736.4 Protection: A minimum covering of two (2) inches of concrete shall be provided over all reinforcements, except that for piles to be exposed to sea water and other severe environments, a three (3) inch protective covering shall be furnished in the zone of such exposure.

736.5 Minimum spacing: The minimum spacing center-to-center of precast concrete piles shall be two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the square foot of the cross-sectional area at the butt.

736.6 Splices: One splice shall be permitted in precast concrete piles.

SECTION 737.0 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE PILES

737.1 General: In this section a distinction is made between poured-

concrete piles and pressure injected footings (compacted concrete piles). A poured-concrete pile is formed by pouring concrete into a driven casing that is permanently installed in the ground. A pressure injected footing is formed by placing concrete having a zero (0) slump in small batches, and compacting each batch. All cast-in-place concrete piles shall be made and placed as to ensure the excursion of all foreign matter and to secure a well-formed unit of full cross-section. The minimum strength of concrete for cast-in-place piles shall be three thousand (3,000) pounds per square inch (psi). While placing the concrete the casing or drive-pipe shall contain not more than three (3) inches of water.

The maximum size of coarse aggregate for all concrete shall be three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch and the concrete shall have a slump of four (4) to seven (7) inches. If placed from the top of pile, all concrete shall be poured in rapid, continuous operation through a funnel hopper centered at the top of the pile and having a discharge diameter less than the smallest diameter of the pile. After filling with concrete the top ten (10) feet shall be thoroughly rodded.

737.2 Poured concrete piles

737.2.1 Design: The shape of the pile may be cylindrical, or conical, or a combination thereof, or it may be a succession of cylinders of equal length, with the change in diameter of adjoining cylinders not exceeding one (1) inch.

737.2.2 Loading: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on poured concrete piles shall not exceed the allowable load specified in Section 734.0, thirty-three (33) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength of the concrete, nor sixteen hundred (1600) psi, when applied to the cross sectional area computed on the following basis.

1. For metal-cased piles driven to and into materials of Classes 1 to 4 inclusive, using the diameter measured one (1) foot above the point, except that when the rock is immediately overlain by a bearing stratum consisting of one (1) or a combination of bearing materials of Classes 5, 6 and 7, using the diameter at the surface of the bearing stratum.
2. For metal-cased piles, driven through compressible materials including Classes 11, 12, 13 and 15 and into a bearing stratum consisting of one (1) or a combination of bearing materials of Classes 5 to 10 inclusive, using the diameter at the surface of the bearing stratum.

737.2.3 Installation: Immediately before filling with concrete, the inside of the casing shall be thoroughly cleaned to the bottom and subjected to a visual examination. The casing shall be subject to the following limitations.

1. The diameter shall not vary more than twenty (20) per cent from the specified value.
2. The point of the casing shall not deviate more than ten (10) per cent of the length of the pile from the design alignment.
3. The casing shall not deviate by more than four (4) per cent of the length of the casing from the straight line connecting the mid-points to the ends of the casing. Any other condition which may affect the design performance shall be duly noted and evaluated subject to the requirements of the building official. A casing or drive-pipe shall not be filled with concrete until all casings or drive-pipes within a radius of seven (7) feet, or within the heave range, whichever is greater, have been driven to the required resistance.

737.3 Pressure injected footings

737.3.1 Loading: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on pressure injected footings shall be limited by the provisions of Section 734.4 except that the circumscribing polygon shall start at the junction of the shaft and the enlarged base, and the bearing area shall be taken at planes six (6) feet or more below the junction.

737.3.2 Installation: The installation of pressure injected footings shall fulfill the following requirements.

1. The drive pipe used for installing the pipes shall not be less than twenty (20) inches outside diameter for piles which have an allowable load of one hundred (100) tons or greater, and not less than sixteen (16) inches outside diameter for piles which have an allowable load between fifty (50) and one hundred (100) tons. For loads less than fifty (50) tons, smaller drive casing may be used subject to the approval of the building official.
2. The enlarged base of the pressure injected footing shall be formed on or in bearing materials of Classes 1 to 9 inclusive. The Class 9 material (fine sand) shall have a maximum of fifteen (15) per cent by weight finer than the no. 200 mesh sieve and shall be non-plastic, unless satisfactory load test results or other substantiating data are submitted to, and approved by, the building official.
3. The concrete in the base shall have a minimum compressive strength at twenty-eight (28) days of four thousand (4,000) psi, shall be of zero (0) slump, and shall be placed in batches not to exceed five (5) cubic feet in volume.
4. The last batch of concrete shall be driven into the enlarged base with not less than twenty-five (25) blows, each of not less than one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) foot pounds. For lower allowable loads, the required number of blows on the last batch shall vary in proportion to the allowable load. On the basis of test data, and subject to approval by the building official, the hammer blow energy may be reduced, in which case the number of blows

on the last batch shall vary inversely with the energy delivered per blow.

5. During injection of the last five (5) cubic feet the level of concrete in the drive casing shall not be more than six (6) inches above the bottom of the casing.
6. As the drive pipe is being withdrawn, not less than two (2) blows of at least twenty five thousand (25,000) foot-pounds each shall be applied to compact each batch of concrete in an uncased shaft.
7. An uncased shaft shall not be formed through inorganic clay or inorganic silt unless a hole is made through such soil by a non-displacement method, at least equal to the inside diameter of the drive pipe unless the individual piles are located more than nine (9) feet apart and outside the heave range. Pressure injected footings shall have cased shafts when spaced closer than nine (9) feet apart and when installed through inorganic clay or inorganic silt.
8. An uncased shaft shall not be formed through peat or other organic soils.
9. The permanent metal casing shall be fastened to the enlarged base in such a manner that the two will not separate. The concrete may be placed in the metal casing in the same manner as for poured-concrete piles. A metal casing shall not be filled with concrete until after all pressure injected footings within a radius of at least nine (9) feet have been driven. In metal-cased shafts the stresses in the concrete shall be thirty-three (33) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength, but not exceeding sixteen hundred (1600) psi if non-corrugated steel casing is at least two-tenths (0.2) inch thick, the stress in the steel shall be thirty-five (35) per cent of the minimum specified yield strength, but not exceeding twelve thousand six hundred (12,600) psi. When required by soil conditions, allowance shall be made for corrosion as specified in Section 733.0.

737.4 Spacing: The center-to-center spacing of piles shall be not less than three (3) times the shaft diameter and not less than three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) feet.

SECTION 738.0 CONCRETE-FILLED PIPE AND TAPERED TUBULAR PILES

738.1 Installation: Immediately before filling with concrete, the inside of the casing shall be thoroughly cleaned to the bottom and subjected to a visual inspection. The casing shall be subject to the following limitations.

1. The diameter shall not vary more than twenty (20) per cent from the specified value.
2. The point of the casing shall not deviate more than ten (10) per cent of the length of the pile from the design alignment.
3. The casing shall not deviate by more than six (6) per cent of the

length of the casing from the straight line connecting the mid-points of the ends of the casing. Any other condition which may affect the design performance shall be duly noted and evaluated subject to the requirements of the building official. Concrete shall not be placed through water; except that the building official may approve the use of a properly operated tremie or pumped concrete in still water, provided the pipe is proven to be free of other material.

738.2 Steel pipe: All steel pipe shall conform to the applicable standards listed in the reference standards in the appendices for welded and seamless steel pipe and tubes, and for hot-rolled carbon steel sheets. The yield point used in the design of steel casings shall be that of the fabricated element as determined by test.

738.3 Design: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on concrete-filled pipe piles shall not exceed the allowable load determined in accordance with Section 734.0, a load computed on the basis of stress in concrete at twenty-five (25) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength, or eleven hundred (1100) pounds per square inch (psi); nor shall the load carried by the steel on this basis exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the total load on the pile.

738.4 Minimum thickness: The minimum wall thickness of all load-bearing pipe, tubes and shells shall be one-tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) inches. When required by soil conditions, allowance shall be made for corrosion as specified in Section 733.0.

738.5 Splices: All splices of the steel section shall comply with Section 732.6.

SECTION 739.0 CONCRETE-FILLED PIPE WITH STEEL CORE CAISSONS

739.1 Construction: These units shall consist of a shaft section of concrete-filled pipe extended to and firmly seated in bedrock of Classes 1 or 2 with an uncased socket drilled into the bedrock which is filled with cement grout. The steel core shall be centered in the shaft and shall extend through the cement grout to the bottom of the socket.

739.2 Steel shell: The steel shell shall be seamless or welded steel pipe with a minimum yield point of thirty-three thousand (33,000) pounds per square inch (psi), fitted with an approved cutting shoe and structural cap, or with other approved means of transmitting the superstructure load. The minimum diameter for drilled caissons shall be twenty-four (24) inches and minimum shell thickness five-sixteenths ($\frac{5}{16}$) inches. Steel shall be protected under the conditions specified in Section 733.0. Splices shall be welded to develop one hundred (100) per cent of the strength of the pipe.

739.3 Concrete fill: The concrete fill of caissons shall be controlled concrete with a minimum compressive strength of four thousand (4,000) psi at twenty-eight (28) days. It shall be so placed that it shall fill completely the space between the steel core and the pipe. In case the socket cannot be kept free from inflow of water, the pipe shall be filled to its top with clean water before placing the cement grout. The details of the design and installation, including the cleaning and inspection of the socket, the placement of concrete under water or in the dry, the method of centering the steel core, and all other phases of the work shall be submitted to the building official for approval.

739.4 Rock socket: A socket, approximately the inside diameter of the pipe shall be made in bedrock of Classes 1 or 2 to a depth that will assure load transfer when computed for a bearing on the bottom surface of the socket in accordance with Sections 722.0 and 725.0 acting together with a bond stress on the perimeter surface of the socket of two-hundred (200) psi. The minimum socket depth shall be at least equal to the diameter of the pipe. Before placement of concrete the socket and pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned and the rock inspected by a registered professional engineer.

739.5 Steel core: The steel core shall consist of a structural steel member. The mating ends of the sections shall be spliced so as to safely withstand the stresses to which they may be subjected. The minimum clearance between structural core and shell shall be two (2) inches. When such cores are installed in more than one (1) length, they shall be assembled to develop the full compressive strength of the section.

739.6 Driving precautions: Drilled caissons shall not be driven more than two (2) per cent of the length out of plumb.

739.7 Spacing: The minimum center-to-center spacing shall be not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the outside diameter of the steel shell.

739.8 Allowable load: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on concrete-filled pipe piles with steel core shall not exceed the allowable load determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 739.4; nor that computed on the basis of stress in concrete at thirty-three (33) per cent of the twenty-eight (28) day strength, but not exceeding sixteen hundred (1600) psi; plus stress in the steel at thirty five (35) per cent of the minimum specified yield strength but not exceeding twelve thousand six hundred (12,600) psi of the net area of the steel pipe plus fifty (50) per cent of the minimum specified yield strength but not exceeding eighteen thousand (18,000) psi of the area of the core steel.

SECTION 740.0 STRUCTURAL STEEL PILES

740.1 Steel: Steel sections may be of any type of steel permitted by the provisions of the reference standards of this article.

1. Rolled structural steel piles shall be of H form, with flange projection not exceeding fourteen (14) times the minimum thickness of metal in either flange or web and with total flange width at least eighty-five (85) per cent of the depth of the section. A section shall not have a nominal thickness of metal less than four-tenths ($4/10$) inch, nor a nominal depth in the direction of the web of less than eight (8) inches.
2. The use of built-up sections or sections of other than H form will be permitted if the several components of the section are adequately connected to develop the strength of the adjacent components and if the ratio of width to thickness of the component parts does not exceed the values for conventional H sections.
3. The tips of all steel H piles having a thickness of metal less than five-tenths ($5/10$) inches which are driven to end bearing on rock of Class 1 through 3 by an impact hammer, shall be reinforced. The installation of all steel H piles by impact hammer to end bearing on rock of Classes 1 through 3 shall be conducted so as to terminate driving directly when the pile reaches refusal on the rock surface.
4. Structural caps shall be rigidly attached to the pile section and shall be designed to transfer the full load into the piles; except that when the pile extends into the footing sufficiently to develop the full load by bond, or to permit the use of mechanical devices to develop the full load by shear, structural caps shall not be required.

740.2 Splices: If piles are spliced, the splice shall develop one hundred (100) per cent of the strength of the section.

740.3 Protection: Structural steel piles shall be protected under the conditions specified in Section 733.0 or due allowance shall be made for corrosion as therein specified.

740.4 Allowable load: Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the load on such piles shall not exceed the allowable load determined in accordance with Section 734.0, nor shall a load based on stress exceed thirty five (35) per cent of the minimum specified yield strength or twelve thousand six hundred (12,600) pounds per square inch (psi) on the cross section.

SECTION 741.0 COMPOSITE PILES

741.1 Design: A composite pile shall consist of a combination of not

more than two (2) of any of the different types of piles provided for in this part. The pile shall fulfill the requirements for each type, and in addition the provisions of this section. The requirements of Section 737.2.3 shall apply to the entire length of a pipe shell composite pile.

741.2 Limitation of load: The allowable load on composite piles shall be that allowed for the weaker of the two sections. Except as provided in the fourth paragraph of Section 734.3, the allowable load on wood composite piles shall not exceed eighty (80) per cent of that allowed for the wood section alone. Wood shell composite piles shall not be used for support of buildings exceeding two (2) stories in height.

741.3 Splices: Splices between concrete sections and steel or wood sections shall be designed to prevent separation of the sections both before and after the concrete portion has set, and to insure the alignment and transmission of the total pile load. Splices shall be designed to resist uplift due to heave during driving of adjacent piles and shall develop the full compressive strength and not less than fifty (50) per cent of the strength in tension and bending of the weaker sections.

741.4 Spacings: The center-to-center spacing shall be governed by the larger of the spacings required in this part for the types composing the pile.

SECTION 742.0 SPECIAL PILES AND CAISSONS

742.1 General: Types of piles or caissons not specifically covered by the provisions of this code may be permitted subject to the approval of the building official, provided sufficient test data, design and construction information are filed by a registered professional engineer certifying that the pile or caisson installation is adequate to fulfill the design requirements.

SECTION 743.0 LATERAL SUPPORT

743.1 Surrounding materials: Any soil other than water or fluid soil including stata of soil not meeting the criterion in Figure 720 shall be deemed to afford sufficient lateral support to permit the design of any type of pile as a short column. When piles are driven through soil which will be removed subsequent at the completion of the foundation, the resistance offered by such material shall not be considered to contribute to the lateral supporting capacity.

743.2 Column action: The portion of a pile or pier that is not laterally supported shall be designed as a column in accordance with Section 844.0 and taking into consideration the conditions of end fixity.

**SECTION 744.0 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOODPLAINS
AND COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS**

744.1 Designated areas and projects: Plans for all structures and gas storage tanks, including new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, and the placement of manufactured buildings and mobile homes, shall be subject to review by the building official to determine if the location is within any area of special flood hazards as designated by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), through issuance of a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or through a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study" with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps.

744.2 Structural requirements in floodplains: If a structure is to be constructed, or substantially improved within the one hundred (100) year floodplain (land subject to a one [1] per cent or greater chance of flooding in any given year), as determined by the building official, it shall be designed and constructed to minimize flood damage. Plans for such building shall be submitted and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect to insure that the following requirements are met.

1. The building is designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
2. The building is constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
3. Residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the one hundred (100) year elevation; or in the case of nonresidential structures be floodproofed watertight to the one hundred (100) year level.
4. Where flood proofing is allowed for a particular building, it shall be designed to be watertight below the one hundred (100) year flood level and the floodproofing methods shall be adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the one hundred (100) year flood.
5. All mobile homes be anchored to resist flotation collapse, or lateral movement by providing over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors, in the following manner:
 - a. over-the-top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the mobile home; with two (2) additional ties per side at intermediate locations for mobile homes greater or equal to fifty (50) feet long, and one (1) additional tie per side for mobile homes less than fifty (50) feet long;
 - b. frame ties be provided at each corner of the mobile home; with five (5) additional ties per side at immediate points for mobile homes greater or equal to fifty (50) feet long, and four (4) ad-

ditional ties per side for mobile homes less than fifty (50) feet long;

- c. all components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of four thousand eight hundred (4,800) pounds; and
- d. any additions to the mobile home be similarly anchored.

744.3 Structural requirements in coastal high hazard areas: If a structure is to be constructed or substantially improved within a coastal high hazard area (land subject to high velocity waters, including hurricane wave wash), as determined by the building official, plans for such building shall be submitted and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect to insure that the following requirements are met:

- 1. the structure is elevated on adequately anchored pilings or columns, and securely anchored to such piles or columns so that the lowest portion of the structural members of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above the one hundred (100) year level;
- 2. the structure is securely anchored, as provided above, in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash;
- 3. fill is not used for structural support; and
- 4. the space below the lowest floor is free of obstructions or constructed with breakaway walls intended to collapse under stress, such temporarily enclosed space not to be used for human habitation.

744.4 Records: The building official shall obtain (or have the applicant provide) and maintain for public inspection a record of:

- 1. the elevations, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, and whether or not the building has a basement or cellar;
- 2. the elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which a building has been floodproofed; and
- 3. the date when such construction commenced.

ARTICLE 8—Part A

MATERIALS AND TESTS

SECTION 800.0 GENERAL

800.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall govern the quality, workmanship and requirements for all materials and methods and the minimum specifications for enclosure walls and wall thickness hereafter used in the construction of buildings and structures. All materials and methods of construction shall conform to the approved rules and the standards for materials and tests and the requirements of accepted engineering practice as herein listed (see Section 110.0).

Appendix B	Accepted Engineering Practice
Appendix C	Material Standards
Appendix D	Structural Unit Test Standards
Appendix E	Structural Assembly Test Standards
Appendix F	Durability Test Standards
Appendix G	Fire Test Standards
Appendix H	Standard Time-Temperature Test Controls
Appendix I	Fire Protection Standards

800.2 Accepted engineering practice: The quality, use and installation of all materials, equipment, devices, systems or methods of construction shall be controlled by the standards of accepted engineering practice as listed in Appendix B except where otherwise specifically provided in this code.

800.3 Material standards: All building units used in wall, partition and floor construction and for fireproofing or other insulation purposes shall comply with the applicable standards listed in Appendix C.

800.4 Material not conforming to standards: All building materials, equipment, devices, systems or methods of construction not provided for in this code (including Sections 800.3 and 110.0), and any material of questioned suitability proposed for use in the construction of a building or structure, shall be subjected to the tests prescribed in Sections 802.0 and 803.0 and in the approved rules to determine its character, quality, and limitations of use.

800.5 New materials and methods of construction: The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of any material, system or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided any such alternate has been approved (see "Definitions," Section 201.0). The building official shall accept duly authenticated reports from the Commission on all new materials and methods of construction proposed for use which are not specifically provided for in this code.

800.6 Used materials and equipment: Used materials, equipment and devices which meet the minimum requirements of this code for new materials, equipment and devices shall be permitted; the building official may require satisfactory proof that such materials, equipment and devices have been reconditioned, tested, and/or placed in good and proper working condition prior to approval.

SECTION 801.0 BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

801.1 General: All materials and methods used in the design and construction of buildings and structures shall be classified as controlled materials and ordinary materials as defined in Sections 201.0 and 719.0. The design and construction shall be based on the assumptions, limitations, and methods of stress determination of recognized design procedures.

SECTION 802.0 TESTS

802.1 Test standards: All structural units and assemblies shall be tested in accordance with the standards listed in Appendices D, E and F. In the absence of test procedures governing any specific material or method of construction, the building official shall accept authenticated reports from recognized authoritative sources which meet the requirements of this code.

802.2 Strength tests: To determine the safe uniformly distributed working load, when not capable of design by accepted engineering analysis, or to check the adequacy of the structural design of an assembly when there is reasonable doubt as to its strength or stability, every system of construction, sub-assembly or assembled unit and its connections shall be subjected to strength tests prescribed in this code, or to such other tests acceptable to the building official that simulate the loads and conditions of application that the completed structure will be subjected to in normal use. Structural load determinations shall include transverse floor and roof, wall compression and racking, concentrated load, plaster bond, puncture penetration and soil tests.

802.2.1 Strength tests for glass: The working strength of glass for any location in which it is required to withstand wind or impact loads shall be determined according to the following design procedure and criteria.

1. Design for wind loads by Section 857.5.4.

2. Design for impact loads of fully-tempered, laminated and wired glass shall comply with the requirements of the standard listed in Appendix B.

802.3 Deleted

802.4 Deleted

802.5 Performance test: Whenever there is sufficient evidence that the stability or structural safety of a completed building or structure or part thereof is inadequate for the intended use, the building official may require a load test of the building unit or portion of the structure in question. Such existing structure shall be subjected to a superimposed load equal to two (2) times the design live load. The test load shall be left in place for a period of twenty-four (24) hours. If during the test, or upon removal of the test load, the structure shows evidence of failure, the building official shall order such reinforcement or modifications deemed necessary to insure adequacy of the structure for the rated capacity; or in lieu thereof, he may specify a reduced working load to which the structure shall be limited. The structure shall be considered to have successfully met the test requirements if the total deflection does not exceed the theoretical deflection computed by accepted engineering formulae. When the total deflection is greater than such theoretical value, the structure shall be considered safe for the design load, if it recovers seventy-five (75) per cent of the maximum deflection within twenty-four (24) hours after removal of the test load.

802.6 Tests of service equipment and devices: Tests of service equipment and accessories shall include proscenium curtain and stage ventilation, Section 417.7; structural load tests, Section 702.0; flues and chimneys, Section 1002.0; boilers, the mechanical code listed in Appendix B; electric installations, Article 15; moving stairways, elevator interlocks and safety devices, Article 16; refrigerating equipment, and other mechanical and plumbing systems and devices as required by the mechanical code and the plumbing code listed in Appendix B and all other service tests required by the approved rules.

802.7 Fire tests: In the determination of flash points, combustibility, flameresistance and fireresistance rating of construction materials and methods, all tests shall be conducted in conformity to Sections 902.0, 903.0 and 904.0 and the applicable standards listed in Appendices G and I.

802.8 Prefabricated construction tests: Prefabricated assemblies or sub-assemblies not capable of design by accepted engineering analysis, shall meet all the requirements and tests for at-site construction. The floor panels and other prefabricated units shall be assembled to form an integrated test specimen constructed as in practice, of not less than three (3) units in width with two (2) longitudinal joints; and when designed on the

assumption of a simple span, such units shall be tested with flat end supports.

802.9 Test specimens: The selection and construction of all test specimens and the details of test procedure herein required shall conform to the recognized test procedures listed in the appendices. All test specimens and constructions shall be truly representative of the materials, workmanship and details to be normally applied in practice.

Note: Test procedures. Test requirements constitute fundamental performance standards and therefore come within the scope of this code. The detail test specifications and procedures are formulated and defined in the approved rules or by reference to accepted test standards of authoritative test agencies and organizations. Details of test procedures have been omitted from this code, except for essential basic requirements when deemed necessary.

SECTION 803.0 CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

803.1 General: In evaluating the physical properties of materials and methods of construction when not subject to design by accepted engineering analysis, the structural requirements shall be based on the criteria established by the provisions of the following Sections 803.2 through 803.7.

803.2 Test load factor

803.2.1 Loading: The test specimen shall sustain for a period of twenty-four (24) hours, without visible damage other than hairline cracks, its own weight, plus a superimposed test load equal to the dead load to be added at the site plus one hundred fifty (150) per cent of the design live load.

803.2.2 Allowed deflection: After completion of the test required by Section 803.2.1 and removal of all superimposed loads, the recovery of deflection within twenty-four (24) hours shall be at least seventy-five (75) per cent of the deflection due to the superimposed loads.

803.2.3 Failure loading: The test specimen shall sustain without collapse its own weight, plus a superimposed test load equal to fifty (50) per cent of its weight plus one hundred fifty (150) per cent of the dead load to be added at the site, plus two hundred fifty (250) per cent of the design live load.

803.3 Working load deflection: Under the approved working load, the deflection of floor and roof assemblies shall not be greater than one three-hundred-sixtieth ($1/360$) of the span for plastered construction; one two-

hundred-fortieth (1/240) of the span for unplastered floor construction; and one one-hundred-eightieth (1/180) of the span for unplastered roof construction.

803.4 Wall and partition assemblies: Bearing wall and partition assemblies shall sustain the load test both with and without window framing.

803.5 Comparative tests: When not available from existing authoritative test data, the building official may require comparative tests of assemblies of standard traditional forms of construction used for similar purposes to assist in determining the adequacy of the new construction.

803.6 Concentrated load tests: When not capable of design, all floor constructions in the use classification groups specified in Table 707 shall be subjected to the concentrated loads therein prescribed when such loading exceeds in stress effect the uniformly distributed load specified for such uses in Table 706.

803.7 Puncture penetration tests: All finish floor constructions in which light gage metal or other thin materials are used as the structural floor shall withstand the application of a two hundred (200) pound concentrated load applied to the top surface on an area of one (1) square inch at any point or points of the construction designated by the building official.

SECTION 804.0 APPROVALS

804.1 Written approval: Any material, equipment, device, system or method of construction meeting the requirements of this code shall be approved by the building official in writing within a reasonable time after satisfactory completion of all required tests and submission of required test reports.

804.2 Approved record: Whenever any material, equipment, device, system or method of construction shall have been approved by the building official, a record of such approval, including all the conditions and limitations of its permitted use, shall be kept on file in his office and shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

804.3 Identification of product: When identification of a material is necessary for structural safety, the approved material shall be identified by the approved label and the grade mark, trademark or other manufacturer's identification for which official recognition is desired. A drawing of the identification marks shall be filed with the building official and kept in the official records.

804.4 Heretofore approved materials: The use of any material already fabricated or of any construction already erected, which conformed to

requirements or approvals heretofore in effect, shall be permitted to continue, if not detrimental to life, health or safety of the public.

SECTION 805.0 MASONRY CONSTRUCTION UNITS

805.1 Nominal dimensions: Dimensions and thicknesses specified in this code are nominal dimensions; actual dimensions may vary from the prescribed minimum in accordance with accepted tolerances in the building industry.

805.2 Second-hand units: Brick and other second-hand masonry units may be reused subject to the approval of the building official as to quality, condition and compliance with the requirements for new masonry units. The unit shall be of whole, sound material, free from cracks and other defects that would interfere with its proper laying or use; and shall be cleaned free from old mortar before reuse.

SECTION 806.0 BRICK UNITS

806.1 General: Brick of clay, shale and calcium silicate (sand-lime) shall be of a quality equal to that required by ASTM Standards for brick units; C216 for solid units of face brick; C62 for solid units of building brick; C652 for hollow brick; and C73 for calcium silicate brick. Grade requirements for clay and shale brick units in contact with the ground and/or subject to water, frost and freezing action shall be governed by the standards listed in Appendix C.

SECTION 807.0 STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE UNITS

807.1 General: Structural clay wall tile shall be of a quality equal to that required by ASTM Standards for structural clay tile units: C34 for loadbearing wall tile; C212 for structural clay facing tile; C56 for structural clay non-loadbearing wall tile. Grade requirements for units subjected to the weather and/or contact with the ground shall be governed by the standards listed in Appendix C.

807.2 Deleted

807.3 Deleted

SECTION 808.0 GLAZED CLAY MASONRY UNITS

808.1 General: Glazed masonry building units shall be of quality equal to that required by ASTM Standard C216 for ceramic glazed structural clay facing tile, face brick and solid masonry units.

SECTION 809.0 CONCRETE UNITS

809.1 Quality: Cast concrete units shall be of sound, compact structure, uniform in shape and free from cracks, warpage or other defects that would impair their serviceability or strength when laid in the wall.

809.2 Hollow load-bearing units: Approved hollow load-bearing concrete units for use below grade or unprotected against the weather by stucco, brick or other approved facings or veneers shall have a minimum compressive strength on the gross area of one thousand (1,000) psi; and for protected exterior use and general interior construction not less than seven hundred (700) psi.

809.3 Hollow nonload-bearing units: Approved hollow nonload-bearing concrete units shall have a minimum compressive strength on the average gross area of three hundred and fifty (350) psi.

809.4 Solid load-bearing units: Approved solid load-bearing concrete masonry units when unprotected against the weather or subject to frost and water action shall have a minimum compressive strength of eighteen hundred (1800) psi, and for protected exterior use or general interior use not less than twelve hundred (1200) psi.

809.5 Concrete brick: Approved concrete brick for use when exposed to freezing in the presence of moisture, shall have a minimum compressive strength of twenty-five hundred (2500) psi; and when used as a back-up in exterior walls or for general interior construction, a compressive strength of not less than twelve hundred and fifty (1250) psi.

809.6 Concrete fireproofing and furring units: Approved concrete block or tile used in fireproofing or furring, when not exposed to the weather, shall have a minimum compressive strength of three hundred (300) psi of net area tested as laid in practice. When exposed to the weather, the compressive strength shall be not less than seven hundred (700) psi of gross area. All nonbearing units shall be clearly marked to distinguish them from load-bearing units.

809.7 Concrete floor tile

809.7.1 Structural fillers: Structural concrete filler-block or tile when included in strength calculations in ribbed floor construction shall have webs and shells not less than one (1) inch thick and shall develop an average compressive strength on the net area not less than that of the rib concrete.

809.7.2 Other fillers: Removable tile and permanent fillers which are not included in strength calculations shall be of adequate strength to insure integrity of the unit and safety in handling as approved by the building official.

SECTION 810.0 GYPSUM UNITS

810.1 General: Gypsum tile or block shall not be used in bearing walls or in any location exposed to frequent or continuous wetting or in exterior walls unless protected from the weather. Approved gypsum units shall develop a compressive strength of not less than seventy-five (75) psi on the gross area.

SECTION 811.0 STRUCTURAL GLASS BLOCK UNITS

811.1 General: Solid or hollow approved structural glass blocks shall not be used in fire walls, party walls or fire separation walls, or for load-bearing construction. All mortar-bearing surfaces of the block shall be precoated or prepared to insure adhesion between mortar and glass.

SECTION 812.0 ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

812.1 General: All approved architectural terra cotta units shall be formed with a strong, homogeneous body of hard-burned, weather-resisting clay which gives off a sharp, metallic ring when struck and shall meet the strength and durability requirements of accepted engineering practice. All units shall be formed to engage securely with and anchor to the structural frame or masonry wall.

SECTION 813.0 NATURAL STONE

813.1 General: Natural stone for masonry shall be sound and free from loose or friable inclusions; and shall meet the strength, fireresistance, durability and impact resistance for the intended use in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

SECTION 814.0 CAST STONE

814.1 General: All approved cast stone shall be fabricated of concrete or other approved materials of required strength, durability and fireresistance for the intended use and shall be reinforced where necessary to conform to Section 841.0 and standards listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 815.0 MORTAR FOR MASONRY

815.1 Materials: All portland, natural and masonry cements, quicklime and hydrated lime for use in masonry mortar shall meet the minimum strength and durability requirements of the standards listed in Appendices B and C.

815.2 Mortar types and proportions: Mortar for masonry construction shall conform to one (1) of the following types shown in Table 815.2 and

shall be mixed to a consistent workability in the specified proportions measured by volume with clean fresh water free from harmful amounts of acids, alkalis, oils or organic materials; and with approved aggregates composed of hard, strong, durable mineral particles well graded from fine to coarse, free from injurious amounts of acid, alkalis, oils, saline, organic and other deleterious substances in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Masonry mortars shall have a flow after suction of not less than seventy (70) per cent.

Table 815.2
MORTAR PROPORTIONS (PARTS BY VOLUME)

Mortar type	Portland cement	Masonry cement	Hydrated lime or lime putty		Damp loose aggregate
			Min.	Max.	
M	1	—	—	¼	Not less than 2¼ and not more than 3 times the sum of the volumes of the cements and lime used.
S	1	1	—	—	
	1	—	¼	½	
N	½	1	—	—	
O	1	—	½	1¼	
	—	1	—	—	
	—	1	—	—	
	1	—	1¼	2½	

815.3 Types of mortar permitted: Unit masonry shall be laid in mortar of the following types listed in Table 815.3.

Table 815.3
MASONRY AND MORTAR TYPES

Type of masonry	Types of mortar permitted
Masonry in contact with earth	M or S
Grouted and filled cell masonry	M or S
Masonry above grade or interior masonry	
Piers of solid units	M, S, or N
Piers of hollow units	M or S
Walls of solid units	M, S, N or O
Walls of hollow units	M, S or N
Cavity walls and masonry bonded hollow walls	
Design wind pressure exceeds 20 psf	M or S
Design wind pressure 20 psf or less	M, S or N
Glass block masonry	S or N
Nonloadbearing partitions and fireproofing	M, S, N, O or Gypsum
Gypsum partition tile or block	Gypsum
Fire brick	Refractory air-setting mortar
Linings of existing masonry, above or below grade	M or S
Masonry other than above	M, S or N

815.4 Alternate methods: Alternative methods of constructing masonry walls may be used, providing that the structural requirements of Article 7 are fully satisfied by the assembly.

815.5 Dry stacking and bonding: Masonry walls that are laid dry and are bonded on each side with a formulation of portland cement and alkali-resistant glass fibers with or without sand and mixed with water shall be permitted, providing the following allowable working stresses, based on gross area, are not exceeded.

- 1. Compression
 - Standard hollow block 45 psi
 - Ground hollow block 85 psi
 - Solid block
 - 1800 + psi 110 psi
 - 1200 – 1800 psi 80 psi
 - 2. Shear 10 psi
 - 3. Flexural tension-vertical span 18 psi
 - 4. Flexural tension-horizontal span 30 psi
- Bearing walls so constructed shall have a minimum wall thickness of six (6) inches.

- 815.6 Deleted
- 815.7 Deleted
- 815.8 Deleted

SECTION 816.0 CONCRETE AGGREGATES

816.1 Aggregate quality: All concrete aggregates shall conform to the requirements of ACI 318, ASTM C33 and ASTM C330 as listed in Appendices B and C.

- 816.2 Deleted
- 816.3 Deleted
- 816.4 Deleted

SECTION 817.0 READY-MIX CONCRETE

- 817.1 Control:** Ready-mixed concrete shall conform to the requirements of ACI 318 and ASTM C94 as listed in Appendices B and C.
- 817.2 Deleted
- 817.3 Deleted

SECTION 818.0 STRUCTURAL WOOD GLUES

818.1 Quality of glue: Glues used in structural assemblies of built-up or laminated lumber sections shall develop the full strength of the wood, shall not produce decomposition or deleterious chemical reaction in the wood structure and shall not be attractive to vermin.

818.2 Manufacturers' requirements: Approved structural glues shall be handled, mixed and applied as prescribed by the manufacturer and the gluing shall be done only in accordance with the timber construction standards listed in Appendix B.

818.3 Deleted

SECTION 819.0 INTERIOR LATHING AND PLASTERING

819.1 General: All interior lathing and plastering shall conform to the standards of accepted engineering practice for lathing, furring and accessories and gypsum and portland cement plastering listed in Appendices B and C; except as may be otherwise provided by statute or in this code for specific materials.

819.2 Deleted

SECTION 820.0 EXTERIOR LATHING AND STUCCO

820.1 General: All exterior lathing, plastering and stucco work shall be installed of portland cement or other approved mortar as provided in the standards listed in Appendices B and C, in accordance with accepted engineering practice or as provided in this code for specific materials.

820.2 Reinforcement: All stucco work shall be reinforced with approved metal lath or wire fabric except when applied directly to a masonry or concrete base, or when installed on a masonry base which is protected with bituminous surfacing.

820.3 Minimum weight: Metal lath, expanded metal and wire reinforcing fabric shall weigh not less than that indicated in the following Table 820.

820.4 Corrosion resistance: All metal lath and stucco reinforcing fabric shall be protected with a zinc, or other approved rust-resistive coating or rust-inhibitive paint, or shall be manufactured from approved corrosion-resistive alloys.

820.5 Sheathing: Except in back-plastered construction, the studs shall be covered with approved sheathing complying with Section 854.0; or not less than No. 18 Steel Wire Gage (0.048 inch) galvanized wire shall be stretched horizontally at six (6) inch centers and shall be covered with not less than fourteen (14) pound waterproof felt or paper before applying the reinforced stucco; or an approved paper-backed wire fabric may be used of not less than No. 16 Steel Wire Gage (0.063 inch) galvanized wire with stiffening ribs not more than five (5) inches on centers to which is attached a double layer of fibrous waterproof backing. The mesh opening shall not exceed two by two (2x2) inches.

820.6 Back-plastered construction: In back-plastered construction, when spacing of studs exceeds sixteen (16) inches, approved horizontal noncombustible cross-furring at not more than sixteen (16) inch centers shall be first applied; unless approved stiffened lath is used and the frame is adequately stiffened as provided in Section 854.0.

820.7 Application on masonry base: When applied directly to masonry or monolithic concrete, the surfaces shall be roughened, hacked or bush-hammered to provide bond, or a preparatory dash coat of portland cement grout shall be applied. The dash coat shall be kept damp for at least two (2) days after application and before applying succeeding stucco coats.

820.8 Protection

820.8.1 From freezing: At all times during application and for a period of not less than forty-eight (48) hours after application of each coat, provision shall be made to keep stucco work above fifty (50) degrees F.

820.8.2 From moisture: Stucco shall be kept a sufficient height above ground surfaces as provided in Section 854.0 and all sills, coping and projecting courses shall be flashed and provided with drips as therein specified.

Table 820
MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT WEIGHT

Type of reinforcement	Minimum steel wire gage	Maximum mesh (inches)	Minimum weight (pounds per square yard)
Metal lath	—	—	3.4
Expanded metal	—	—	1.8
Woven wire	18 (0.048 in.)	1	1.74
Woven wire	17 (0.054 in.)	1½	1.41
Woven wire	16 (0.063 in.)	2	1.47
Welded wire	18 (0.048 in.)	4 sq. in.	0.67
Welded wire	17 (0.054 in.)	4 sq. in.	0.82
Welded wire	16 (0.063 in.)	4 sq. in.	1.10

SECTION 821.0 PLASTERING MATERIALS

821.1 General: All sand, quick-lime, hydrated lime, hair binder, gypsum, keene and portland cements, pozzuolanic cements and aggregates and other materials used in plastering shall be stored, protected and applied in accordance with the standards of accepted engineering practice listed in Appendices B and C and the approved rules.

821.2 Special cements and plasters: Approved cements used in plastering may have admixtures of approved plasticity agents added in the manufacturing process or when mixing the plaster at the site in the approved proportions. All premixed special plasters, cements and aggregates shall be packaged and identified with the approved label.

821.3 Lime plaster: Lime and hydrated lime plasters for use in base and finish coats shall be applied in accordance with the approved rules and the manufacturers' specifications.

821.4 Gypsum plaster: All gypsum plaster shall comply with the standard specifications listed in Appendix C.

821.5 Gypsum plasters with special aggregates: When gypsum is used with manufactured aggregates in place of natural sand for plaster, the mixture shall be proportioned and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the applicable standard in Appendix B.

SECTION 822.0 PLASTER BASES

822.1 Fiber boards: Approved fiber boards used as plaster bases shall comply with Section 823.0. The surface of such boards shall be of a rough, fibrous texture to insure mechanical and suction bond; and the boards shall meet the bond and strength tests specified by the standards listed in Appendix C and the approved rules.

822.2 Gypsum lath: Except when greater thickness is required for fire-resistance rating under the provisions of Article 9, or as herein specified, gypsum lath used for plastering shall be not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch thick and shall comply with the standards listed in Appendix C.

822.3 Perforated gypsum lath: Where required to provide specified time-temperature performance, perforated gypsum lath shall be not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch thick. The openings shall be equivalent to three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch diameter holes for each sixteen (16) square inches of lath surface; or the lath shall be perforated as determined by full size tests for load, strength and fireresistance ratings.

822.4 Metal lath: The dimensions and sizes of expanded, ribbed and sheet metal lath shall comply with accepted engineering practice and the standards listed in Appendix B; and shall be fabricated from not less than No. 30 Manufacturer's Standard Gage (0.012 inch) steel sheets. It shall be manufactured from copper-bearing steel, coated with rust-inhibitive paint after cutting, or cut from zinc-coated steel sheets.

822.5 Wire lath: All types of wire lath shall comply with accepted engineering practice and the standards listed in Appendix B; and shall be fabricated from woven or welded wire of not less than No. 19 Steel Wire Gage (0.041 inch) with not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) meshes to the inch. Woven or welded wire reinforcement shall be coated with zinc or rust-inhibitive paint.

822.6 Paper-backed lath: Expanded metal or wire lath backed with integral approved paper shall be fabricated from the minimum gages and weights specified in Sections 822.4 and 822.5.

822.7 Combustible lath: Wood lath shall be erected horizontally on walls and partitions and ceiling lath shall run in one (1) direction only; but in either case it shall not extend through cross-partitions from room to room. Wood lath shall be not less than one (1) inch wide nor less than five-

sixteenth ($\frac{5}{16}$) inches thick and shall comply with all the requirements of accepted engineering practice. The lath joints shall be staggered so that not more than seven (7) laths occur in any one (1) continuous break.

SECTION 823.0 FIBER BOARDS

823.1 General: Insulating boards manufactured with wood or other vegetable fibers used as building boards for sheathing, roof decks, plaster bases, interior wall and ceiling finish, roof insulation or sound deadening, shall be vermin proof, resistant to rot-producing fungi, water-repellent and shall meet the strength and durability tests specified in the standards listed in Appendix C. When required under the provisions of Article 9, the boards shall be protected or treated to develop the required fireresistance rating or flameresistance as determined by test.

823.2 Jointing: To insure tight-fitting assemblies, edges shall be manufactured square or shiplapped, beveled, tongue-and-grooved or U-jointed; and shall be installed in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

823.3 Plaster base: When used as a plaster base, fiber boards shall be permitted in fireresistive construction complying with the test provisions of Article 9, except where specifically prohibited in fireproof (Type 1) and noncombustible (Type 2) construction.

823.4 Roof insulation: When used as roof insulation in all types of construction, fiber boards shall be protected with an approved type of roof covering.

823.5 Wall insulation: When installed and firestopped to comply with Article 9, fiberboards may be used for wall insulation in all types of construction. In fire wall and fire separation wall construction, unless treated to be fireretardant as provided in Sec. 904.0 for Class I materials, the boards shall be cemented directly to the masonry or other noncombustible base and shall be protected with an approved noncombustible veneer anchored to the base without intervening air spaces.

823.6 Dry wall construction: Where fireresistance ratings are required, provision shall be made for interlocking, lapping or otherwise protecting the joints between adjacent boards to insure smoke and flame tightness.

823.7 Insulating roof deck: When used as roof decking in open beam construction fiber board insulating roof deck shall have a minimum nominal thickness not less than one (1) inch.

SECTION 824.0 PLYWOOD

824.1 Quality: All plywood when used structurally shall meet the performance standards and all other requirements of U. S. Product Standard PS 1 listed in Appendix C for the type, grade and identification index or species group of plywood involved and shall be so identified by an

approved agency. Working stresses shall conform to the standards of accepted engineering practice as listed in Appendices B and C.

824.2 Types: Plywood for interior use may be either of the moisture resistant or exterior type; plywood for exterior use shall be of the exterior waterproof type. Exterior plywood may be applied directly to the framing as a siding, provided it has a nominal thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch. Joints shall occur over framing members, unless wood or plywood sheathing is used or joints are lapped horizontally a minimum of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches or otherwise made waterproof to the satisfaction of the building official. If plywood is used as lapped siding without sheathing, the wall framing to which it is attached shall be diagonally braced.

824.3 Spans: The maximum spans for plywood roof sheathing and subflooring shall be limited by the allowable stresses and deflections for the design live load but shall have not less than the following identification index specified in Table 824.3.1, provided it is continuous over two (2) or more spans and laid with face grain perpendicular to the supports.

824.3.1 Floor and roof sheathing: Allowable spans for floor and roof sheathing shall be as specified in the following Table 824.3.1.

824.3.2 Plywood combination subfloor underlayment: Allowable spans for combination subfloor underlayment shall be as specified in the following Table 824.3.2.

824.3.3 Vertical maximum stud spacing: Stud spacing for vertical sheathing and for use in stress-skin panel or other prefabricated constructions shall be determined by accepted engineering analysis or by the tests prescribed for prefabricated assemblies in Section 802.0.

SECTION 825.0 WALLBOARDS AND SHEATHING

825.1 Sheathing: Sheathing of particleboard, gypsum, processed fiber or other approved materials shall conform to accepted engineering practice. All sheathing shall be identified as to compliance with appropriate standards. When used in frame construction, they shall meet requirements of Sections 854.2 and 854.3. When required to meet fireresistance ratings, the assembled construction shall comply with Table 214 for structural elements and Article 9 for trim and finishes.

825.2 Wallboards: Wallboard of particleboard, gypsum, processed fiber or other approved materials shall conform to accepted engineering practice. All wallboards shall be identified as to compliance with appropriate standards. Wallboard shall conform to the standards of accepted engineering practice for gypsum or processed fiber wallboard interior finishes, listed in Appendices B and C. When required to meet fireresistance ratings, the assembled construction shall comply with Table 214 for structural elements and Article 9 for trim and finishes.

Table 824.3.1

ALLOWABLE SPANS FOR PLYWOOD FLOOR AND ROOF SHEATHING CONTINUOUS OVER TWO OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORTS¹ (SPAN IN INCHES)

Panel Identification Index ² Roof span, roof/floor span	Roof					Floor
	Maximum Span (inches)					Maximum span ⁵ (inches)
	Thickness (inches)	Edges blocked ³	Edges unblocked	Total Load	Live Load	
12/0	5/16	12	12	155	150	0
16/0	5/16, 3/8	16	16	95	75	0
20/0	5/16, 3/8	19.2	19.2	75	65	0
24/0	3/8	24	20	65	50	0
24/0	1/2	24	24	65	50	0
30/12	5/8	30	26	70	50	12 ⁷
32/16	1/2, 5/8	32	28	55	40	16 ⁸
36/16	3/4	36	30	55	50	16 ⁸
42/20	5/8, 3/4, 7/8	42 ⁹	32	40 ⁴	35 ⁴	20 ⁸
48/24	3/4, 7/8	48	36	40 ⁴	35 ⁴	24

Note 1: These values apply for Structural I and II, C-D and C-C grades only. Spans shall be limited to values shown because of possible effect of concentrated loads.

Note 2. Identification index appears on all panels in the construction grades listed in footnote (1).

Note 3. Edges may be blocked with lumber or other approved type of edge support.

Note 4. For roof live load of forty (40) psf or total load of fifty-five (55) psf, decrease spans by thirteen (13) per cent or use panel with next greater identification index.

Note 5. Plywood edges shall have approved tongue-and-groove joints or shall be supported with blocking, unless one-fourth (1/4) inch minimum thickness underlayment is installed, or finish floor is twenty-five thirty-seconds (25/32) inch wood strip. Allowable uniform load based on deflection of one three-sixtieth (1/360) of span is one hundred sixty-five (165) psf.

Note 6. Plywood roof sheathing continuous over two or more spans may be placed with face grain parallel to supports spaced not over twenty-four (24) inches on center if all panel edges are blocked or other approved type edge support is provided, and if live loads do not exceed twenty-five (25) psf for one-half (1/2) inch Structural I (4-ply) and one-half (1/2) inch 5-ply in other grades, or forty (40) psf for one-half (1/2) inch Structural I (5-ply) and five-eighths (5/8) inch 5-ply in other grades.

Note 7. May be sixteen (16) inches, if twenty-five thirty-seconds (25/32) inch wood strip flooring is installed at right angles to joists.

Note 8. May be twenty-four (24) inches if twenty-five thirty-seconds (25/32) inch wood strip flooring is installed at right angles to joists.

Note 9. For joists spaced twenty-four (24) inches on center plywood sheathing with Identification Index Numbers 42/20 or greater can be used for subfloors when supporting one and one-half (1 1/2) inches of lightweight concrete.

Table 824.3.1.A

ALLOWABLE LOADS FOR PLYWOOD ROOF SHEATHING CONTINUOUS OVER TWO OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PARALLEL TO SUPPORTS*

	Thickness	No. of plies	Span	Total load	Live load
Structural I	1/2	4	24	35	25
	1/2	5	24	55	40
Other grades covered in PS 1	1/2	5	24	30	25
	5/8	4	24	40	30
	5/8	5	24	55	45

*Uniform load deflection limitations: 1/180 of span under live load plus dead load, 1/240 under live load only. Edges shall be blocked with lumber or other approved type of edge supports.

Table 824.3.2
ALLOWABLE SPANS FOR PLYWOOD COMBINATION SUBFLOOR-UNDERLAYMENT,¹
PLYWOOD CONTINUOUS OVER TWO (2) OR MORE SPANS AND FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR
TO SUPPORTS (THICKNESS IN INCHES)

Species groups	Maximum spacing of joists (inches)		
	16	20	24
1	1/2	5/8	3/4
2, 3	5/8	3/4	7/8
4	3/4	7/8	1

Note 1. Applicable to underlayment grade, C-C (plugged) and all grades of sanded exterior type plywood. Spans limited to values shown because of possible effect of concentrated loads. Allowable uniform load based on deflection of one three hundred sixtieth ($\frac{1}{360}$) of span is one hundred twenty-five (125) psf. Plywood edges shall have approved tongue-and-groove joints or shall be supported with blocking, unless one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch minimum thickness underlayment is installed, or finish floor is twenty-five thirty-seconds ($\frac{25}{32}$) inch wood strip. If wood strips are perpendicular to supports, thicknesses shown for sixteen (16) inch and twenty (20) inch spans may be used on twenty-four (24) inch span. Except for one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, underlayment grade and C-C (plugged) panels may be of nominal thickness one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) inch less than the nominal thicknesses shown when marked with the reduced thickness.

825.2.1 Water resistant gypsum backer board: In all areas subjected to repeated damp conditions and moisture accumulation such as bath tub and shower compartments, water resistant gypsum backer board (ASTM C630) shall be used as a substratum unless protected with a moisture proof and vapor proof covering.

ARTICLE 8—Part B

STEEL, MASONRY, CONCRETE, GYPSUM AND LUMBER CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 826.0 STRUCTURAL STEEL CONSTRUCTION

826.1 General: The quality, fabrication and erection of structural steel for buildings shall conform to the requirements of the Specifications for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings of American Institute for Steel Construction as listed in Appendix B.

826.2 Deleted

826.3 Deleted

826.4 Deleted

826.5 Deleted

826.6 Deleted

SECTION 827.0 FORMED STEEL CONSTRUCTION

827.1 Formed steel construction: The design, fabrication and erection of cold-formed steel construction shall conform to the Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members of American Iron and Steel Institute as listed in Appendix B. All individual structural members and assembled panels of cold-formed steel construction, except where fabricated of approved corrosion-resistive steel or of steel having corrosion-resistive metallic or other approved coating, shall be protected against corrosion with an acceptable shop coat of paint, enamel, or other approved protection.

827.2 Cold-framed stainless steel construction: The design, fabrication and erection of cold-formed stainless steel construction shall conform to the Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Stainless Steel Structural Members of American Iron and Steel Institute as listed in Appendix B.

827.3 Deleted

827.4 Deleted

SECTION 828.0 STEEL JOIST CONSTRUCTION

828.1 General: The design, fabrication erection of open web steel joist construction shall conform to the requirements of the Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joists J- and H- Series of American Institute of Steel Construction and Steel Joist Institute as listed in Appendix B.

828.2 Deleted

828.3 Deleted

828.4 Deleted

SECTION 829.0 REINFORCING STEEL

829.1 General: Metal reinforcement for reinforced concrete, reinforced gypsum concrete, reinforced brickwork and reinforced hollow block construction shall conform to the requirements of Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete, ACI 318; Building Code Requirements for Engineered Brick Masonry of the Brick Institute of America; Specification for the Design and Construction of Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry, NCMA 70, as listed in Appendix B, and applicable ASTM Standards listed in Appendix C.

829.2 Deleted

829.3 Deleted

829.4 Deleted

829.5 Deleted

SECTION 830.0 CAST STEEL CONSTRUCTION

830.1 Materials: Carbon steel casting for building construction shall be cast from steel conforming to the requirements of accepted engineering practice listed in Appendix B and the applicable standards listed in Appendix C. All castings shall be free from injurious blow holes or other defects which would impair the structural strength.

830.2 Higher strength cast steel: Higher strength cast steel may be used when approved under controlled material procedure.

830.3 Welding cast steel: Cast steel designed for use in welding shall be of weldable grade complying with the approved rules.

SECTION 831.0 DELETED

SECTION 832.0 SPECIAL STEELS

832.1 General: Alloy, high carbon or other special high strength steels not listed in Appendix C, may be used in the design and construction of buildings and structures as controlled materials as prescribed in Section 721.0.

SECTION 833.0 LIGHT WEIGHT METAL ALLOYS

833.1 General: Aluminum and other approved light weight metals and alloys shall be used for structural purposes in buildings and structures in accordance with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 834.0 MASONRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

834.1 Design: All masonry construction shall comply with the provisions of this article governing quality of materials and manner of construction; and shall be of adequate strength and proportions to support all superimposed loads within working stresses prescribed in this code and the standards of accepted engineering practices listed in Appendix B.

834.2 Wetting of brick: Brick (clay or shale) at the time of laying shall require wetting if the units' initial rate of water absorption exceeds thirty (3) grams per thirty (30) square inches per minute or point zero thirty-five (0.035) ounces per square inch, as determined by ASTM C67, Standard Specifications for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile as listed in Appendix B.

834.3 Cold weather construction: Masonry laid in temperatures of the outside air below forty (40) degrees F shall be protected in accordance with the provisions provided in Recommended Practices and Guide Specifications for Cold Weather Masonry of the International Masonry Industry All-Weather Council as listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 835.0 BONDING OF WALLS

835.1 General: Walls of solid, composite and hollow masonry and cavity and other hollow walls shall be bonded in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

835.2 Rubble stone walls: All stones in rubble masonry shall be laid on their natural bed and the walls shall be bonded with not less than one (1) through bond stone for each nine (9) superficial square feet of area.

835.3 Buttresses and piers: All buttresses shall be bonded into the wall by a masonry bond. The piers and buttresses shall have sufficient strength and stability with sufficient bonding or anchorage between the walls and the supports to resist wind pressure and suction.

835.4 Intersecting walls and partitions: Masonry walls and partitions shall be securely anchored or bonded at points where they intersect by one

(1) of the following methods.

1. Walls may be bonded by laying at least fifty (50) per cent of the units at the intersection in true masonry bond with alternate units having a bearing of not less than three (3) inches upon the unit below, or they may be anchored with not less than three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) inch corrosion-resistant metal wire ties or joint reinforcement at vertical intervals not to exceed two (2) feet, or by other equivalent approved anchorage.
2. Where walls are carried up separately, the intersection shall be toothed or blocked with eight (8) inch maximum offsets and shall be provided with approved metal anchors at vertical intervals of not more than four (4) feet or, when approved, blocking may be eliminated and rigid steel anchors shall be provided, spaced not more than two (2) feet apart vertically.
3. Interior non-loadbearing walls may be bonded or anchored as required by 1 or 2 above or they may be anchored at their intersection at vertical intervals of not more than two (2) feet, with at least No. 22 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.034 in.) corrosion-resistant corrugated metal ties seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch in width, or other equivalent approved method of anchorage.

835.5 Erecting precautions: Where hollow walls decrease in thickness a course of solid masonry or of concrete-filled units, or a continuous bearing plate shall be interposed between the thicker and thinner sections. A wall shall not be built up more than twenty-five (25) feet in advance of other walls of the same building or structure unless supported independently at each floor; and all walls shall be temporarily braced during erection.

SECTION 836.0 LATERAL BRACING OF WALLS

836.1 General: All masonry walls shall be laterally supported by horizontal bracing of floor and roof framing or vertical bracing of columns, buttresses or cross-walls at vertical or horizontal intervals as specified in the accepted engineering practice standards for masonry listed in Appendix B; and provision shall be made in the structure to transfer wind pressures and other lateral forces to the foundations.

SECTION 837.0 CHASES AND RECESSES IN BEARING WALLS

837.1 General: Chases and recesses shall conform to the accepted engineering practice standards for masonry listed in Appendix B.

837.2 Deleted

837.3 Deleted

837.4 Deleted

837.5 Deleted

SECTION 838.0 CORBELED AND PROJECTED MASONRY

838.1 Limitations: The maximum total horizontal projection of corbels from the plane of the wall shall be not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the thickness of the wall. The maximum projection of one (1) unit shall neither exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the height of the unit nor one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the bed depth.

838.2 Hollow masonry or cavity walls: Hollow masonry or masonry built of hollow units shall be supported on solid masonry conforming to corbeling limitations of Section 838.1.

838.3 Molded cornices: Unless structural support and anchorage is provided to resist the overturning moment, the center of gravity of all projecting masonry or molded cornices shall lie within the middle third of the supporting wall. Terra cotta and metal cornices shall be provided with a structural frame of approved noncombustible material anchored in an approved manner.

SECTION 839.0 BEARING ON HOLLOW UNIT WALLS

839.1 Bearing area: Beam, girder and other concentrated loads shall be provided with a bearing of solid masonry or filled cores of hollow unit masonry in accordance with acceptable engineering practice.

839.2 Closure tiles: All open cells in tile or blocks at wall ends and at openings shall be filled solidly with grout for a length of not less than twelve (12) inches.

SECTION 840.0 PLAIN CONCRETE

840.1 General: Structural members of plain concrete shall be designed and constructed to conform to the requirements of ACI 322 listed in Appendix B.

840.2 Deleted

SECTION 841.0 REINFORCED CONCRETE

841.1 General: All structures of reinforced concrete, including prestressed concrete, shall be designed and constructed to conform to the requirements of ACI 318 listed in Appendix B.

841.2 Deleted

841.3 Deleted

841.4 Deleted

841.5 Deleted

SECTION 842.0 DELETED

SECTION 843.0 DELETED

SECTION 844.0 DELETED

SECTION 845.0 DELETED

SECTION 846.0 CONCRETE-FILLED PIPE COLUMNS

846.1 General: Concrete-filled pipe columns shall be manufactured from standard, extra strong, or double extra strong steel pipe and tubing filled with concrete so placed and manipulated as to secure maximum density and to insure complete filling of the pipe without voids.

846.2 Design: The safe supporting capacity of concrete-filled pipe columns shall be computed in accordance with the approved rules or as determined by test.

846.3 Connections: All caps, base-plates and connections shall be of approved types and shall be positively attached to the shell and anchored to the concrete core. Welding of brackets without mechanical anchorage shall be prohibited. When the pipe is slotted to accommodate webs of brackets or other connections, the integrity of the shell shall be restored by welding to insure hooping action of the composite section.

846.4 Reinforcement: To increase the safe load supporting capacity of concrete-filled pipe columns, the steel reinforcement shall be in the form of rods, structural shapes or pipe embedded in the concrete core with sufficient clearance to insure the composite action of the section, but not nearer than one (1) inch to the exterior steel shell. All structural shapes used as reinforcement shall be milled to insure bearing on cap and base plates.

846.5 Fireresistance rating protection: Pipe columns shall be of such size or so protected as to develop the required fireresistance rating specified in Table 214. When an outer steel shell is used to enclose the fireproof covering, it shall not be included in the calculations for strength of the column section. The minimum diameter of pipe columns shall be four (4) inches except that in frame structures not exceeding three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height, three (3) inch columns may be used in the basement and as secondary steel members.

846.6 Approvals: All details of column connections and their splice shall be shop-fabricated by approved methods and shall be approved only after tests in accordance with the approved rules. Shop-fabricated concrete filled pipe columns shall be inspected by the building official or by an approved representative of the manufacturer at the plant.

SECTION 847.0 PNEUMATIC CONCRETE

847.1 General: Pneumatic applied concrete or mortar shall conform to requirements of ACI 506 listed in Appendix B.

- 847.2 Deleted
- 847.3 Deleted
- 847.4 Deleted
- 847.5 Deleted
- 847.6 Deleted

SECTION 848.0 MINIMUM CONCRETE DIMENSIONS

848.1 General: The protection of reinforced concrete structural elements in buildings and structures of fireproof (Type 1) construction shall be adequate to meet the fire and strength tests of this code; but not less than the minimum dimensions established by the standards of accepted engineering practice. Any floor finish not placed monolithically with floor slabs, shall not be included in the calculations for structural strength.

SECTION 849.0 REINFORCED GYPSUM CONCRETE

849.1 General: Reinforced gypsum concrete for use in buildings and structures shall consist of a mixture of calcined gypsum and water, with or without the addition of wood chips, shavings, fiber or other approved aggregates. The wood aggregates and gypsum shall be pre-mixed at the mill, requiring only the addition of water at the job or site. The manufacture, design and construction shall comply with the requirements of the standards of accepted engineering practice listed in Appendix B.

849.2 Limitations of use: Gypsum concrete shall not be used where exposed directly to the weather or where subject to frequent or continuous wetting. To prevent saturation or freezing, protection from the weather and from contact with moisture shall be furnished during shipment and storage of prefabricated units, and after erection or pouring at the site.

SECTION 850.0 ENGINEERED UNREINFORCED MASONRY

850.1 General: The wall thicknesses and lateral support requirements for unreinforced masonry shall be determined by a structural analysis based upon accepted engineering practices.

850.2 Brick masonry: Walls designed and constructed of brick masonry using solid clay shale units shall conform to the provisions of Building Code Requirements for Engineered Brick Masonry of the Brick Institute of America as listed in Appendix B.

850.3 Concrete block masonry: Walls designed and constructed of concrete block masonry units shall conform to the provisions of Specification for the Design and Construction of Load Bearing Concrete Masonry of the National Concrete Masonry Association as listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 851.0 REINFORCED MASONRY

851.1 General: All systems of reinforced masonry, except for engineered reinforced masonry, shall conform to the provisions of Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Masonry ANSI A41.2 as listed in

Appendix B. Engineered reinforced brick masonry, requiring a structural analysis, shall conform to the Building Code Requirements for Engineered Brick Masonry of the Brick Institute of America as listed in Appendix B. Engineered reinforced concrete block, requiring a structural analysis, shall conform to the provisions of Specification for the Design and Construction of Load Bearing Concrete Masonry of the National Concrete Masonry Association as listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 852.0 LUMBER AND TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

852.1 Design: Structural lumber and timber and its fastenings shall be adequately designed and assembled to safely sustain all imposed loads. When stress-grade lumber is used and properly identified and controlled, working stresses may be in accordance with the accepted engineering practice standards listed in Appendix B. All lumber used for load supporting purposes shall be identified by the grade mark of a lumber grading inspection agency approved by the building official. Grading practices and identification shall be in accordance with rules published by an agency recognized as being competent. In lieu of a grade mark on the material, a certificate of inspection as to species and grade issued by a lumber grading or inspection agency approved by the building official may be accepted for precut, remanufactured, or rough sawn lumber; also for sizes larger than three (3) inches nominal thickness.

852.1.1 Native lumber: Native lumber, as defined in this code, shall be acceptable for use in one and two story dwellings, barns, sheds, agricultural and accessory buildings and structures, and other low-stress uses. Each piece of native lumber produced shall be stamped with the name and registration number of the producer in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Building Code Commission. In addition, all native lumber shall bear an approved mark identifying the species of wood. In lieu of the stamp bearing the name and registration number and species identification, a certification bearing the same information may be provided by the producer for pre-cut or remanufactured lumber in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission. When native lumber is used, it shall be subject to the following requirements:

1. For lumber sized in accordance with the American Softwood Lumber Standard PS-20-70, figures for maximum fiber stress and modulus elasticity for framing grade no. 2 will be used in establishing span and spacing characteristics for all structural members.
2. Lumber which is sized in excess of the dimensions established by the American Softwood Lumber Standard PS-20-70 for the given nominal size referenced shall be allowed to have a maximum fiber stress increase above that provided in item 1 above in proportion to the increased bearing capacity of the cross section as provided in Table 2103-1 or as calculated.

852.2 Minimum dimensions

852.2.1 Sizes of structural members: All lumber sizes specified in this code are nominal sizes. Nominal sizes may be shown on the plans. Computations to determine the required size of members shall be based on the net dimensions (actual sizes).

852.2.2 Structural posts: All isolated structural posts shall have a minimum dimension of four (4) inches.

852.3 Fabrication

852.3.1 Connections: All connections shall be fabricated with approved timber connectors, bolts, lag screws, spikes, nails or gluing or other approved connecting devices in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Bolted connections shall be snugged up tightly without crushing wood fibers under the washers. All nailed connections shall meet the minimum requirements of Appendix M.

852.3.2 Cambering: Trusses and long span girders shall be designed with sufficient camber or other provision shall be made to counteract any possible deflection.

852.3.3 Cutting and notching: It shall be unlawful to notch, cut or pierce wood beams, joists, rafters or studs in excess of the limitations herein specified unless proven safe by structural analysis, or suitably reinforced to transmit all calculated loads. Notches in the top or bottom of joists shall not exceed one-sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$) the depth of the member and shall not be located in the middle one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the span. Notches located closer to the supports than three (3) times the depth of the member shall not exceed one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) the depth. Holes bored or cut into joists for piping or electrical cables shall not be closer than two (2) inches to the top or bottom of the joist and the diameter of the hole shall not exceed one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the depth of the joist. In studs of bearing walls or partitions, notches or bored holes made to receive piping, electrical conduit, air conditioning or heating duct work or for other fabricating purposes shall not be cut or bored more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the depth of the stud. When the stud is cut or bored in excess of one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) its depth it shall be reinforced to be equal in load carrying capacity to a stud notched not more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) its depth.

852.4 Trimmer and header beams: When determined necessary by stress analysis, trimmer and header beams shall be hung in approved metal or other approved noncombustible stirrups or hangers, unless supported on a masonry wall or girder. All such beams shall be spiked together.

852.5 Bearing and anchorage on girders: All members framing into girders shall be anchored or tied to secure continuity. The ends of all wood beams or joists resting on girders shall bear not less than four (4) inches or shall be supported in approved metal stirrups, hangers or on wood clips or ribbon strips. Beams framing from opposite sides shall lap at least six

(6) inches and be bolted or spiked together; and when framing end to end, they shall be secured together by metal ties, straps or dogs.

852.6 Maintenance: All connections in the joints of timber trusses and structural frames shall be inspected periodically and bolts and other connectors shall be maintained tight.

SECTION 853.0 HEAVY TIMBER TYPE CONSTRUCTION

853.1 Wood: All structural wood members, sawn or glued laminated, used in heavy timber type construction shall be stress-grade timbers identified as to grade and strength by authoritative manufacturing, testing or inspection agencies or bureaus. All structural timber members shall have the minimum dimensions specified in Section 217.0 for Type 3A construction.

853.2 Other structural materials: Structural steel or reinforced concrete members may be substituted for timber in any part of the structural frame, protected to develop the required fireresistance rating specified in Table 214, but not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating. Structural members supporting walls shall be protected to afford the same fireresistance rating as the wall supported.

853.3 Columns: Columns shall be continuous or superimposed throughout all stories by means of reinforced concrete or metal caps with brackets, or shall be connected by properly designed steel or iron caps, with pintles and base plates, or by timber splice plates affixed to the columns by means of metal connectors housed within the contact faces, or by other approved methods. Girders or trusses supporting columns shall have at least one (1) hour fireresistance rating.

853.4 Floors: The planks shall be laid so that a continuous line of joints will not occur except at points of support and so that they are not spiked to supporting girders. Flooring shall not extend closer than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch to walls to provide an expansion joint, but the joint shall be covered at top or bottom to avoid flue action.

853.5 Beams and girders

853.5.1 Wall and girder supports: Wall plate boxes of self-releasing type or approved hangers shall be provided where beams and girders enter masonry. An air space of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch shall be provided at the top, end and sides of the member unless approved durable or treated wood is used. Where intermediate beams are used to support a floor, they shall rest on top of the girders, or shall be supported by ledgers or blocks securely fastened to the sides of the girders, or they may be supported by approved metal hangers into which the ends of the beams shall be closely fitted. Wood beams and girders supported by walls required to have a fireresistance rating of two (2) hours or more shall have not less than four (4) inches of solid masonry between their ends and the outside face of the wall and between adjacent beams. Adequate roof anchorage shall be provided.

853.5.2 Column connections: Where intermediate beams are used to support a floor, they shall rest on top of the girders, or shall be supported by ledgers or blocks securely fastened to the sides of the girders, or they may be supported by approved metal hangers into which the ends of the beams shall be closely fitted.

SECTION 854.0 WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION

854.1 General: The exterior walls, interior partitions, floors and roofs of wood frame construction shall be designed and constructed to develop adequate strength to resist all vertical and lateral forces due to both dead and live loads. Standard balloon, braced, platform, and post and beam types of construction shall be acceptable framing methods.

854.2 Wood stud frame

854.2.1 Bearing walls: Posts and studs in bearing walls and partitions shall be designed as columns, with due allowance for lateral support furnished by sheathing, intermediate bracing, horizontal bridging, wall coverings and the floor and roof assemblies. The walls shall be fabricated in such a manner as to provide adequate support for the material used to enclose the building and to provide for transfer of all lateral loads to the foundation, in accordance with Section 803.4.

854.2.2 Non-bearing walls: Studs in non-bearing walls and partitions shall not be spaced more than forty-eight (48) inches on centers, and may be erected with the long dimension parallel to the wall, unless otherwise approved after test as an integrated assembly.

854.2.3 Bracing: In buildings more than one (1) story in height and where necessary for strength in one (1) story buildings, the corner posts shall be the equivalent of not less than three (3) pieces of two (2) by four (4) inch studs, braced by not less than one (1) piece of one (1) by four (4) inch continuous diagonal brace let into the studs. Bracing may be omitted when diagonal wood sheathing or plywood panels are used, or other sheathing specified in Section 854.3 is applied vertically in panels of not less than four (4) feet by eight (8) feet in area with approved nailing complying with Appendix M. Ledger or ribbon boards used to support joists shall be not less than one (1) by four (4) inches in size, cut into and securely nailed to each stud.

854.2.4 Mortise and tenon framing: Where mortise and tenon framing is used, the vertical members of the frame shall be not less than four (4) by six (6) inches in size and shall be designed as a column.

854.2.5 Multiple stories: When the frame is more than one (1) story in height and studs and posts are not continuous from sill to roof, the members shall be secured together with approved clips, splices or other connections to insure a continuous, well integrated structure. Sheet metal clamps, ties or clips shall be formed of galvanized steel or other approved corrosion-resistive materials equivalent to No. 20 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.040 in.) steel sheets for two (2) inch framing members and not less

than No. 18 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.052 in.) for three (3) inch structural members. For four (4) inch and larger members, column splices and beam and girder supports shall comply with Section 853.0.

854.2.6 Framing over openings: Headers, double joists, trusses or other approved assemblies of adequate size to transfer all superimposed loads to the vertical member shall be provided over all window and door openings in bearing walls and partitions.

854.3 Wall sheathing: Except as provided in Section 854.4 for weather boarding or when stucco construction complying with Section 820.6 is used, all enclosed buildings shall be sheathed with one (1) of the materials of the following nominal thickness or any other material of equal strength and durability approved by the building official:

Reinforced cement mortar	1 inch
Wood sheathing	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch
Plywood	$\frac{5}{16}$ inch
Gypsum sheathing	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Fiber boards	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Particle boards	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch

854.3.1 Paper-backed lath sheathing: In one- and two-family dwellings and one (1) story commercial buildings with brick or similar veneers, the sheathing may consist of a layer of paper-backed lath complying with Section 820.5 with a one (1) inch intermediate space which shall be mortar filled as each course of veneering is applied.

854.3.2 Insulation sheathing: Insulation boards are approved for sheathing when recognized for this use by one (1) or more accredited authoritative agencies listed in the appendix. Each board shall be clearly marked with the authoritative agency's report number.

854.3.2.1 Bracing: Buildings, including one story buildings, shall be braced as specified in Section 854.2.3.

854.3.2.2 Fastening: Insulation sheathing boards are to be fastened at each stud. When square edged boards are used, vertical joints must be over framing members. When tongue and groove edged boards are used, vertical joints may fall between studs when the boards above and below the joint are continuous across that wall area.

854.3.2.3 Fasteners: Fasteners may be seven-sixteenths ($\frac{7}{16}$) inch head roofing nails or three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch crown staples on eight (8) inch centers, one (1) inch head nails or one (1) inch crown staples on twelve (12) inch centers, or any other fastener approved by the building official. All fasteners shall be long enough to penetrate the studs a minimum of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

854.3.2.4 Underlying membrane: A membrane under the siding is not required when insulation sheathing boards are used.

854.3.2.5 Exterior finish: Exterior finish siding fasteners must go through the sheathing and into the studs a minimum of three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch. Exterior weather boarding shall comply with Section 854.4. Nails shall conform to Section 854.4.4.

854.4 Exterior weather boarding, veneers and condensation: To secure weather-tightness in framed walls and other unoccupied spaces, the exterior walls shall be faced with an approved weather-resisting covering properly attached to resist wind and rain. The cellular spaces shall be so ventilated as not to vitiate the firestopping at floor, attic and roof levels or shall be provided with interior non-corrodible vapor-type barriers complying with the approved rules; or other means shall be used to avoid condensation and leakage of moisture. The following materials shall be acceptable as approved weather coverings of the nominal thickness specified.

Brick masonry veneers	2 inches
Stone veneers	2 inches
Clay tile veneers	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch
Stucco or exterior plaster	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
Precast stone facing	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch
Wood siding (without sheathing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch

Note: Wood siding of lesser thickness may be used providing such wall covering is placed over sheathing which conforms to Section 854.3.

Protected fiberboard siding	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Wood shingles	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch
Exterior plywood (without sheathing)	see Sec. 824.2
Exterior plywood (with sheathing)	$\frac{5}{16}$ inch
Asbestos shingles	$\frac{5}{32}$ inch
Asbestos cement boards	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch
Aluminum clapboard siding	0.024 inch
Formed steel siding	29 gage (0.017 in.)
Hardboard siding	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
Particleboard (with sheathing)	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch
Particleboard (without sheathing)	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch

854.4.1 Masonry veneers: Veneers of unit masonry shall be attached to the wood frame with at least No. 22 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.034 in.) corrosion-resistive, corrugated metal ties not less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch in width at vertical intervals of not more than sixteen (16) inches and horizontal intervals of not more than thirty-two (32) inches.

854.4.2 Metal veneers: Veneers of metal shall be fabricated from approved corrosion-resistive materials or shall be protected front and back with porcelain enamel or shall be otherwise treated to render the metal resistant to corrosion. Such veneers shall be not less than No. 29 (0.017 in.) Galvanized Sheet Gage in thickness mounted on wood or metal furring strips or approved sheathing on the frame construction.

854.4.3 Height of veneers: The average height of four (4) inch brick veneer shall be not more than twenty-five (25) feet above its supports on foundation wall or on corbels of masonry or steel; and not more than eighteen (18) feet in height for two (2) inch veneers.

854.4.4 Nailing: All weatherboarding and wall and roof coverings shall be securely nailed with aluminum, copper, zinc, zinc-coated or other approved corrosion-resistive nails in accordance with the recommended nailing schedule or the approved manufacturer's standards. Shingles and other weather coverings shall be attached with appropriate standard shingle nails to furring strips securely nailed to studs, or with approved mechanically-bonding nails, except when sheathing is wood not less than one (1) inch nominal thickness or plywood not less than five-sixteenths ($\frac{5}{16}$) inch thick. Wood shingles or shakes attached with approved corrosion-resistive annular grooved nails may be applied over fiberboard shingle backer and fiberboard sheathing when the installation is in accordance with the approved manufacturer's standards listed in Appendix C. Wood shingles or shakes and asbestos shingles or siding may be nailed directly to nail base fiberboard sheathing not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch nominal thickness with approved corrosion-resistive annular grooved nails when the installation is in accordance with the approved manufacturer's standards listed in Appendix C.

854.5 Foundation anchorage: Wall sill plates, a minimum of a two-by-four inch (2" x 4") member, shall be sized and anchored to foundation walls or piers and at intermediate intervals as required to resist wind uplift. Anchor bolts shall be a minimum of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch diameter. The bolts shall be embedded in foundations to a depth of not less than eight (8) inches poured in place concrete, and not less than fifteen (15) inches in grouted unit masonry. There shall be a minimum of two (2) anchor bolts per section of plate and anchor bolts shall be placed twelve (12) inches from the end of each section of plate with intermediate bolts spaced a maximum of eight (8) feet on center.

854.6 At-grade protection

854.6.1 Wood framing: All exterior wood framework of buildings, whether structural or non-loadbearing, shall be supported on approved foundation walls at least eight (8) inches above the finished grade, and higher when necessitated by greater average snow fall. Where climatic conditions or the geographical location require additional control measures to protect buildings and structures against decay and termite attack, the provisions of Section 874.0 shall be complied with.

854.6.2 Metal siding: Exposed metal siding or sheathing shall be protected from corrosion at the ground level by supporting the foundation channel at sufficient height above grade on the concrete apron or other approved water-resisting foundation.

854.7 Floors

854.7.1 Bridging: Except as hereinafter noted, in all floor, attic and roof framing, there shall be not less than one (1) line of bridging for each eight (8) feet of span. The bridging shall consist of not less than one-by-three (1x3) inch lumber, double-nailed at each end, or of equivalent metal bracing of equal rigidity. A line of bridging shall also be required at supports where adequate lateral support is not otherwise provided. Mid-span bridging is not required for floor, attic or roof framing in one- and two-family dwellings (use group R-3) and mutli-family dwellings (use group R-2) except when the joist depth exceeds twelve (12) inches nominal and/or when the minimum uniformly distributed live load exceeds forty (40) psf.

854.7.2 Flooring: The flooring of wood frame construction shall be of adequate strength and stiffness to support required loads and, where necessary for strength and for lateral support of the building, subflooring shall be provided.

854.8 Roofs

854.8.1 Types of decking and sheathing: Roof deck sheathing shall consist of not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch boards or plywood of the thickness specified in Section 824.3, or other approved materials of equivalent strength and rigidity. When open-deck sheathing is used on pitched roofs, it shall consist of not less than one-by-four (1x4) inch roofers spaced not more than six (6) inches on centers or material of equivalent strength and rigidity.

854.8.2 Wood shingles: Wood shingles and handsplit shakes complying with the standards listed in Appendix C may be used for roof covering where permitted in Section 926.0, and may be installed on tight decking or on spaced roof boards.

854.8.3 Deleted

854.9 Deleted

854.9.1 Deleted

854.10 Deleted

SECTION 855.0 STRESS SKIN PANELS

855.1 Integrated assemblies: Approved panels or other integrated assemblies fabricated of dimension lumber with wood stress-coverings glued thereto, or consisting of structural units of metal-covered or molded plywood or other approved plastics, formed and molded into prefabricated load-bearing members shall be permitted for use in floors, roofs, walls, partitions and ceilings when designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice or meeting the test requirements of Sections 802.0, 803.0 and 804.0.

855.2 Splices: Splices and connections between panels shall be weathertight and of sufficient strength to resist two and one-half (2½) times the design live load to which they will be subjected in normal use. The fastenings of covering assemblies to structural studs, ribs or joists shall provide rigidity equivalent to approved gluing. Nailing shall not be acceptable for that purpose.

855.3 Molded plywood units: Structural units of plywood or other approved plastics of similar combustible characteristics formed and molded into prefabricated load-bearing members shall conform to the approved rules and shall be identified by the approved label. The design shall be based on accepted engineering analysis confirmed by the tests prescribed in Sections 802.0 and 803.0.

SECTION 856.0 STRUCTURAL GLUED LAMINATED TIMBER AND BUILT-UP WOOD CONSTRUCTION

856.1 General: Buildings and structures may be designed and erected of glued laminated structural members or of composite members of plywood and dimension lumber.

856.2 Structural glued laminated timber members: Stress rated fabricated units of suitably selected and prepared wood laminations not exceeding two (2) inches in net thickness, which may be comprised of pieces joined end to end or of pieces placed or glued edge to edge, securely bonded together with adhesives so that the grain of all laminations is approximately parallel longitudinally shall be designed and manufactured under controlled material procedure to meet the requirements of timber construction standards listed in Appendices B and C.

856.3 Glued laminated members and plywood components: Built up beam and column sections consisting of one (1) or more webs with glued lumber flanges and stiffeners shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering analysis. Plywood components consisting of plywood alone or plywood in combination with sawn or glued laminated lumber and bonded together with adhesives shall be designed, fabricated and identified in accordance with the applicable standards listed in Appendices B and C.

856.3.1 Gluing surfaces: In glued lumber constructions, the surfaces to be glued shall be worked to a smooth, flat surface without sanding and free from wax, grease or oil to insure a complete glue bond over the entire contact. Factory sanded plywood shall not be prohibited.

ARTICLE 8—Part C

BUILDING ENCLOSURES, WALLS AND WALL THICKNESS

SECTION 857.0 ENCLOSURE WALLS

857.1 General: All buildings, except as may be provided for miscellaneous structures designed for special uses, shall be enclosed on all sides with independent or party walls of frame, masonry or other approved construction. Such walls shall be constructed to afford the fireresistance rating specified in Table 214 and as required in this code and the laws of Massachusetts for location, use and type of construction.

857.2 Deleted

857.3 Exterior wall pockets: In exterior walls of all buildings and structures, wall pockets or crevices in which moisture may accumulate shall be avoided or protected with adequate caps or drips, or other approved means shall be provided to prevent water damage.

857.4 Exceptions: The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to prohibit the omission of exterior walls for all or part of a story of a building in accordance with the provisions of Section 906.2.

857.5 Glass in walls

857.5.1 Labeling: Each light of glass shall be labeled with a removable paper label showing type, thickness and manufacturer. To qualify as glass with special performance characteristics, each unit of laminated, heat strengthened, fully tempered, and insulating glass shall be permanently identified by the manufacturer. The identification shall be etched or ceramic fired on the glass and be visible when the unit is glazed. Heat strengthened and tempered spandrel glasses are exempted from permanent labeling. This type of glass shall be labeled with a removable paper label by the manufacturer.

Safety glazing materials shall conform to the requirements of the Annotated Laws of Massachusetts Chapter 143, Sections 3T, 3U, and 3V,

as amended.

857.5.2 Glass supports: Where one (1) or more sides of any light of glass is not firmly supported, or is subjected to unusual load conditions, detailed shop drawings, specifications and analysis or test data assuring safe performance for the specific installation shall be prepared by engineers experienced in this work and approved by the building official. Analysis shall be based on the wind loads specified in Section 713.2 for secondary framing members. The elevation of the glazed opening shall be computed by adding the distances from grade to the head and sill, respectively, and dividing the sum by two (2).

857.5.3 Glass dimensional tolerance: Glass thickness tolerances shall comply with those established in the Table 857. Where thickness is to be controlled, nominal values are stated subject to the tolerances shown in the following Table 857.

Table 857
MINIMUM GLASS THICKNESS

Nominal thickness	Plate glass min. thickness (inches)	Sheet glass min. thickness (inches)
SS	....	0.085
DS	....	0.115
1/8	0.094	....
3/16	0.156	0.182
13/64	0.172	....
7/32	....	0.205
1/4	0.218	0.236
5/16	0.281	....
3/8	0.343	0.357
1/2	0.468	0.478
5/8	0.562	....
3/4	0.689	....
7/8	0.750	....
1	0.875	....
1 1/4	1.125	....

857.5.4 Wind loads: Glass exposed to wind pressure shall be capable of withstanding the design criteria of Section 713.2 for secondary framing members but shall not be less than the thickness prescribed in Table 857.5.4.2. The wind load used to enter Table 857.5.4.2 shall be modified by dividing the load prescribed in Section 713.2 by the value shown in Table 857.5.4.1 for the type of glass involved.

857.5.5 Jalousies: In jalousie windows and doors regular plate, float sheet or rolled glass thickness shall be not less than three-sixteenths (3/16)

Table 857.5.4.1

RELATIVE RESISTANCE TO WIND LOAD
(Assuming equal thickness)

Glass type	Approximate relationship*
Laminated	0.6
Wired glass	0.5
Heat strengthened	2.0
Fully-tempered	4.0
Factory fabricated double glazing**	1.5
Rough-rolled plate	1.0
Sandblasted	0.4
Regular plate or sheet	1.0

*Before using Table 857.5.4.2 divide the design wind load from Section 713.0 by the value shown here for the glass type involved.

**Use thickness of the thinner of the two lights, not thickness of unit.

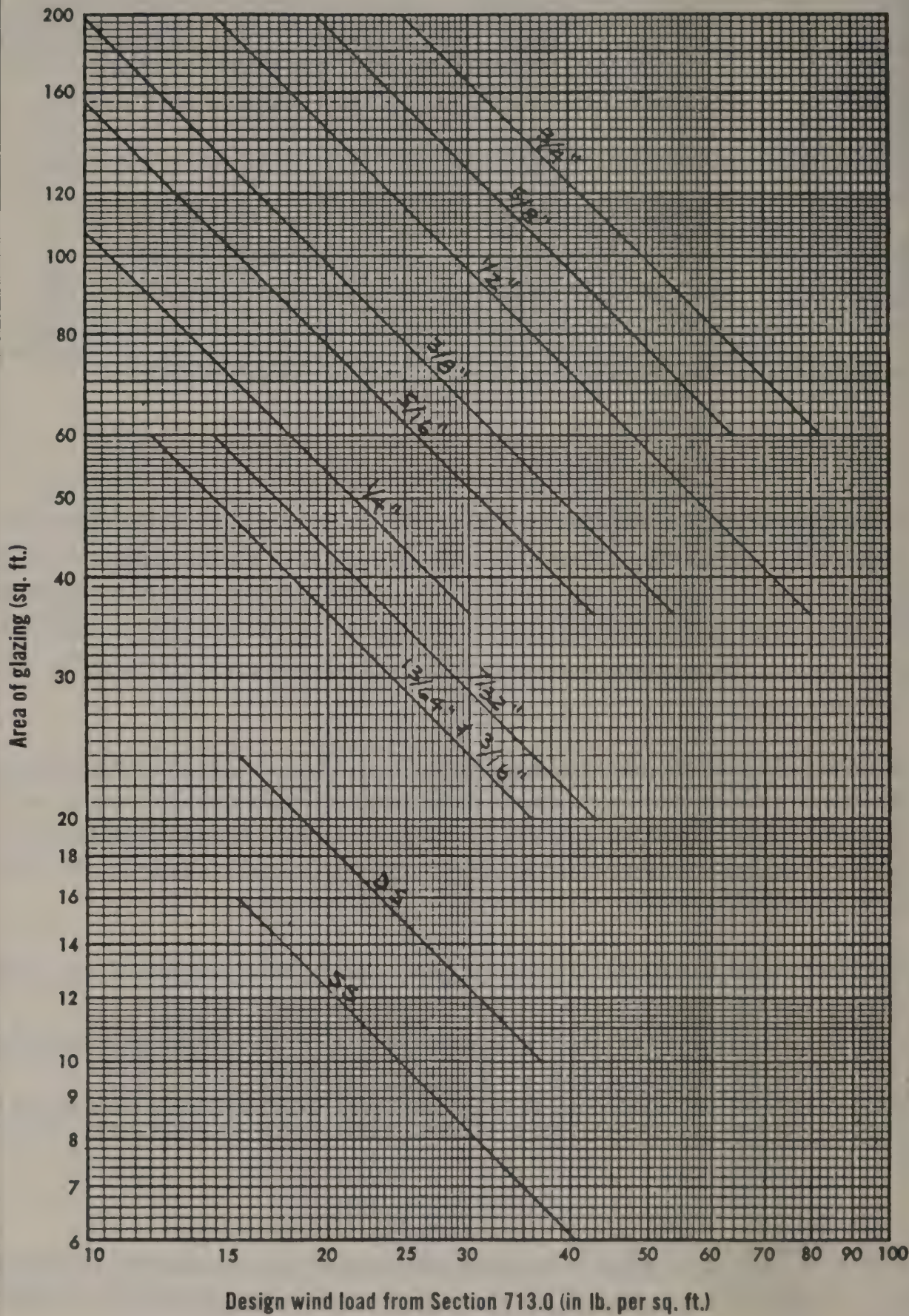
inch; glass length shall be not more than forty-eight (48) inches; glass edges shall be smooth. Other types of glass may be used if detailed shop drawings, specifications and analysis by methods described in Section 857.5.2 or test data assuring safe performance for the specific installation are prepared by engineers experienced in this work and approved by the building official.

857.5.6 Human impact loads: Individual glazed areas in hazardous locations such as those indicated in Section 857.5.6.1 shall comply with the ANSI Z97.1 Standard listed in Appendix B, or by comparative test shall be proven to produce at least equivalent performance. Annealed glass shall not be used.

857.5.6.1 Specific hazardous locations: The following shall be considered specific hazardous locations for purposes of glazing:

1. glazing in ingress and egress doors except wired glass in required fire doors and jalousies (see Section 857.5.5);
2. glazing in fixed and sliding panels of sliding type doors (patio and mall type);
3. glazing in storm doors;
4. glazing in all unframed swinging doors;
5. glazing in shower and bathtub doors and enclosures;
6. glazing, operable or nonoperable, whose nearest vertical edge is within forty-eight (48) inches of a door in non-residential occupan-

Table 857.5.4.2
REQUIRED NOMINAL THICKNESS OF REGULAR PLATE OR SHEET GLASS
(Based on minimum thicknesses allowed in Federal Specifications DD-G-451b)
Design Factor = 2.5



cies or within twelve (12) inches of a door in residential occupancies and whose bottom edge is below the top of the door unless an intervening interior permanent wall is between the door and the glazing; and

7. glazing in fixed panels having a glazed area in excess of nine (9) square feet with the lowest edge less than eighteen (18) inches above the finish floor level or walking surface and having a walking surface on both sides, both of which are within thirty-six (36) inches of such glazing and the horizontal planes of such surfaces are within twelve (12) inches of each other. In lieu of safety glazing such glazed panels may be protected with a horizontal member not less than one and one-half (1½) inches in width when located between twenty-four (24) and thirty-six (36) inches above the walking surface.

SECTION 858.0 PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS

858.1 Fire-protected openings: Openings in exterior walls when required to be fire-protected shall comply with the provisions of Article 9.

858.2 Area of openings: All openings facing on a street, yard, court, or public space which are required for light and ventilation shall comply with the provisions of Article 5.

858.3 Structural strength

858.3.1 Against wind forces: In all buildings required to resist wind pressure under the provisions of Article 7, exterior window openings shall be designed to resist the specified wind load when such protectives are more than one hundred (100) square feet in area in the first story or more than fifty (50) square feet in area in the upper stories.

858.3.2 Sash or frames: The glass, or other approved glazing material shall be of adequate thickness or shall be provided with steel frames or otherwise reinforced to resist the wind loads specified in Article 7 blowing both inwardly and outwardly.

SECTION 859.0 FIRE ACCESS PANELS

859.1 Required: Completely enclosed buildings, without exterior openings in the enclosure walls, or without ready access for the purpose of fighting fire, shall be provided with access panels and shall be approved by the local fire official (see Section 1200.1.1).

859.2 Multi-story buildings: In all exterior walls of the building re-

quired to have thirty (30) foot wide open space adjacent thereto (see Sections 305.2 and 306.2), each floor below the thirteenth (13th) floor shall be provided with access panels as follows:

1. if such access panels are not less than thirty-two (32) inches by forty-eight (48) inches in size, they shall be spaced not more than one hundred (100) feet apart in each story; or
2. if such access panels are not less than twenty-two (22) inches by forty-two (42) inches in size, they shall be spaced not more than thirty (30) feet apart in each story.

859.3 Single-story buildings: In one (1) story buildings, not more than eighty-five (85) feet in height:

1. roof vents shall be provided, spaced not more than one hundred twenty-five (125) feet apart; and
2. grade level doors, or fire access panels shall be provided spaced not more than one hundred twenty-five (125) feet apart in all exterior walls of the building required to have thirty (30) foot wide open space adjacent thereto (see Sections 305.2 and 306.2)

859.4 Construction of access panels: Access panels shall have a sill height of not more than thirty-six (36) inches; shall be readily identifiable from the outside; and shall be readily openable from the outside, or shall be glazed with plain flat glass. When required to be fireresistance rated, access panels shall be equipped with approved opening protectives, complying with Article 9, which are readily openable from both the outside and inside. Access panels shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches by forty-eight (48) inches in size, except in buildings of moderate fire hazard such as schools and offices, wherein the sizes may be reduced to a minimum of twenty-two (22) inches by forty-two (42) inches.

SECTION 860.0 STRUCTURAL GLASS BLOCK WALLS

860.1 Exterior wall panels: The maximum dimensions of glass block wall panels in exterior walls, when used singly or in multiples forming continuous bands of structural glass blocks between structural supports, shall be twenty-five (25) feet in length and twenty (20) feet in height between structural supports and expansion joints; and the area of each individual panel shall be not more than two hundred and fifty (250) square feet. Intermediate structural supports shall be provided to support the dead load of the wall and all other superimposed loads. When individual panels are more than one hundred and forty-four (144) square feet in area, a supplementary stiffener shall be provided behind the panels, anchored thereto and to the structural supports.

860.2 Joint materials: Glass blocks shall be laid up in Type S or N mortar with approved galvanized or other noncorrosive metal wall ties in the horizontal mortar joints of exterior panels. The sills of glass block panels shall be coated with approved asphaltic emulsion, or other elastic waterproofing material, previous to laying the first mortar course, and the perimeter of the panels shall be calked to a depth of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch with non-hardening caulking compound on both faces; or other approved expansion joints shall be provided. When laid up in joint materials other than mortars herein defined, a single panel shall not be more than one hundred (100) square feet in area nor more than ten (10) feet in either length or height.

860.3 Wind and earthquake loads: Exterior wall panels shall be held in place in the wall opening to resist both the internal and external pressures due to wind and earthquake loads specified in Sections 712.0, 713.0 and 716.0.

860.4 Interior wall panels: Structural glass blocks shall not be used in fire walls or party walls or for load-bearing construction. Such blocks shall be erected with mortar in metal frames or reinforcement as provided in this section for exterior walls or other approved joint materials, except that wood strip framing may be used in partitions not required to be fireresistance rated.

860.5 Fireresistance rating: Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the use of glass blocks in an opening protective assembly or non-bearing partition or wall when required to afford a specific fireresistance rating, provided approval of the building official is secured after satisfactory time-temperature performance under the prescribed test procedure of Article 9.

860.6 Access panels: Access panels shall be provided in exterior glass block walls for fire department use to comply with Section 859.0.

SECTION 861.0 WALL FACINGS AND VENEERS

861.1 Backing surfaces for veneers: Veneers for other than frame buildings, shall be attached only to substantial, rigid, noncombustible surfaces which are plumb, straight and of true plane; and wood backing surfaces shall not be used, except in frame construction. The backing shall provide sufficient rigidity, stability and weather resistance; and the veneer shall be installed and anchored as required in this code for the specific material.

861.2 Veneer thickness: Materials used for non-bearing veneers on masonry walls shall not have less than the thickness indicated in Table 861.

861.2.1 Nonstructural: Masonry or other approved noncombustible ma-

terials used as facing on bearing walls or partitions shall not be considered to have structural value and shall be excluded in the determination of required wall thickness.

Table 861
MINIMUM THICKNESS OF NONBEARING VENEERS ON MASONRY WALLS

Ceramic veneer (architectural terra cotta, anchored type)	.1 inch
Brick	2 inches
Stone (natural)	2 inches
Stone (cast artificial)	1½ inches
Clay tile (structural)	1¾ inches
Clay tile (flat slab)	¼ to 1 inch
Marble slabs	1 inch
Precast stone facing	5⁄8 inch
Structural glass	11⁄32 inch
Aluminum clapboard siding	.024 inch
Metal (approved corrosion-resistive)	No. 28 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.019 in)

SECTION 862.0 STRUCTURAL GLASS VENEERS

862.1 Dimensions: The minimum thickness of glass veneer shall be eleven thirty-seconds ($1\frac{1}{32}$) inch and the area of individual panels shall not exceed ten (10) square feet, with a maximum length of four (4) feet. The edge of each unit shall be ground square with a slight arris; and all exposed, external corners and angles shall be rounded to a radius of not more than three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) inch.

862.2 Construction

862.2.1 Backing surface: The glass veneer shall be set in mastic cement on a float coat of one (1) inch thick cement mortar reinforced with wire lath attached to noncombustible furring spaced not more than twelve (12) inches on centers.

862.2.2 Support of veneer: The base course of glass units shall be supported on a corrosion-resistive metal frame anchored to the backing and calked with a waterproof compound at grade.

862.3 Reinforcement: Metal reinforcing of cold formed corrosion-resistive angles of not less than No. 16 Galvanized Sheet Gage (0.064 in.), or other approved reinforcement shall be provided in all horizontal joints anchored into the masonry wall with expansion or toggle bolts.

862.4 Expansion joints: Expansion joints shall be provided at ends and intermediate sections calked with an approved waterproofing compound as required by the approved rules. Where necessary for water-tightness, exposed edges shall be protected with corrosion-resistive metal or other approved noncombustible flashing.

862.5 Other loads: Signs, awning brackets or other loads shall not be

hung directly from glass veneers, but shall be supported on framing anchored to or otherwise supported by the masonry wall, free from contact with the glass.

SECTION 863.0 THIN STONE AND TILE VENEERS

863.1 Size of units: In localities subject to frost and freezing temperatures, tile and terra cotta units shall be frost-proof and shall not be more than two hundred and eighty-eight (288) square inches in area; and where not subject to frost action, the size of the tile may be increased not more than fifty (50) per cent in area.

863.2 Construction: One (1) inch thick marble, granite, terra cotta, and similar materials; or ceramic tile facing one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) to one (1) inch in thickness shall be set in accordance with the applicable standards listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 864.0 METAL VENEERS

864.1 Materials: Veneers of metal shall be fabricated from approved corrosion-resistive alloys, or shall be covered front and back with approved porcelain enamel, or otherwise treated to render the metal resistant to corrosion.

864.2 Construction: The metal veneer shall be securely attached to the masonry or supported on approved metal framing protected by painting, galvanizing or other approved protection, or on wood studs and furring strips, treated with an approved preservative process.

864.3 Waterproofing: All joints and edges exposed to the weather shall be calked with approved durable waterproofing material or by other approved means to prevent penetration of moisture.

864.4 Grounding metal veneers: Grounding of metal veneers on all buildings shall comply with the requirements of Article 15 and the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00).

Metal enclosures shall be placed around equipment carrying voltages in excess of sixty (60) volts between conductors, unless in substations or vaults under the sole control of the supply company. Where extensive metal in or on buildings may become energized and is subject to personal contact, adequate bonding and grounding shall be provided for additional safety.

SECTION 865.0 PLASTIC VENEERS

865.1 General: Veneers of weather-resisting plastics shall comply with the definition of approved plastics in Section 1900.2.1 and shall be erected and anchored on a foundation coat, waterproofed or otherwise protected from moisture absorption and sealed with a coat of mastic or

other approved waterproof coating in accordance with the approved rules.

865.2 Height limitation: Plastic veneer shall not be attached to any exterior wall to a height greater than thirty-five (35) feet above grade. Within the fire limits as provided in Section 301.0 exterior veneer shall be limited to the first story.

865.3 Area limitation: Sections of plastic veneer shall not exceed two hundred (200) square feet in area. Outside the fire limits the area may be increased by fifty (50) percent.

865.4 Separation: Sections of plastic veneer shall be separated by a minimum of four (4) feet vertically.

SECTION 866.0 THICKNESS OF SOLID MASONRY WALLS

866.1 General: All masonry walls shall be of the minimum thickness specified in the Building Code Requirements for Masonry listed in Appendix B. The combined stress due to all loads shall not exceed the allowable working stresses specified in this code for the materials of construction.

SECTION 867.0 THICKNESS OF PANEL WALLS

867.1 Solid panel walls: Panel, apron or spandrel walls as defined in this code supported at vertical intervals not exceeding thirteen (13) feet in height, shall not be limited in thickness, provided they meet the fireresistance rating requirements of Article 9 and Table 214, and are constructed of approved noncombustible weather-resisting materials of adequate strength to resist the wind loads specified in Sections 712.0 and 713.0.

867.2 Hollow panel walls: Unless constructed of the materials and thickness specified by the accepted engineering standards for masonry, hollow panel walls shall be tested and approved in the assembled unit as constructed in normal practice to develop the required fireresistance ratings specified in Table 214 for exposure on both faces.

867.3 Weather resistance: When the construction as tested and approved for a fireresistance rating does not possess the required weather resistance, it shall be covered on the exterior with approved corrosion-resistive metal facings or other approved noncombustible weather-resisting veneers.

867.4 Anchorage: All panel walls shall be anchored to the structural frame to insure adequate lateral support and resistance to wind and to

earthquake forces where subject to seismic disturbances.

SECTION 868.0 DELETED

SECTION 869.0 FOUNDATION WALLS

869.1 Design: Foundation walls shall be designed to resist frost action and to support safely all vertical and lateral loads as provided in Article 7. The maximum stresses due to combined load shall be within the values specified for the materials used in the construction. Unless properly reinforced, tensile stresses shall not exceed those permitted in plain masonry.

869.2 Minimum thickness: The minimum thickness of concrete or masonry foundation walls, with up to seven (7) feet of unbalanced fill (height of finish grade above basement floor or inside grade), shall be eight (8) inches or shall be designed according to acceptable engineering practice as listed in the standards in Appendix B and as required in Section 870.2. Where the unbalanced fill exceeds seven (7) feet, foundation wall thickness shall be determined by structural analysis as required in Section 807.2.

869.2.1 Deleted

869.2.2 Deleted

869.2.3 Deleted

Table 869 Deleted

869.2.4 Rubble stone: Foundation walls of rough or random rubble stone shall be not less than sixteen (16) inches thick.

869.2.5 Bonding: All foundation walls shall be bonded as required for superstructure walls in Section 835.0.

869.3 Deleted

869.4 Corbels on eight inch walls: Where an eight (8) inch wall is corbeled, the top corbel course shall be a full header course of headers at least six (6) inches in length, extending not higher than the bottom of the floor framing. The maximum projection of one (1) unit shall neither exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the depth of the unit nor one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) its width at right angles to the face which is offset.

869.5 Lateral stability: Foundation walls of buildings and structures which serve as retaining walls shall conform to the applicable requirements of Section 870.0 or shall be strengthened with buttresses or additional wall thickness to resist lateral soil and hydrostatic pressure when subjected thereto.

SECTION 870.0 RETAINING WALLS

870.1 General: Walls built to retain or support the lateral pressure of earth or water or other superimposed loads shall be designed and constructed of approved masonry, reinforced concrete, steel sheet piling or other approved materials within the allowable stresses of accepted engineering practice (see Section 874.5).

870.2 Design: Retaining walls shall be designed to resist the pressure of the retained material, including both dead and live load surcharges to which they may be subjected, and to insure stability against overturning, sliding, excessive foundation pressure and water uplift.

870.3 Hydrostatic pressure: Unless drainage is provided, the hydrostatic head of water pressure shall be assumed equal to the height of the wall.

870.4 Deleted

870.5 Guard rails: Retaining walls with a difference in grade level on each side of the wall in excess of four (4) feet shall be provided with a forty-two (42) inch high guard rail or other approved protective measure.

SECTION 871.0 DELETED

SECTION 872.0 WATERPROOFING AND FLOODPROOFING

872.1 General: The exterior structural elements of all buildings herein specified shall be waterproofed in accordance with the approved rules.

872.2 Steel frame: Exterior steel columns and girders, before embedment in masonry of the required fireresistance rating specified in Table 214, shall be protected from moisture by approved waterproofing material, a parging coat of cement mortar or by a minimum of eight (8) inches of weather-tight masonry.

872.3 Chases: The backs and sides of all chases in exterior walls with less than eight (8) inches of approved masonry to the exterior surface shall be insulated and waterproofed.

872.4 Foundations: Exterior walls below grade and the cellar floors of all buildings for institutional and residential uses (use groups I and R) enclosing habitable or occupiable rooms or spaces below grade shall be made watertight, and when necessary shall be reinforced to withstand water pressure as prescribed in Sections 709.0 and 870.0. The basement walls of buildings in the residential use groups and the walls of all habitable and occupiable rooms and spaces below grade shall be protected with not less than a one (1) coat application of approved waterproofing paint, or a one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch parging coat of portland cement mortar or other approved dampproof covering.

872.4.1 Subsoil drains: Subsoil drains shall be provided around foundations enclosing habitable or usable spaces located below grade and which are subjected to ground water conditions. Drains shall be installed at or below the area to be protected and shall discharge by gravity or by mechanical means into an approved drainage system complying with the plumbing code listed in Appendix B.

872.5 Types of waterproofing: The processes and methods used to render buildings, structures or parts thereof watertight as herein required shall comply with accepted engineering practice covering types of waterproofing.

872.6 Floodproofing: Where a structure is located within a flood plain or coastal high hazard area as determined by the building official or the governmental body having jurisdiction, such a structure must be designed to resist or overcome the anticipated flood conditions in accordance with the provisions of Section 748.0.

SECTION 873.0 DELETED

SECTION 874.0 PROTECTION AGAINST DECAY AND TERMITES

874.1 Approval: The term "approval" as used in the following statements means approval in accordance with the procedure established by this code.

874.2 Where conditions are favorable to decay

874.2.1 Wood in contact with the ground: All wood in contact with the ground and supporting permanent structures shall be approved treated wood.

874.2.2 Untreated wood: Untreated wood may be used where entirely below ground water level or continuously submerged in fresh water; and may be used in contact with the ground for detached accessory buildings not intended for human occupancy, for temporary structures and for fences.

874.3 Wood joists or the bottom of wood structural floors: When wood joists or the bottom of wood structural floors without joists are closer than eighteen (18) inches, or wood girders are closer than twelve (12) inches, to exposed ground located within the periphery of the building over crawl spaces or unexcavated areas, they shall be approved durable or treated wood. Ventilation shall be provided as required in Section 507.0.

874.4 Sills: All sills which rest on concrete or masonry exterior walls and are less than eight (8) inches from exposed earth shall be of approved durable or treated wood.

874.4.1 Sleepers and sills: Sleepers and sills on a concrete or masonry slab which is in direct contact with earth shall be of approved durable or

treated wood.

874.4.2 Posts or columns: Posts or columns in cellars shall be supported by piers projecting at least two (2) inches above the finish floor and separated therefrom by an approved impervious barrier except when approved durable or treated wood is used. Posts or columns used in damp locations below grade shall be of approved durable or treated wood.

874.4.3 Wall pockets: Ends of wood girders entering masonry or concrete walls shall be provided with a one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch air space on top, sides and end, unless approved durable or treated wood is used.

874.4.4 Clearance between wood siding: Clearance between wood siding and earth on the exterior of a building shall be not less than six (6) inches.

874.5 Wood used in a retaining wall: Wood used in a retaining wall shall be approved durable or treated wood, except as follows:

1. when the wall is not more than two (2) feet in height and is located on the property line; or
2. when the wall is not more than four (4) feet in height and is separated from the property line by a minimum distance equal to the height of the wall.

A retaining wall of durable wood shall not exceed six (6) feet in height. A wood retaining wall shall be separated from any permanent building by a minimum distance equal to the height of the wall.

874.6 Where approved durable or treated woods are required: Where approved durable or treated woods are required in this code, the building official may require identification by an approved mark or certificate of inspection. All lumber and plywood required to be preservatively treated shall bear an approved quality mark of an inspection agency that maintains continuing control, testing and inspection over the quality of the product as described in the quality control standards listed in Appendix C.

874.7 Pressure treatment: Where pressure treatment of wood members is required by this code, preservatives and methods of treatment shall conform to the standards for pressure treatment and preserving of lumber listed in Appendix C.

874.7.1 Deleted

SECTION 875.0 FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRESTOPPING

875.1 General: To prevent the free passage of flame through concealed spaces or openings in event of fire, provision shall be made to trim all combustible framing away from sources of heat, to provide effective fire barriers against the spread of fire between all subdivisions and all stories of

the building, to provide adequate fire separation against exterior exposure, and to firestop all vertical and horizontal draft openings as specified herein or in Section 919.2.

875.2 Beam separation in ordinary construction (Types 3B and 3C): All wood and other combustible floor, roof and other structural members framing into masonry walls shall be cut to a bevel of three (3) inches in the depth and shall project not more than four (4) inches into the wall; and the distance between embedded ends of adjacent beams or joists entering into the wall from opposite sides shall be not less than four (4) inches.

875.3 Girder separation in heavy timber construction (Type 3A): Wood girders framing into walls shall have at least eight (8) inches of masonry between their ends and the outside face of walls and at least eight (8) inches of masonry between adjacent beams entering the wall from opposite sides. The girders shall be fire-cut, supported in pockets or in self-releasing metal boxes, or otherwise supported to minimize destruction of the wall in the event of fire.

875.4 Flues and chimneys: Combustible framing shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys, and combustible material shall not be placed within two (2) inches of any chimney, nor within six (6) inches of any inlet opening to such chimney. Finished flooring shall have not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch clearance from the chimney walls.

875.5 Fireplaces: Hearths of noncombustible construction and fireboards, mantels and other combustible trim shall comply with Section 1007.0 governing fireplace construction.

875.6 Concealed roof spaces: Concealed roof spaces of all buildings, except where the roof and attic are of noncombustible or fireproof construction, shall be subdivided into areas not exceeding three thousand (3,000) square feet by means of approved fire stops. When doors or other openings are provided in such subdividing partitions, they shall be of noncombustible or similarly protected materials and the construction shall be tightly fitted around all ducts or other assemblies piercing such partitions.

875.6.1 Automatic fire suppression system: Attic spaces, equipped with an approved automatic fire suppression system throughout, may be subdivided into areas not exceeding nine thousand (9,000) square feet by means of approved fire stops in compliance with this section.

875.7 Architectural trim: Exterior cornices and other exterior architectural elements, where permitted of combustible construction in Section 924.0, or when erected with combustible frames, shall be firestopped at maximum intervals of twenty (20) feet. If non-continuous, they shall have closed ends, with at least four (4) inches separation between adjoining

sections.

875.8 Combustible trim and finish: The space behind combustible trim and finish where permitted under this code and all other hollow spaces where permitted in fireresistance rated construction shall be back-filled with noncombustible materials or firestopped as required in Section 920.0.

875.9 Firestopping: Firestopping meeting the requirements of Section 919.0 shall be provided in stud walls and partitions and in all furred or studded off spaces of masonry walls at each floor level; between the ceiling of the top story and roof space and at maximum intervals of eight (8) feet in all such spaces; at the top and bottom and at least once in the middle of each run of stairs; in concealed wall pockets for sliding doors; at openings for pipes, belts, shafting, chutes and conveyors passing through combustible floors or partitions with close-fitting noncombustible caps or metal shutters or other approved noncombustible means; and in all other locations that would permit the free travel of flame.

SECTION 876.0 THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS

876.1 General: Insulating batts, blankets, fills or similar types of materials, including vapor barriers and breather papers or other coverings which are a part of the insulation, incorporated in construction elements shall be installed and used in a manner that will not increase the fire hazard characteristics of the building or any part thereof.

876.2 Installation in Type 1 and Type 2 construction: Such materials when exposed as installed in buildings of fireproof or non-combustible (Types 1 or 2) construction shall comply with the requirements of Section 904.2 for Class I materials.

876.3 Installation in Type 3 and Type 4 construction: Such materials, when exposed as installed in attic spaces in buildings of ordinary or frame (Types 3 and 4) construction shall comply with the requirements of Section 904.2 for Class III materials.

876.4 Facings and coverings: Vapor barriers, breather papers or other coverings of insulating materials, when installed adjacent to or not more than one and one-half (1½) inches from the unexposed surface of ceiling or side wall interior finish, or when installed in completely enclosed wall, ceiling joist or rafter spaces and firestopped as required in Section 875.0, are not required to have a flame resistance rating.

876.5 Foam plastic insulation: The provisions of this section shall govern the requirements and uses of foam plastic insulation in buildings and structures. For interior finish and trim, see Section 920.0.

Except where otherwise noted in this section, all foam plastics used in building construction shall have a flame spread rating of not more than seventy-five (75) and shall have a smoke developed rating of not

more than four hundred and fifty (450) when tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with ASTM E84 listed in Appendix G. The interior of the building shall be separated from the foam plastic by an approved thermal barrier having an index of fifteen (15). The thermal barrier shall be installed in such a manner that it will remain in place for the time of its index classification based upon approved diversified tests.

876.5.1 Other specific applications: Foam plastics may be installed in accordance with Sections 876.5 and 876.5.2 or as listed in this section, and as allowed by other provisions of this code.

1. Masonry or concrete construction: foam plastics may be used without the thermal barrier described above, regardless of the type of construction, when the foam plastic is covered by a minimum of one (1) inch thickness of masonry or concrete in a wall, floor or roof system.
2. Attics and crawl spaces: within an attic or crawl space where entry is made only for service of utilities, foam plastics shall be protected against ignition by one and one half (1½) inch thick mineral fiber insulation, one half (½) inch thick gypsum wallboard, no. 26 gage sheet metal, or other approved material installed in such a manner that the foam plastic is not exposed.
3. Cold storage construction: foam plastic installed and meeting the requirements of Section 876.5 above when tested in a thickness of four (4) inches may be used in a thickness up to ten (10) inches in cold storage buildings, ice plants, food processing rooms, and similar areas. For rooms within a building, the foam plastic shall be protected by a thermal barrier on both sides. Foam plastic insulation may be used in free-standing coolers and freezers without the thermal barrier when the foam plastic has a flame spread rating of twenty-five (25) or less when tested in the thickness intended for use, is covered by not less than point zero thirty-two (0.032) inches of aluminum or no. 26 gage corrosion-resistant steel and is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. When such a room is within a building, both the room and that part of the building in which the room is located shall be sprinklered.

Exception: Freestanding walk-in coolers and freezer units less than four hundred (400) square feet in floor area need meet only the flame spread and smoke requirements of Section 876.5 above.

4. Metal-clad building units: foam plastic insulation having a flame spread of twenty-five (25) or less may be used without the thermal barrier in or on walls in a thickness of not more than four (4) inches when the foam plastic is covered by a thickness of not less than point zero thirty-two (0.032) inch aluminum or no. 26 gage

corrosion-resistant steel and the area is protected with automatic sprinklers.

5. Roofing: foam plastics installed and meeting the requirements of Section 876.5, above, may be used as insulation beneath a roof covering when the roof covering has a Class A, B or C classification.
 - a. All roof coverings as allowed in Section 913.0 may be applied over foam plastic when the foam is separated from the interior of the building by plywood sheathing not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in thickness bonded with exterior glue, with edges supported by blocking, tongue-and-groove joints or other approved type of edge support, or an equivalent material. The thermal barrier requirement is waived.
 - b. Foam plastic which is a component of factory-made insulation board or a factory-made assembly which also complies with either Fire Test Standard for Insulated Roof Deck Construction UL 1256 or Test Method for Fire Performance of Roof Deck Construction Factory Mutual, FM 4450, as listed in Appendix B need not meet the requirements of Section 876.5.
 - c. The thermal barrier is waived in field-assembled roof coverings incorporating a foam plastic having a flame spread of seventy-five (75) or less and also meeting the requirements of either of the above roof deck construction tests.
 - d. For all roof applications the smoke development rating shall not be limited.
6. Doors: where doors are permitted without a fireresistive rating foam plastic having a flame spread of seventy-five (75) or less may be used as a core material when the door facing is wood or when the facing is metal having a minimum thickness of point zero thirty-two (0.032) inch aluminum or no. 26 gage sheet steel. The thermal barrier is waived.
7. Siding backer board: foam plastic of not more than two thousand (2,000) Btus per square foot as determined by NFiPA 259-76, listed in Appendix B, may be used as siding backer board with a maximum thickness of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, provided it is separated from the interior of the building by an interior thermal barrier, or not less than two (2) inches of mineral fiber insulation, or equivalent, in lieu of the thermal barrier.

876.5.2 Specific approval: Plastic foam or assemblies using foam plastics may be specifically approved based on approved diversified tests such as, but not limited to, tunnel tests conducted in accordance with ASTM E84 listed in Appendix G, fire tests related to actual end use such as a corner test and an ignition temperature test. The specific approval may be based on the end use, quantity, location and similar considerations where such tests would not be applicable or practical.

876.6 Cellulosic insulation: Cellulosic insulation shall be certified

that it complies with Federal Specification HH-I-515C.

876.7 Urea based, foamed in place insulation: Urea based foamed in place thermal insulation shall be certified that it has been manufactured and installed in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Use of Materials Bulletin No. 74.

ARTICLE 9

FIRERESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 900.0 GENERAL

900.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall govern the use and design of all materials and methods of construction in respect to required fireresistance rating and flameresistance as determined by the potential fire hazard of the use and occupancy of the building or structure and the location and function of all integral structural and other fire-protective elements of the building; and the installation of safeguards against the spread of fire to and from adjoining structures.

900.2 Performance standards: The requirements of this article shall constitute the minimum functional performance standards for fire-protection purposes; and shall not be deemed to decrease or waive any strength provisions or in any other manner decrease the requirements of this code in respect to structural safety.

900.3 Use of combustibles: All materials and forms of construction that develop the fireresistance rating required by this code shall be acceptable for fireproofing and structural purposes; except that the use of combustible component materials in structural units or structural assemblies shall be limited in types of construction specified in Sections 215.0 and 216.0 and in the following Section 900.3.1.

900.3.1 Combustible components: Combustible aggregates may be incorporated in concrete mixtures approved for fireresistance rated construction as provided in Sections 810.0 and 849.0 for gypsum concrete, and any other approved component material or admixture may be used in assemblies that meet the fireresistive test requirements of this code; and wood nailing strips or any other material of similar combustible characteristics may be embedded in concrete and masonry construction for securing trim and finish.

SECTION 901.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

901.1 General: Plans for all buildings shall designate the type of construction and the fireresistance rating of all structural elements as required

by this code. The plans or specifications shall include documentation or supporting data substantiating all required fireresistance ratings.

SECTION 902.0 FIRE HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

902.1 General: The degree of fire hazard of buildings and structures for each specific use group as defined by the fire grading in Table 902 shall determine the requirements for fire walls, fire separation walls and the segregation of mixed uses as prescribed in Section 213.0 and all structural members supporting such elements unless otherwise provided for in this code.

902.2 Unclassified uses: The building official shall determine the fire hazard classification of a building or structure design for a use not specifically provided in Table 902 in accordance with the first characteristics and potential fire hazard of the use group which it most nearly resembles.

Table 902
FIRE GRADING OF USE GROUPS

Class	Use group	Fire grading in hours
A-1	Assembly, theatres	3
A-2	Assembly, night clubs	3
A-3	Assembly, recreation centers, lecture halls, terminals, restaurants	2
A-4	Assembly, churches, schools	1½
B	Business	2
F	Factory and industrial	3
H	High hazard	4
I-1	Institutional, restrained occupants	3
I-2	Institutional, incapacitated occupants	2
M	Mercantile	3
R-1	Residential, hotels	2
R-2	Residential, multifamily dwellings	1½
R-3	Residential, 1 and 2 family dwellings	1
S-1	Storage, moderate hazard	3
S-2	Storage, low hazard	2

SECTION 903.0 FIRERESISTANCE TESTS

903.1 Structural building assemblies: Built-up masonry units and composite assemblies of structural materials including walls, partitions, columns, girders, beams and slabs and assemblies of slabs and beams or other combinations of structural units for use in floor and roof construction shall be regulated by the fireresistance ratings of Table 214. The fireresistance rating of the floor and ceiling assemblies shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall.

903.2 Column, beam and girder protection

903.2.1 Tests without load: To evaluate column, beam and girder protection for structural units when the fireproofing is not a structural part of

the element, in lieu of full size tests of loaded specimens, the structural sections encased in the material proposed for use as insulation and fire protection may be subjected to the standard test procedure without load.

903.2.2 Alternate protection: When it can be shown to the building official that the structural integrity of structural framing elements will not be reduced below a safe level by a fire, within the building or in an adjacent building, having a severity corresponding to the fireresistance rating required for the elements, through the use of heat shields, separations or other approved means of protection, fire protective coverings or insulating enclosing materials need not be provided for such elements.

903.3 Roof coverings

903.3.1 Test procedure and classification: Roof covering materials shall be classified in accordance with the severity of exposure to exterior fire and ability to resist the spread of fire from surrounding buildings and structures when tested in accordance with the roof covering standard (ASTM E108) listed in Appendix G.

903.3.2 Class A roofings: Are those which are effective against severe fire exposure. In addition to roof coverings which have been classified, asbestos cement, metal, portland cement concrete, slate, concrete masonry and tile are acceptable where Class A roof coverings are required.

903.3.3 Class B roofings: Are those which are effective against moderate fire exposure.

903.3.4 Class C roofings: Are those which are effective against light fire exposure.

903.3.5 Non-classified roofings: Are those not tested.

903.4 Opening protectives

903.4.1 Fire assembly: Shall include the fire doors, fire window, or fire damper and all required hardware, anchorage, frames and sills necessary for the assembly.

903.4.2 Labeled fire doors: Opening protective assemblies including the frames, hardware and operation which comply with the standards listed in Appendix G and accepted practice, including shop inspection, of an accredited authoritative testing or inspection agency shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this code for their recommended and approved locations and use as listed in Section 915.0.

903.4.3 Door openings more than 120 square feet: Labeled fire doors for openings which are more than one hundred and twenty (120) square feet in area may be approved as conforming to all the standard construction requirements of tested and approved fire door assemblies except as to size.

903.4.4 Labeled fire windows and shutters: Fire window assemblies

and shutters which comply with Section 916.0, and the standards listed in Appendix G and accepted practice of an accredited authoritative testing or inspection agency shall be deemed to meet the requirements of their recommended and required locations under this code.

903.4.5 Labeled fire dampers: Only fire dampers which have been tested in accordance with the standards listed in Appendix G and listed by an accredited authoritative testing or inspection agency shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this code.

903.5 Combustibility tests: Where the behavior of materials under exposure to fire is specified in this code, the characteristics of materials shall be determined by the following tests and criteria.

903.5.1 Tests: The following tests shall serve as criteria for acceptance of building materials (when tested in the form and thickness in which they are used) as set forth in Sections 215.0, 216.0 and 217.0 governing the combustibility of building materials for use in Types 1, 2 and 3 construction.

1. Materials which pass the test procedure for defining noncombustibility of elementary materials set forth in ASTM E 136 listed in Appendix G when exposed to a furnace temperature of thirteen hundred eighty-two (1382) degrees F. for a period of five (5) minutes, and do not cause a fifty-four (54) degrees F. rise above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test and which do not flame after an exposure of thirty (30) seconds.
2. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in paragraph 1 above, with a surfacing not more than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch thick which has a flame-spread rating not greater than fifty (50) when tested in accordance with the method of test for surface burning characteristics of building materials as set forth in ASTM E 84 listed in Appendix G.

The term noncombustible does not apply to the flame spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. A material shall not be classed as noncombustible building construction material which is subject to increase in combustible or flame spread rating beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions.

903.6 Fire-retardant treated wood

903.6.1 Tests: Where permitted for use as a structural element, fire-retardant treated wood shall be tested in accordance with the standard method of test for surface burning characteristics of building materials (ASTM E84) listed in Appendix G and shall show a flame spread rating not greater than twenty-five (25) when exposed for a period of not less than thirty (30) minutes without evidence of significant progressive com-

bustion. The material shall bear the identification of an accredited authoritative testing or inspection agency showing the performance rating thereof.

903.6.2 Use limitations: Wood that has been pressure treated with fire-retardant chemicals in accordance with the standards for pressure treatment of lumber or plywood in buildings listed in Appendix G or treated by other approved means during manufacture may be used in Types 1 and 2 construction for partitions, structural elements and roof framing and sheathing as indicated by Note h in Table 214, provided that the assembly in which such material is used shall produce the required fireresistance rating when tested in accordance with the standard method of fire test for building construction and materials listed in Appendix G. Where the material is to be subjected to sustained high humidity or exposed to the weather, it shall be further identified to indicate that there is not an increase in listed fire hazard classification after being subjected to the Underwriters' Laboratories (ULI) Standard Rain Test. Where used as a structural element, such material shall meet the requirements of Section 903.6.1. Where used as interior finish, such material shall meet the requirements of Section 904.0.

SECTION 904.0 FLAME RESISTANCE TESTS

904.1 General: All materials which are required to restrict the spread of fire or to be flame resistant under the provisions of this code, including, but not limited to, interior wall and ceiling finish materials (ASTM E84), floor coverings (NFiPA 253), fire-retardant treated wood (ASTM E119 or ASTM E84, depending on usage), tents and tarpaulins (NFiPA 102, NFiPA 701 and 527 CMR 19.00), and interior hangings and decorations (527 CMR 21.00, NFiPA 102, NFiPA 701, or ASTM E84 depending on material), shall meet the requirements for their respective use and classifications.

904.2 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials: All materials used for interior wall and ceiling finish shall be classified within the classification listed in Table 904 in accordance with the Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (ASTM E84).

Table 904
INTERIOR FINISH CLASSIFICATION

Class of material	Surface burning characteristics test (tunnel test)
I	0 to 25
II	26 to 75
III	76 to 200

Note: Refer to Table 920 for interior finish requirements by use group.

904.3 Floor coverings: Finish materials for floors in corridors and exitways shall be tested in accordance with Flooring Radiant Panel Test (NFPA 253).

904.3.1 Test application: Floor coverings shall be tested in assemblies in the manner in which they are intended for use in accordance with NFPA 253. Where a separate underlayment is used, the floor covering shall be tested as proposed for use over either the actual cushion pad to be used in the installation or a standard cushion pad consisting of Type 11 rubber coated jute and animal hair or fiber, not less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch thick and fifty (50) oz. per square yard, conforming to Federal Specification DDD-C-001023 (GSA-FSS) and subsequent amendments.

904.4 Tents and tarpaulins: All material used for tents and tarpaulins shall be classified in accordance with the test methods and requirements of Tents, Grandstands and Air-Supported Structures Used for Places of Assembly (NFPA 102), Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films (NFPA 701) and Flame-Retardant Tentage and Flammable Tentage (527 CMR 19.00). (See Section 422.0.)

904.5 Interior hangings and decorations

904.5.1 Acceptance criteria: Where required to be flame resistant under the provisions of this code, all materials specified or required for artistic enhancement or use for decorations, draperies, curtains, scenery and hangings shall comply with the requirements for Flammable Decorations in 527 CMR 21.00.

SECTION 905.0 SPECIAL FIRERESISTIVE REQUIREMENTS

905.1 General: In buildings or parts thereof of the uses and types of construction herein specified, the general fireresistive requirements of Table 214 and the height and area limitations of Table 305 shall be subject to the exceptions and modifications described in Sections 905.2 through 905.5 and to the requirements for Garages, Service Stations and Gasoline Stations and Gasoline in 527 CMR 5.00.

905.2 Public garages: All existing buildings and structures altered or converted for use to a garage, motor vehicle repair shop or gasoline service station, more than one (1) story in height, unless of fireproof (Type 1) construction, or heavy timber (Type 3A) construction, shall have the partitions, columns and girders and all floor and roof construction protected and insulated with noncombustible materials or assemblies of component materials having a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour; except that existing roof trusses shall be exempt from all fireproofing requirements.

905.3 Deleted

905.4 Packing and shipping rooms: Every packing or shipping room located on or below a floor occupied for use group M (mercantile) use shall be separated therefrom by fire separation walls or floor-ceiling assemblies of not less than the fireresistance rating of the type of construction but not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating.

905.5 Truck loading and shipping areas: Truck loading and shipping areas shall be permitted within any use group B (Business) building, provided such areas are enclosed in construction of not less than the fireresistance rating of the type of construction as set forth in Table 214 but not less than one (1) hour, and direct access is provided therefrom to the street.

905.6 Use group R (residential) buildings

905.6.1 Protected ordinary construction: Multi-family dwellings (use group R-2) of protected ordinary (Type 3B) construction may be increased to six (6) stories or seventy-five (75) feet in height when the first floor construction above the basement or cellar has a fireresistance rating of not less than three (3) hours and the floor area is subdivided by two (2) hour fire walls into fire areas of not more than three thousand (3,000) square feet.

905.6.2 Protected noncombustible construction: When of protected noncombustible (Type 2B) construction, multi-family dwellings (use group R-2) may be increased to nine (9) stories or one hundred (100) feet in height when separated by not less than fifty (50) feet from any other building on the lot and from interior lot lines, the exitways are segregated in a fire area enclosed in a fire wall of two (2) hour fireresistance rating and the first floor construction has a fireresistance rating of not less than one and one half (1½) hours.

905.6.3 Retail business use: The first floor of buildings of unprotected noncombustible (Type 2C), masonry wall (Type 3C) or frame (Type 4 B) construction may be occupied for retail store use, provided the floor-ceiling assembly and enclosure walls are protected to afford one (1) hour fireresistance rating and the exitways from the residential floors are separately enclosed in accordance with the requirements of Article 6.

905.7 Grade floor protection

905.7.1 Non-fireproof construction: In all buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings (use group R-3) and other than fireproof (Type 1) construction with habitable or occupiable stories or basements below grade, the floor-ceiling assemblies and supports below the grade floor shall be protected by one (1) of the following methods:

1. fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour, or
2. heavy mill (Type 3A) construction, or
3. automatic fire suppression system.

The fireresistance rating provided shall not be less than the rating required by Table 214 for type of construction.

905.7.2 Protected noncombustible construction: In all buildings of protected noncombustible (Type 2A) construction, more than four (4) stories or fifty (50) feet in height, in other than residential (R) use groups, the floor-ceiling assembly above the basement or cellar shall be constructed with a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours.

905.7.3 Basement assembly uses: Places of public assembly for amusement, entertainment, instruction, or service of food or refreshment shall not be located in stories or rooms below grade unless the floor-ceiling assembly above and below is of not less than one and one-half (1½) hour fireresistance rating.

905.8 Noncombustible construction exemptions: One (1) story buildings of Type 2C construction which do not exceed three thousand (3,000) square feet in area in all use groups except high hazard (H), assembly (A) and institutional (I) shall be exempt from all protected exterior wall requirements.

905.9 Interior partitions: In buildings and structures of other than institutional (I) and residential (R) use groups of fireproof (Type 1) and protected noncombustible (Types 2A and 2B) constructions, partitions of a single thickness of wood or approved composite panels, and glass or other approved materials of similar combustible characteristics, may be used to subdivide rooms or spaces into offices, entries, or other similar compartments, provided they do not establish a corridor serving an occupant load of thirty (30) or more in areas occupied by a single tenant and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) square feet between fire separation assemblies or fire walls. An area not exceeding seventy-five hundred (7500) square feet may be subdivided with fireretardant treated wood when complying with Section 903.6.

905.10 Plenums: The use of uninhabited basements, cellars, crawl spaces, cavity walls, areas above ceilings or attic spaces as supply make up, exhaust air or return air plenums or ducts is prohibited.

Exception: Air ceiling plenums may be installed as supply or return air plenums in all occupancies except one- and two-family dwellings provided such air plenums meet the requirements of other applicable articles of this code and of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B and provided fuel-fired equipment or exposed combustible materials are not located therein. The use of air ceiling plenums shall be confined to one (1) fire area. The floor or roof assembly above an unlisted air ceiling plenum shall not depend upon the air ceiling for a portion of its fire resistive rating. Insulated cold water, hot water, steam, fire protection and electric lines are allowed in air ceiling plenums. The use of air ceiling plenums in evaporative cooling systems is prohibited. Panning

of the joist or stud space for return air is permitted in one- and two-family dwellings only. Crawl spaces not used as storage areas in one- and two-family dwellings may be used for air distribution systems.

905.11 Fire dampers: Except when proper fire tests have shown that fire dampers are not necessary to maintain the integrity of the fireresistance rated assembly, fire dampers complying with the SMACNA Fire Damper Guide, listed in Appendix B or UL 555 listed in Appendix G, shall be installed in the following locations:

1. Ducts penetrating a fire wall. (When a fire wall is of three (3) hour or greater fire endurance, a fire door is required.)
2. Ducts passing through a fire separation wall.
3. Ducts penetrating a fireresistance rated shaft wall. Sub-ducts extending twenty-two (22) inches vertically upward may be used in lieu of fire dampers for exhaust ducts.
4. Ducts penetrating the ceiling of a fireresistance rated floor/roof-ceiling assembly.
5. Ducts penetrating fireresistance rated corridor walls, unless the building is completely sprinklered or unless the ducts are part of an engineered smoke removal system.

SECTION 906.0 EXTERIOR WALLS

906.1 General: All exterior walls shall comply with the structural provisions of Articles 7 and 8 and with the fireresistance rating requirements of Table 214.

906.2 Exceptions: The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to prohibit the omission of exterior walls for all or part of a story when required for special uses and occupancies; except that when so omitted, the open areas shall be separated from the rest of the area and from the upper and lower stories of the building by wall and floor construction of the fireresistance rating required in Table 214; and except as otherwise specifically permitted in this code, the piers, columns and other structural supports within the open portion shall be constructed with the fireresistance rating required for exterior bearing walls in Table 214.

906.3 Vertical separation of windows

906.3.1 Where required: In all buildings and structures designed for business (B), factory and industrial (F), high hazard (H), mercantile (M) or storage (S) uses, exceeding three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height, openings located vertically above one another in exterior walls which are required to have a fireresistance rating of more than one (1) hour shall be separated by apron or spandrel walls not less than three (3) feet in height extending between the top of any opening and the bottom of the opening next above.

906.3.2 Fireresistance rating: The apron or spandrel walls shall be constructed with the same fireresistance rating required for the exterior wall in which it is located as specified in Table 214; except when such required rating exceeds one (1) hour, approved wire glass construction in fixed noncombustible sash and frames not exceeding one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the area of such apron or spandrel may be located therein, and except further that in exterior non-bearing enclosure walls which are not required to be of more than one (1) hour fireresistance rating the provisions of this section in respect to apron or spandrel walls shall not apply.

SECTION 907.0 FIRE WALLS AND PARTY WALLS

907.1 General: Walls shall have sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall and shall be constructed of any approved noncombustible materials providing the required strength and fireresistance rating specified in Table 214 for the type of construction, but not less than the fire grading of the use group specified in Table 902. The construction shall comply with all the structural provisions for bearing or nonbearing walls of this code.

907.2 Solid masonry: When constructed of solid masonry, the wall thickness shall be not less than the requirements of Section 866.0.

907.3 Reinforced concrete: When constructed of reinforced concrete, the wall thickness shall be not less than nine (9) inches for the uppermost thirty-five (35) feet or portion thereof measured down from the top of the wall.

907.4 Cutting walls: A wall, eight (8) inches or less in thickness, shall not be cut for chases or socketed for insertion of structural members subsequent to erection (see Section 837.0).

907.5 Hollow masonry and cavity walls: When combustible members frame into hollow walls or walls of hollow units, all hollow spaces shall be solidly filled for the full thickness of the wall and for a distance not less than four (4) inches above, below and between the structural members, with noncombustible materials approved for firestopping in Section 919.0. The wall shall be not less than the minimum thickness specified in the Building Code Requirements for Masonry listed in Appendix B.

907.6 Combustible insulation: The building official may permit the application of cork, fiberboard or other combustible insulation if laid up without intervening air spaces and attached directly to the face of the wall, and protected on the exposed surface as provided in Sections 823.0 and 876.0.

907.7 Continuity of walls: In all buildings and structures, walls shall be continuous from foundation to two (2) feet eight (8) inches above the roof surface, except for the following.

1. The wall may terminate at the underside of the roof deck where the roof is of noncombustible construction and is properly firestopped at the wall.
2. The wall may terminate at the underside of the roof deck in Types 3 and 4 construction if properly firestopped, and the roof sheathing or deck is constructed of approved noncombustible materials for a distance of four (4) feet on either side of the wall and combustible material does not extend through or over the wall.

907.8 Offset fire walls: If fire walls are offset at intermediate floor levels in fire-protected skeleton frame construction, the offset floor construction and the intermediate wall supports shall be constructed of noncombustible materials with a fireresistance rating not less than that required for the fire wall.

SECTION 908.0 FIRE WALL OPENINGS

908.1 General: Openings in fire walls shall not exceed the limits in size and area herein prescribed and the opening protectives shall conform to the provisions of Sections 903.0 and 914.0.

908.2 Size of opening: Except in sprinklered buildings, an opening through a fire wall shall not exceed one hundred and twenty (120) square feet in area, and aggregate width of all openings at any floor level shall not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the length of the wall.

908.2.1 First story exception: When the entire areas on both sides of a fire wall are protected with an approved automatic fire suppression system complying with the requirements of Article 12, openings designed for the passage of trucks may be constructed not more than two hundred and forty (240) square feet in area with a minimum distance of three (3) feet between adjoining openings. Such openings shall be protected with approved automatic opening protectives of three (3) hour fireresistance rating and provided with an approved water curtain for such openings in addition to all other requirements.

908.3 Opening protectives: Every opening in a fire wall shall be protected on both sides with an approved automatic protective assembly as herein required, or the approved labeled equivalent, except horizontal exit openings.

908.3.1 Hold-open devices: Heat-actuated hold-open devices used on an automatic fire assembly providing three (3) hour fireresistance rating shall be installed, one (1) on each side of the wall at ceiling height where the ceiling is more than three (3) feet above the opening. Fire assemblies protecting openings required to have one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$), one (1) or

three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fireresistance rating, and which are not exitway doors, may be activated in a similar manner, or by a single fusible link incorporated in the closing device. Doors opening in a means of egress shall be closed by actuation of a smoke detector conforming to the standards listed in Appendix I.

SECTION 909.0 FIRE SEPARATION WALLS

909.1 Uses

909.1.1 Mixed uses: When a building contains more than one (1) occupancy, and each part of the building is separately classified as to use, the mixed uses shall be completely separated with fire separation walls as specified in Section 213.0.

909.1.2 One- and two-family dwellings: The requirements for the construction of fire separation walls in buildings containing single-family dwellings or two-family dwellings (use group R-3) are as follows.

Two-family dwelling, superimposed dwelling units: When one (1) dwelling unit of a two-family dwelling is located wholly or partly above the other dwelling unit, the two (2) dwelling units shall be completely separated by fire separation walls and floor-ceiling assemblies of not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction.

Two-family dwelling, side-by-side dwelling units: When adjacent dwelling units of a two-family dwelling are attached by a common wall, said wall shall be a fire separation wall, having a minimum one (1) hour fireresistance rating that shall serve to completely separate the dwelling units.

Multiple, single-family dwellings; side-by-side: When multiple, single-family dwellings (use group R-3) are attached by a common wall, said wall shall be a fire separation wall, having a minimum one (1) hour fireresistance rating. Said wall shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing, and to the inside of the exterior wall sheathing.

Multiple, two-family dwellings; side-by-side: When multiple, two-family dwellings (use group R-3) are attached by a common wall, said wall shall be a fire separation wall, having a minimum one (1) hour fireresistance rating. Said wall shall extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing and to the inside of the exterior wall sheathing.

909.1.3 Exitways: Fire separation walls required for the enclosure of exitways and areas of refuge shall be constructed of masonry, reinforced concrete or any other approved noncombustible materials having the minimum fireresistance rating prescribed by Table 214; except that such walls may be constructed of combustible materials as regulated by Sections 616.9 and 909.3.

909.1.4 Other uses: Fire separation walls used for subdividing purposes other than exitways and areas of refuge shall be constructed of the types of materials and have the minimum fireresistance rating as prescribed by Table 214 for the type of construction.

909.2 Openings

909.2.1 Size: Exitway doors located in fire separation walls shall be limited to a maximum aggregate width of twenty-five (25) per cent of the length of the wall and the maximum area of any single opening shall not exceed forty-eight (48) square feet.

909.2.2 Protectives: All opening protectives in fire separation walls shall comply with the provisions of Section 903.0 and shall have the minimum fireresistance rating as set forth in Section 915.0.

909.3 Combustible stair enclosures

909.3.1 Construction: Stair enclosures constructed of approved combustible assemblies protected with component materials to afford the required fireresistance ratings shall be continuous through combustible floor construction and shall provide an unbroken fire barrier in combination with protected floors, ceilings and fire doors, separating the exitways from the unprotected areas of the building. Such enclosures shall be fire-stopped to comply with Sections 875.9 and 919.0.

909.3.2 Openings for lighting: Openings for the purpose of providing light in such enclosures may be protected with wired glass with single panes not more than three hundred and sixty (360) square inches in area and a total area in one (1) story of not more than seven hundred and twenty (720) square inches. Such light panels shall comply with the provisions of Section 917.0, and shall be contained in stationary sash and frames of steel or other approved noncombustible materials.

909.4 Continuity: All fire separation walls shall extend from the top of the fireresistance rated floor below to the ceiling above, unless otherwise provided for in this code, and shall be securely attached thereto. Where these walls enclose required exitways, areas of refuge and shafts, or where these walls separate mixed uses, they must be continuous through all concealed spaces such as the space above a suspended ceiling, and they must be constructed tight to the underside of the floor slab or roof deck above. The supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required fireresistance rating of the wall supported. All hollow vertical spaces shall be firestopped at every floor level as required in Sections 875.0 and 919.0.

SECTION 910.0 VERTICAL SHAFTS

910.1 General: The provisions of this section shall apply to all vertical shaft enclosures, except as provided for stairway enclosures in

Sections 616.9 and 909.0, refuse chutes in Section 1107.0, and elevator and dumbwaiter hoistways in Article 16.

910.2 Open shaft enclosures: The enclosing wall of shafts that are open to the outer air at the top shall be constructed of materials specified in Article 8 for exterior walls of buildings and structures of the required fireresistance rating specified in Table 214.

910.3 Covered shaft enclosures: The enclosing walls and the top of interior covered shafts shall be constructed of approved masonry, reinforced concrete or other approved construction with a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours, except as provided in Section 910.4.

910.4 Shafts in residential buildings: In one- and two-family dwellings of other than fireproof or noncombustible construction, shafts may be supported on and constructed of combustible materials or assemblies having a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour and shall extend not less than three (3) feet above the roof with a ventilating skylight of noncombustible construction as specified in Section 925.0.

910.5 Duct and pipe shafts: In all buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings, vertical pipes arranged in groups of two (2) or more which penetrate two (2) or more floors and occupy an area of more than one (1) square foot, and vertical ducts which penetrate two (2) or more floors, shall be enclosed by construction of not less than one (1) hour fireresistance rating to comply with this section. All combustible pipes and ducts connecting two (2) or more stories shall be enclosed as indicated herein.

910.6 Top enclosure

910.6.1 Not extending to roof: A shaft that does not extend into the top story of the building shall be enclosed with top construction of the same strength and fireresistance rating as the floors of the building or structure in which it occurs, but not less than that of the fireresistance rating of the shaft enclosure. Such shafts shall be provided with noncombustible vents for the relief of smoke and gases in the event of fire, with an area not less than ten (10) per cent of the shaft area.

910.6.2 Extending to roof: All shafts that extend to the roof of the buildings shall be covered at the top with a thermostatically controlled skylight of not less than ten (10) per cent of the area of the shaftway, constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 925.0. The automatic operation of the skylight may be controlled by fusible links designed to operate at a fixed temperature of not more than one hundred and sixty (160) degrees F. or by electric or pneumatic operation under a rapid rise in temperature at a rate of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) degrees F. per minute or by other approved methods.

910.6.3 Alternate shaft ventilation: The skylight herein required may be

replaced by a window of equivalent area in the side of the shaft, provided the sill of such window is not less than two (2) feet above the adjoining roof, is equipped with an automatic vent opening, does not face on an interior lot line or within ten (10) feet thereof, and is not located within twenty (20) feet of an opening in adjacent walls.

910.7 Bottom enclosure: All shafts that do not extend to the bottom of the building or structure shall be enclosed at the lowest level with construction of the same strength and fireresistance rating as the lowest floor through which it passes, but not with a fireresistance rating less than that of the shaft enclosure.

910.8 Existing shaftways: In all existing shaftways of buildings of assembly (use group A) and institutional classifications (use group I), which are not already enclosed as herein required, the building official shall direct such construction as he may deem necessary to insure the safety of the occupants, subject to review as provided in Section 126.0.

910.9 Shaft openings: Openings other than necessary for the purpose of the shaftway shall not be constructed in shaft enclosures; and all openings shall be protected with approved fire doors, fire windows or fire shutters complying with the provisions of Sections 914.0, 915.0 and 916.0.

SECTION 911.0 FIRERESISTANCE OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS

911.1 Requirements: The fireresistance rating of construction assemblies and structural members shall comply with the requirements of Table 214 and Section 903.0.

911.2 Protection of structural members: Columns, girders, trusses, beams, lintels, or other structural members that are required to have a fireresistance rating and that support more than two (2) floors or one (1) floor and roof, or support a bearing wall, or a non-bearing wall more than two (2) stories high, shall be individually protected on all sides for their length or height with materials having the required fireresistance rating. All other structural members required to have a fireresistance rating may be protected by individual encasement, by a membrane or ceiling protection as specified in Section 912.0, or by a combination of both.

911.3 Embedments and enclosures: Pipes, wires, conduits, ducts or other service facilities shall not be embedded in the required fire protective covering of a structural member that is required to be individually encased.

911.4 Impact protection: Where the fire protective covering of a structural member is subject to impact damage from moving vehicles, the handling of merchandise, or other activity, the fire protective covering shall be protected by corner guards or by a substantial jacket of metal or

other noncombustible material, to a height adequate to provide full protection, but not less than five (5) feet from the finished floor.

911.5 Deleted

911.6 Wall beams: Beams and girders which support walls required to have a fireresistance rating shall be protected to afford not less than the fireresistance rating of the wall supported, but the fireresistance rating shall not be less than one (1) hour for members supporting masonry walls.

911.7 Wall lintels: Unless supported or suspended from structural wall girders protected with insulating materials of the required fireresistance rating or when the opening is spanned by a masonry arch of the required strength, all lintels over openings in masonry walls more than eight (8) feet in length shall be protected as required for structural members supporting walls for the type of construction.

911.7.1 Stone lintels: The use of stone lintels on spans exceeding four (4) feet shall not be permitted unless supplemented by fireresistance rated structural members or masonry arches of the required strength to support the superimposed loads.

911.8 First story columns: In buildings of exterior masonry wall (Type 3) construction, required fire protection may be omitted from first story columns supporting enclosure walls located on the street lot line (see Section 217.0).

SECTION 912.0 FIRERESISTANCE RATED FLOOR/ROOF-CEILING ASSEMBLIES

912.1 Installation of ceiling fixtures: Fireresistive ceilings which constitute an integral part of a floor or roof assembly to meet a required fire-resistance rating may have openings to accommodate noncombustible piping, ducts or electric outlets. The aggregate area of such openings in the ceiling shall be not greater than one hundred (100) square inches in any one hundred (100) square feet of ceiling area. The fixtures and attachments shall be installed so as not to decrease the fireresistance rating of the assembly. All duct openings shall be protected with approved noncombustible fire dampers.

912.2 Ceiling panels: Where the weight of lay-in ceiling panels, used as a part of fireresistive floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assemblies, is not adequate to resist an upward force of one (1) pound per square foot (psf), wire or other approved devices shall be installed above the panels to prevent vertical displacement under such upward force.

912.3 Firestopping of ceiling spaces: Floor and roof construction in which the secondary structural members are not individually encased in fireresistance rated materials or assemblies of component materials, shall be firestopped in areas of not more than three thousand (3,000) square feet with noncombustible materials. Such firestopping shall comply with Section 919.0, or solid web structural members may be substituted for such firestops. Where floor and roof construction with accompanying ceilings is made entirely of noncombustible or fireproof construction, firestopping may be omitted.

912.4 Firestopping of wood joist construction: Where the ceilings are suspended below wood joist floor construction, the space between the ceiling and the floor above shall be firestopped in areas of not more than one thousand (1,000) square feet with materials meeting the requirements of Section 919.0.

912.5 Location of firestops: Firestops shall be located directly over tenant separation walls, if the walls do not extend to the floor above.

912.6 Unusable space: In an assembly required to be of one (1) hour fireresistance rating, the ceiling membrane may be omitted over unusable space or the flooring may be omitted where unusable space occurs above.

912.7 Openings in fireresistance rated floors: The required fire resistance rating of floor or floor/ceiling assemblies shall be maintained where a penetration is made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing and communication conduits, pipes and systems.

SECTION 913.0 ROOF CONSTRUCTION

913.1 General: Roof construction shall be protected with noncombustible material or assemblies of noncombustible materials to afford the fireresistance rating required by Table 214 as herein modified.

913.2 Roofs 20 feet or higher: When every part of the structural framework of roofs in Type 1 or Type 2 buildings is twenty (20) feet or more above the floor immediately below, all fire protection of the structural members may be omitted, including the protection of trusses, roof framing and decking. Heavy timber members, in accordance with Section 217.1, may be used for such unprotected members in one (1) story buildings.

Exception: Buildings of H (High Hazard), S-1 (Moderate Hazard Storage) or M (Mercantile) occupancies when of Type 1 or 2A construction shall not have less than one (1) hour fireresistance rated roof construction.

913.3 Roof slabs, arches and decking: Where the omission of fire protection from roof trusses, roof framing and decking is permitted, the horizontal or sloping roofs in Type 1 and Type 2 buildings, immediately above such members, shall be constructed of noncombustible materials of the

required strength without a specified fireresistance rating, or of mill type construction in buildings not over five (5) stories or sixty-five (65) feet in height.

913.4 Firestopping: Firestopping of ceiling and attic spaces shall be provided as required by Sections 875.0, 912.0 and 919.0.

SECTION 914.0 EXTERIOR OPENING PROTECTIVES

914.1 Where required: Where specified herein, the exterior openings of all buildings and structures other than churches (use group A-4), residential buildings (use groups R-2 and R-3), buildings of unprotected non-combustible (Type 2C) construction, and buildings of frame (Type 4) construction shall have approved opening protectives meeting the requirements of this code and the provisions of Article 4 for special uses and occupancies.

914.2 Horizontal exposure: Approved protectives shall be provided in every opening where the perpendicular fire separation is less than fifteen (15) feet.

914.3 Vertical exposure: Approved protectives shall be provided in every opening which is less than fifty (50) feet vertically above the roof of an adjoining or adjacent structure that is within a horizontal distance of thirty (30) feet perpendicular to the wall in which the opening is located, unless such roof construction affords a fireresistance rating of not less than one and one-half (1½) hours.

914.4 First story openings: The required fireresistance rated opening protectives may be omitted in first story openings facing on a street or other public space not less than thirty (30) feet wide, when not extending more than twenty-five (25) feet above grade.

914.5 Protected openings: Required protective assemblies in exterior openings shall be fixed, or they may be self-closing, or provided with approved automatic self-closing devices.

914.6 Unprotected openings: Where a fireresistance rating is not required by this section for openings in exterior walls, window assemblies and doors may be of unprotected wood. Glazing shall conform to the requirements of Article 8 and Article 19.

SECTION 915.0 FIRE DOORS

915.1 Fire door assemblies: Approved fire door assemblies as defined in this code shall be constructed of any material or an assembly of component materials which meets the test requirements of Section 903.0 and the fireresistance ratings herein required, unless otherwise specifically provided for in this code.

Table 915
FIRE DOOR FIRERESISTANCE RATINGS

Location	Fireresistance rating in hours
Fire walls and fire separation walls of three (3) or more hour construction	3
Fire walls, fire separation walls and exitway enclosures of two (2) hour construction..	1½
Shaft enclosures and elevator hoistways of two (2) hour construction	1½
Shaft enclosures of one (1) hour construction	1
Fire separation walls of one (1) hour construction	¾ (note a)

Note a: One and three-quarter (1¾) inch solid wood core or pressed wood particle board flush doors are acceptable (see Section 610.4.1).

915.2 Labeled protective assemblies: Labeled protective assemblies meeting the requirements of Sections 903.4.2 and 903.4.4 and the applicable fire protective standards listed in Appendix I, including shop inspection, shall be approved for use as provided for in this code.

915.3 Multiple doors

915.3.1 Fire walls: Two (2) doors, each with a fireresistance rating of one and one-half (1½) hours, installed on opposite sides of the same opening, shall be deemed equivalent in fireresistance rating to one (1) three (3) hour fire door.

915.3.2 Fire separation walls: Two (2) doors of three-quarter (¾) hour fireresistance rating each, installed on opposite sides of the same opening shall be deemed equivalent in fireresistance rating to a one and one-half (1½) hour fire door; except when used in a required exitway.

915.4 Glass panels: Wired glass panels shall be permitted in fire doors within the limitations of Section 917.0 and as herein specifically prescribed.

915.5 Closing devices: Except as may be otherwise provided for openings in fire walls and fire separation walls, all fire doors shall be self-closing and shall be closed during occupancy of the building or part thereof. The building official may accept the use of rate of rise heat actuated devices meeting the requirements of the approved rules on doors that are normally required to be open for ventilation or other specified purposes when the safety of the occupants is not endangered thereby.

SECTION 916.0 FIRE WINDOWS AND SHUTTERS

916.1 Fireresistance rating: Approved assemblies of fire windows and fire shutters shall meet the test requirements of Section 903.0, or shall be

approved labeled assemblies meeting the requirements of Section 903.4.4.

916.1.1 Exception: Steel window frame assemblies of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch minimum solid section or of not less than No. 18 Manufacturers Standard Gage (0.048 in.) formed sheet steel members fabricated by pressing, mitering, riveting, interlocking or welding and having provision for glazing with one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch wire glass as required in Section 917.0 when securely installed in the building construction and glazed with one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch labeled wired glass, shall be deemed to meet the requirements for a three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fire window assembly.

916.2 Window mullions: All metal mullions which exceed a nominal height of twelve (12) feet shall be protected with insulating materials to afford the same fireresistance rating as required for the wall construction in which the protective is located.

916.3 Swinging fire shutters: When fire shutters of the swinging type are used in exterior openings, not less than one (1) row in every three (3) vertical rows shall be arranged to be readily opened from the outside and shall be identified by distinguishing marks or letters not less than six (6) inches high.

916.4 Rolling fire shutters: When fire shutters of the rolling type are used, they shall be of approved counterbalance construction that can be readily opened from the outside.

SECTION 917.0 WIRED GLASS

917.1 Maximum size: One-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch wired glass, which has been listed and labeled for use in approved labeled opening protectives, may be used with the size limitations described in Table 917.

Table 917
LIMITING SIZE OF WIRED GLASS PANELS

Rating, opening	Max. area sq. in.	Max. height inches	Max. width inches
3 hour, Class A door	0	0	0
1 & 1½ hour, Class B doors	100	33	10
¾ hour, Class C door	1296	54	54
1½ hour, Class D door	0	0	0
¾ hour, Class E door	1296	54	54
Fire windows	1296	54	54

917.1.1 Fire walls: Wire glass in fire doors located in fire walls shall be prohibited, except when serving as horizontal exits, the self-closing swinging door may be provided with a vision panel of not more than one hundred (100) square inches without a dimension exceeding twelve (12) inches.

917.1.2 Fire separation walls: Wired glass vision panels may be used in fire doors of one and one-half (1½) hour fireresistance rating intended for use in fire separation walls; but the glass panels shall not be more than one hundred (100) square inches.

917.2 Exitway protectives: Unless specifically required in Article 4 to be solid in such locations where unusually hazardous conditions prevail, fire doors in elevator and stairway shaft enclosures may be equipped with approved wired glass vision panels which shall be so located as to furnish clear vision of the passageway or approach to the elevator or stairway. Such vision panels shall not exceed the size limitations specified for Class B doors.

917.3 Fire separation walls: One-quarter (¼) inch wired glass panels may be used in fire separation walls used for subdividing purposes as set forth in Section 909.1.3, provided the required fireresistance rating of the wall does not exceed one (1) hour. The maximum size of such panels shall not exceed the limitations for a three-quarter (¾) hour Class C door.

SECTION 918.0 FIRERESISTIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR PLASTER

918.1 Thickness of plaster: The required thickness of fireresistance rated plaster protection shall be determined by the prescribed fire tests for specified use and type of construction and in accordance with the provisions of Section 819.0 for interior plastering and Section 820.0 for exterior plaster (stucco). The thickness in all cases shall be measured from the face of the lath when applied to fiber board, wood, or gypsum lath and from the back of metal lath.

918.2 Plaster equivalents: For fireresistive purposes, one-half (½) inch of unsanded gypsum plaster shall be deemed equivalent to three-quarter (¾) inches of one (1) to three (3) sanded gypsum or one (1) inch portland cement sand plaster.

918.3 Noncombustible furring: In fireproof (Type 1) and noncombustible (Type 2) construction, plaster shall be applied directly on masonry or on approved noncombustible plastering base and furring.

918.4 Double reinforcement: Except in solid plaster partitions, or when otherwise determined by the prescribed fire tests, plaster protections more than one (1) inch in thickness shall be reinforced with an additional layer of approved lath imbedded at least three quarter (¾) inch from the outer surface and fixed securely in place.

918.5 Plaster alternates for concrete: In reinforced concrete construction, gypsum or portland cement plaster may be substituted for one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch of the required concrete protection, except that a minimum thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch of concrete shall be provided around the reinforcement in all reinforced concrete floors and one (1) inch in reinforced concrete columns in addition to the plaster finish, and the concrete base shall be prepared in accordance with Section 820.7.

SECTION 919.0 FIRESTOPPING

919.1 Where required: Firestopping shall be designed and constructed to close all concealed draft openings and to form effectual fire barriers against the spread of fire between stories of every building and in all open structural spaces therein, including the following locations: for the subdivision of attic spaces in Section 875.6; for combustible wall, partition and floor framing in Section 875.0; for ceiling spaces in Section 912.0; for open spaces behind acoustical and other finishes in Section 921.0; for floor sleeper spaces in Section 922.0; and for pipe, duct and flue openings in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

919.2 Firestopping materials: All firestopping shall consist of approved noncombustible materials securely fastened in place. Firestops of two (2) thicknesses of one (1) inch lumber with broken lap joint or one thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood with joints backed by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood or of two (2) inch lumber installed with tight joints shall be permitted in open spaces of wood framing.

919.3 Required inspection: Firestopping shall not be concealed or covered from view until inspected and approved by the building official.

SECTION 920.0 INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH, FLOOR COVERINGS AND TRIM

920.1 General: Interior finish and interior trim of buildings shall conform to the requirements of this section. Interior finish shall include all wainscoting and paneling or other finish applied structurally or for acoustical treatment, insulation, decoration or similar purposes. The use of a surface finish of paper or of material of not greater fire hazard than paper shall not be prohibited provided such finish does not exceed one

twenty-eighth (1/28) of an inch in thickness, and is applied directly to a noncombustible base or substrate meeting the requirements of Section 903.6.2. Show windows in the first story of buildings may be of wood or of unprotected metal framing.

920.2 Exposed construction: These requirements shall not be considered as requiring the installation of interior finish, but where construction or fire protection materials are exposed in rooms or spaces used for the occupancies specified, the hazard from rate of flame spread of such exposed materials shall be not greater than that of the interior finish permitted for such occupancy or use. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for heavy timber type construction in Sections 217.0 and 853.0 shall not be subject to interior finish regulations.

920.3 Smoke or gases: Interior finish materials shall not be permitted that have a smoke developed factor greater than four hundred and fifty (450) when tested in accordance with the Method of Test For Surface Burning Characteristic of Building Materials (ASTM E84) listed in Appendix G. When restrictions are not otherwise established in this code, interior finish is not controlled, except that pyroxlin or similar finishes shall not be applied which, as dry films, produce excessive smoke or toxic fumes when exposed to fire.

920.4 Materials: Material may be used for interior finish and trim only as specifically provided in this code for the occupancy or use of the space in which it is installed. Use of any material for floor finish, interior finish, and trim in a building of Type 1 or Type 2 construction within the scope permitted in this section or Section 922.0 shall not declassify the building with respect to its type of construction.

920.4.1 Foam plastics: Foam plastics shall not be used as interior finish.

920.5 Interior finish: Interior finish of wall and ceilings shall have a flame spread rating not greater than that designated by the class prescribed for the various occupancy groups listed in Table 920 when tested in accordance with the requirements of Section 904.0.

920.5.1 Basements: In buildings other than 1- and 2-family residences, Class I or II interior finish shall be used in all basements or other underground spaces from which there is not direct exit to the outside of the building if subject to occupancy for any purpose other than storage or service facilities.

920.5.2 Maximum flame spread: Interior finish materials with flame spread classifications in excess of two hundred (200) shall not be used in any room or space subject to human occupancy, except to such extent as

may be specifically permitted by the building official on the basis of a finding that such use does not significantly increase the life hazard.

920.6 Interior trim: Baseboards, chair-rails, mouldings, trim around openings and other interior trim, not in excess of ten (10) per cent of the aggregate wall and ceiling areas of any room or space, may be of Class I, II or III materials, except that trim around fire windows and fire doors shall comply with the requirements of Section 915.0 and Section 916.0.

920.7 Floor covering

920.7.1 Acceptance without tests: All wood, ceramic, concrete flooring and one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch maximum thickness of resilient composition flooring shall be exempt from the requirements of this section unless the

Table 920
INTERIOR FINISH REQUIREMENTS^f

Use groups	Required vertical exitways and passageways (d)	Corridors providing exitway access	Rooms or enclosed spaces (a)
A-1 Assembly, theatres	I	I	II (b)
A-2 Assembly, night clubs	I	I	II (b)
A-3 Assembly, halls, terminals, restaurants	I	I	II (b)
A-4 Assembly, churches, schools	I	I	III
B Business	I	II	III
F Factory and industrial	I	II	III
H High hazard	I	II	III
I-1 Institutional, restrained	I	I	I (c)
I-2 Institutional, incapacitated	I	II	I (c)
M Mercantile walls, ceilings	I	II	III
R-1 Residential, hotels	I	II	III
R-2 Residential, multi-family dwellings	I	II	III
R-3 Residential, 1 and 2 family dwellings	III	III	III
S-1 Storage, moderate hazard	I	II	III
S-2 Storage, low hazard	I	II	III

Note a. Requirements for rooms or enclosed spaces are based upon spaces enclosed in partitions of the building or structure, and where fireresistance rating is required for the structural elements the enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor to the ceiling. Partitions which do not comply with this shall be considered as enclosing spaces and the rooms or spaces on both sides thereof shall be counted as one. In determining the applicable requirements for rooms or enclosed spaces, the specific use or occupancy thereof shall be the governing factor, regardless of the occupancy group classification of the building or structure. When an approved automatic fire suppression system is provided, the interior finish of Class II or III materials may be used in place of Class I or II materials respectively, where required in the table.

Note b. Class III interior finish materials may be used in place of assembly with a capacity of three hundred (300) persons or less.

Note c. Class III interior finish materials may be used in administrative areas. Class II interior finish materials may be used in individual rooms of not over four (4) persons capacity. Provisions in Note a allowing a change in interior finish classes when fire suppression protection is provided shall not apply.

Note d. Class III interior finish materials may be used for wainscoting or paneling for not more than one thousand (1,000) square feet of applied surface area in the grade lobby when applied directly to a non-combustible base or over furring strips applied to a noncombustible base and fire-stopped as required by Section 921.0.

Note e. Class III interior finish materials may be used in mercantile occupancies of three thousand (3,000) square feet or less gross area. Used for sales purposes on the street floor only. (Balcony permitted).

Note f. Carpeting and similar materials having napped, looped or similar surface may be used as interior finish on walls and ceilings only when they are Class I.

building official determines the floor surface is hazardous.

920.7.2 Test acceptance criteria: Carpet type floor coverings, used in corridors and exitways in use groups A-1, A-2, I-1 and I-2 shall withstand a test exposure of zero point forty-five (0.45) watts per square centimeter when tested in accordance with Section 904.3. Carpet type floor coverings, used in corridors and exitways in all other than the above use groups, and excepting R-3 use groups, shall satisfactorily withstand a test exposure of zero point twenty-two (0.22) watts per square centimeter when tested in accordance with Section 904.3. Where a complete standard system of automatic sprinklers is installed, carpet type floor coverings used in corridors and exitways of use groups A-1, A-2, I-1 and I-2 shall satisfactorily withstand a test exposure of zero point twenty-two (0.22) watts per square centimeter.

Whenever the building official determines that the use of a particular floor finish in a particular use group constitutes a fire hazard, the building official shall request other fire test data which is applicable to floor coverings.

SECTION 921.0 APPLICATION OF INTERIOR FINISH

921.1 Attachment: Where interior finish is regulated by the requirements of this code, interior finish materials shall be applied or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they will not readily become detached when subjected to room temperatures of two hundred (200) degrees F. or less for thirty (30) minutes, or otherwise become loose through changes in the setting medium from the effects of time or conditions of occupancy.

921.2 Application to structural elements: Interior finish materials applied to walls, ceilings, or structural elements of a building or structure which are required to be fireresistance rated or to be constructed of noncombustible component materials, shall be applied directly against the exposed surface of such structural elements, or to furring strips attached to such surfaces with all concealed spaces created thereby firestopped where in excess of ten (10) square feet in area or eight (8) feet in any dimension.

921.3 Furred construction: Where walls, ceilings or other structural elements are required to be fireresistance rated or to be constructed of noncombustible component materials and interior finish is set out or dropped distances greater than one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches from the surface of such elements, only material of which both faces qualify as Class I shall be used, unless the finish material is protected on both sides by an automatic fire suppression system (see Note a to Table 920) or is attached to a noncombustible backing complying with Section 921.6 or to furring strips applied directly to such backing as provided in Section 921.2.

921.4 Heavy timber construction: Interior finish materials may be applied directly to the wood members and decking of heavy timber (Type 3 A) construction, where permitted, or to furring strips applied to such members or wood decking as provided in Section 921.2.

921.5 Class II and III material: Interior finish materials, other than Class I material, which are less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch in thickness shall be applied directly against a noncombustible backing or a backing complying with the requirements of Section 903.6.2 unless the tests under which such material has been classed were made with the materials suspended from the noncombustible backing.

921.6 Backing material: Backing for interior finish materials shall be a continuous surface with permanently tight joints, equal in area to the area of the finish, and extending completely behind such finish in all directions; and may be of any materials meeting the requirements of this code for noncombustible classification of material under Section 903.5.1 or of fire-retardant treated wood. When the backing does not constitute an integral part of the structural elements or system, it shall be attached directly to the structural elements or to furring strips as required for the application of finish according to Section 921.2, or may be suspended from the structural members at any distance provided concealed spaces created thereby shall be firestopped in accordance with the applicable requirements of this code. Where Class III interior finish is applied to a continuous noncombustible backing beneath wood joist construction, the allowable area for firestopping required in Section 912.4 may be increased to three thousand (3,000) square feet.

SECTION 922.0 COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS PERMITTED IN FLOOR CONSTRUCTION OF TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 BUILDINGS

922.1 General: Except as provided in Section 616.0 for stairs and Section 417.0 for theatres and similar places of public assembly (use groups A-1 and A-2), the use of combustible materials in or on floors of Type 1 and Type 2 buildings shall be herein specified.

922.2 Sleepers, bucks, and grounds: Floor sleepers, bucks, nailing blocks and grounds may be constructed of combustible materials, provided the space between the fireresistance rated floor construction and the flooring is either solidly filled with noncombustible materials or firestopped in areas of not more than one hundred (100) square feet, provided such open spaces shall not extend under or through permanent partitions or walls.

922.3 Flooring: Wood finish floorings may be attached directly to the embedded or firestopped wood sleepers and wood finish flooring shall be

permitted when cemented directly to the top surface of approved fireresistance rated construction or cemented directly to a wood subfloor attached to sleepers as provided in Section 922.2. Combustible insulating boards not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick and covered with approved finished flooring may be used for sound deadening or heat insulating when attached directly to a noncombustible floor assembly or to wood subflooring attached to sleepers as provided in Section 922.2.

SECTION 923.0 DECORATIVE MATERIAL RESTRICTIONS

923.1 General: In places of public assembly, and other regulated use groups, all draperies, hangings, and other decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall be noncombustible or flameresistant meeting the requirements of Section 904.0 and comply with the requirements for Flammable Decorations in 527 CMR 21.00.

SECTION 924.0 EXTERIOR TRIM RESTRICTIONS

924.1 Gutters: All gutters hereafter placed on buildings and structures other than frame (Type 4) buildings, one- and two-family dwellings and private garages and similar accessory buildings shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

924.2 Architectural trim

924.2.1 Construction requirements: All architectural trim, such as cornices and other exterior architectural elements attached to the exterior walls of buildings of Types 1 and 2 construction shall be constructed of approved noncombustible materials and shall be secured to the wall with metal or other approved noncombustible brackets; except that outside the fire limits, such trim may be of combustible material when the building does not exceed three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height. Combustible trim may be used on all buildings of Types 3 and 4 construction.

924.2.2 Location: When combustible architectural trim is located along the top of exterior walls it must be completely backed up by the exterior wall and shall not extend over or above the top of exterior walls.

924.2.3 Firestopping: Continuous exterior architectural trim constructed of combustible materials shall be firestopped as required in Section 875.0.

924.3 Combustible half timbering: In buildings of masonry (Type 3) construction that do not exceed three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height, exterior half-timbering and similar architectural decorations may be constructed of wood or other equivalent combustible materials, provided such trim is backed up solidly with approved noncombustible materials.

924.4 Balconies: All balconies attached to or supported by buildings of Types 1 and 2 construction shall be constructed of noncombustible materials. Balconies attached to or supported by buildings of Types 3 and 4 construction may be of unprotected noncombustible materials or frame construction. Balconies of frame construction shall afford the fireresistance rating required by Table 214 for floor construction and the aggregate length shall not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the building perimeter on each floor.

924.5 Bay and oriel windows: All bay and oriel windows attached to or supported by walls other than frame construction shall be of noncombustible construction, framed with brackets of steel, concrete or other approved noncombustible materials, unless specifically exempted by Section 302.0.

924.6 Existing combustible construction: Any existing cornice or other exterior architectural element constructed of wood or similar combustible materials may be repaired with the same material to the extent of fifty (50) per cent of its area in any one (1) year if the public safety is not thereby endangered.

924.7 Wood veneers: Inside the fire limits wood veneers are permitted in accordance with Section 302.0.

SECTION 925.0 ROOF STRUCTURES

925.1 General: All construction, other than aerial supports, clothes dryers and similar structures less than twelve (12) feet high, water tanks and cooling towers as hereinafter provided and flag poles, erected above the roof of any part of any building or structure located within the fire limits or of any building or structure more than forty (40) feet in height outside the fire limits shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

925.2 Scuttles: Trap doors and scuttles as required by Section 617.0 shall be not less than two (2) feet by three (3) feet in size and shall be of fireresistance rated construction in fireproof (Types 1A and 1B), and noncombustible (Type 2) buildings and of approved noncombustible materials, or of wood covered on top and edges with sheet metal in exterior masonry (Type 3) and protected frame (Type 4A) buildings.

925.3 Skylight

925.3.1 Sash and frames: Sashes and frames of all skylights on buildings of Types 1 and 2 construction shall be constructed of steel or other approved noncombustible materials. In foundries or buildings where acid fumes deleterious to metal are incidental to the use of the building, treated wood or other approved noncorrosive materials shall be permitted.

925.3.2 Glass, wired or plain: Skylights shall be glazed with wired glass

or of approved glass block construction conforming to Sections 811.0 and 860.0, except that skylights placed over shafts and stair enclosures and skylights used for emergency heat and smoke ventings shall be glazed with plain glass not over one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch thick. A single panel of wired glass in skylights shall not exceed seven hundred twenty (720) square inches in area or forty-eight (48) inches in any dimension. Light transmitting plastic may be used as specified in Section 1905.0.

925.3.3 Screens: Plain glass skylights shall be protected by substantial corrosion-resistive metal or other approved noncombustible screens having a mesh not less than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) by three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inches nor larger than one-by-one (1x1) inches, constructed of not lighter than No. 12 B and S Gage (0.0808 inch) wires. The screen shall be erected at a distance of not less than four (4) nor more than ten (10) inches above all glazed portions of the skylight and shall project on all sides for a distance of not less than the height of the screen above the glass. A similar screen shall be placed below the skylight to afford protection to the occupants of the building. The provisions for wired glass or screen protection shall not apply to glass block skylights or to greenhouse construction.

925.4 Penthouses: Penthouses shall be considered a part of the next lower story and the enclosure shall conform to the requirements for exterior walls of the building type as regulated by Table 214 and Article 8 except as modified herein.

925.4.1 Recessed walls: When the exterior wall of a penthouse is recessed five (5) feet or more from the exterior wall of the next lower story and the exterior wall of the next lower story is required to have a fireresistance rating of greater than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hours, the penthouse exterior wall may be constructed with a fireresistance rating of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hours, covered on the outside with noncombustible, weatherproof material and supported on protected steel or reinforced concrete construction.

925.4.2 Doors, frames, and sash: Doors, frames, and window sash, except where otherwise specifically required to be fireproof or fireresistance rated under this code, shall be constructed the same as other similar elements in the building or structure.

925.5 Other enclosed roof structures: Enclosed roof structures, other than the penthouses as defined in Article 2, shall be considered a story of the building and the enclosure shall conform to the requirements for exterior walls of the building type as regulated by Table 214 and Article 8 and the provisions described in the following Sections 925.5.1 and 925.5.2.

925.5.1 Noncombustible materials: Unless constructed of masonry or reinforced concrete in accordance with Article 8, roof structures erected on buildings and structures of fireproof or noncombustible (Types 1 or 2)

constructions shall be enclosed in walls of noncombustible materials having a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour, protected with weather-resistive roof coverings complying with Section 926.0.

925.5.2 Combustible materials: Roof structures erected on the roof of exterior masonry buildings (Type 3) and protected frame buildings (Type 4A) may be constructed of combustible materials protected to afford a one (1) hour fireresistance rating covered on the outside with approved roofing materials.

925.6 Mansard roofs and other sloping roofs

925.6.1 High slope roofs: Every mansard roof or other sloping roof having a pitch of more than sixty (60) degrees to the horizontal hereafter erected on any building or structure of other than Type 4 frame construction more than three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height shall be constructed of noncombustible materials with a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour; except that when the building is more than seven (7) stories or eighty-five (85) feet in height, such roofs shall afford the same fireresistance rating required for the exterior walls of the building but need not exceed one and one-half (1½) hour fireresistance rating.

925.6.2 Low slope roofs: When the pitch is less than sixty (60) degrees to the horizontal, the mansard roof or other sloping roof located on any building may be constructed of the same materials as required for the roof of the building.

925.7 Dormers: The sides and roofs of dormers shall be of the same type of construction as the main roof construction; except that where a side of the dormer is merely a vertical extension of an exterior wall it shall be subject to the same fireresistance rating requirements as apply to the wall of the building. The roofs of dormers shall be protected with approved roof coverings complying with Section 926.0. The side of dormers shall be protected with approved roof coverings or with material which would be permitted for covering the exterior walls of the building.

925.8 Water tanks

925.8.1 Supports: Water tanks having a capacity of more than five hundred (500) gallons placed in or on a building shall be supported on masonry, reinforced concrete, steel or other approved noncombustible framing or on timber conforming to heavy timber mill construction (Type 3A); provided that, when such supports are located in the building above the lowest floor, they shall be fireresistance rated as required for fireproof (Type 1A) construction.

925.8.2 Emergency discharge: A pipe or outlet shall be located in the bottom or in the side close to the bottom, or the tank shall be fitted with a quick-opening valve to enable the contents to be discharged in an emergency to a suitable drain complying with the plumbing code listed in

Appendix B.

925.8.3 Location: A tank shall not be located over or near a stairway or elevator shaft unless a solid roof or floor deck is constructed underneath the tank.

925.8.4 Tank cover: All unenclosed roof tanks exposed to the weather shall have approved covers sloping towards the outer edges.

925.8.5 Hoop and strap protection: When metal hoops are used in the construction of wood tanks, they shall be protected with acceptable corrosion-resistive coatings or shall be manufactured from approved corrosion-resistive alloys.

925.9 Cooling towers

925.9.1 Located in fire limits: Within the fire limits, cooling towers erected on the roofs of buildings shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, except that drip bars may be of wood. Cooling towers may be constructed entirely of fire retardant treated wood, including drip bars.

925.9.2 Located outside fire limits: Outside the fire limits, cooling towers may be constructed of wood or other approved materials of similar combustible characteristics; except that when the base of the tower is more than fifty-five (55) feet above grade and the tower is located on a building, the drip bars only may be fabricated of combustible materials as herein provided.

925.10 Miscellaneous roof structures: Except as herein specifically provided, all towers, spires, dormers or cupolas shall be erected of the type of construction and fireresistance rating required for the building to which they are accessory as regulated by Tables 214 and 305; except that when the height of such appurtenant structures exceeds eighty-five (85) feet above grade or when the area at any horizontal section of the tower, spire, dormer or cupola exceeds two hundred (200) square feet or when it used for any purpose other than as a belfry or architectural embellishment, the structure and its supports shall be of fireproof (Type 1) construction, noncombustible (Type 2) construction or fire-retardant treated wood complying with Sections 903.6.1 and 903.6.2. Radio and television towers and antennae shall be constructed to comply with Sections 426.0 and 427.0.

SECTION 926.0 ROOF COVERINGS

926.1 Classification: All approved roof coverings shall meet the test requirements and be classified in accordance with Section 903.3 of this code.

926.2 Existing roofs: The repair of existing roofs shall comply with provisions of Section 106.0 but more than twenty-five (25) per cent of the roof covering of any building shall not be replaced in a period of twelve (12) months unless the entire roof covering is made to conform to the requirements for new roofing.

926.3 Classification of use

926.3.1 Class A roof coverings: Class A roof coverings shall be permitted for use in buildings and structures of all types of construction.

926.3.2 Class B roof coverings: Class B roof coverings shall be permitted as the minimum for use in buildings and structures of Type 1 construction.

926.3.3 Class C roof coverings: Class C roof coverings shall be permitted as the minimum for use in buildings and structures of Types 2, 3 and 4A construction.

926.3.4 Non-classified roof coverings: Non-classified roof coverings shall be permitted on the buildings and structures listed below.

1. Buildings and structures of unprotected frame (Type 4B) construction when the distance from any other building is not less than twelve (12) feet.
2. Private garages, airplane hangers and similar accessory structures, not exceeding one (1) story or twenty (20) feet in height and twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet in area, when outside the fire limits, located in the same lot with a dwelling and with a fire separation of not less than twelve (12) feet.
3. Moderate and low hazard storage buildings (use groups S-1 and S-2) not exceeding one (1) story or twenty (20) feet in height and six thousand (6,000) square feet in area with a fire separation of not less than twelve (12) feet.

Fire walls may be used to obtain the required fire separation.

926.4 Roof insulation: The use of cork, fiber board and other combustible roof insulation shall be permitted provided it is covered with approved roof coverings directly applied thereto.

926.5 Grounding of metal roofs: Whenever, because of hazard resulting from electrical equipment or apparatus located thereon, or because of proximity to power lines, or for any other reason, it is deemed necessary by the building official, metal roofs shall be grounded by bonding together each course or strip and the bonding conductor or conductors shall be extended to and attached in an approved manner to the grounding electrode used to ground the electrical system within the building on which such metal roofing is applied. The conductors used to bond courses or strips of metal roofing together, or any conductor extended for grounding to the grounding electrode, shall not have greater resistance than the conductor used to ground the electrical system within the building.

926.5.1 Alternate methods of grounding metal roofing: Alternate methods of grounding metal roofing may be used, provided they are at least equal in performance to the methods described herein, and further pro-

vided that such desired method is first submitted to and approved by the building official.

ARTICLE 10

CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND VENT PIPES

SECTION 1000.0 GENERAL

1000.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the design, installation, maintenance, repair and approval of all chimneys, vents and connectors hereafter erected or altered in all building and structures.

1000.2 Other standards: Unless otherwise specifically provided herein, conformity to the applicable requirements for chimney construction and vents contained in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this code.

1000.2.1 Commonwealth of Massachusetts requirements: Gas vents required for appliances or equipment using fuel gases of any kind, such as natural gas, manufactured gas, undiluted liquified petroleum gases, liquified petroleum gas-air mixtures, or mixtures of any of these gases shall comply with the requirements of the Massachusetts Fuel Gas Code, 248 CMR, listed in Appendix B.

1000.3 Minor repairs: Minor repairs for the purpose of maintenance and upkeep which do not increase the capacity of the heating apparatus or appliances, or which do not involve structural changes in the permanent chimney and vents of a building, may be made without a permit.

1001.3 Multiple flue connections: Liquid and gas fuel burning appliances may not be vented into a flue of a working fireplace or a solid fuel appliance.

1001.4 Cleanouts: A cleanout or other approved device shall be provided at the base of every flue.

SECTION 1001.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1001.1 General: The structural plans and specifications shall describe in sufficient detail, the location, size and construction of all chimneys, vents and ducts and their connections to boilers, furnaces, appliances and fireplaces. The thickness and character of all insulation materials, clearances from walls, partitions and ceilings and proximity of heating devices and equipment to wall openings and exitways shall be clearly shown and described.

1001.2 Appliances: All appliances required to be vented shall be connected to a vent or chimney, except as provided in Section 1006.3 and as provided in the standards listed in Appendix B for special venting arrangements.

SECTION 1002.0 PERFORMANCE TEST AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

1002.1 Tests: The building official may require a test or tests of any chimney or vent to insure fire safety and the removal of smoke and products of combustion.

1002.2 Acceptance criteria: The system shall be accepted if the following conditions are fulfilled.

1. There shall not be spillage at the draft hood when any one (1) or combination of appliances connected to the system is in operation.
2. Temperature on adjacent combustibile surfaces shall not be raised more than limits acceptable to nationally recognized testing or inspection agencies.
3. Condensation shall not be developed in a way that would cause deterioration of the vent or chimney drip from joints or bottom end of the vent or chimney.
4. The draft reading taken at the place recommended in the installation instructions shall be within the range specified by the appliance manufacturer.

1002.2.1 Approved installations: Factory-built chimneys and gas vents which have been tested and listed by a nationally recognized testing or inspection agency shall be accepted as complying with the requirements of item 2 of Section 1002.2 when installed in accordance with the clearances specified in their listing.

SECTION 1003.0 CHIMNEYS

1003.1 Classification: Chimneys as used in this article shall be classified as:

1. factory-built chimneys,
2. masonry chimneys, and
3. metal chimneys (smokestacks).

SECTION 1004.0 APPLIANCES REQUIRING CHIMNEYS

1004.1 General: All heating appliances, except those appliances specifically exempted by the provisions of Section 1006.3 shall be connected to chimneys as specified in the Chimney selection chart contained in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 1005.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

1005.1 Raising existing chimneys: Whenever a building is hereafter erected, enlarged or increased in height so that a wall along an interior lot line, or within three (3) feet thereof, extends above the top of an existing

chimney or vent of an adjoining existing building, the owner of the building so erected, enlarged or increased in height shall carry up at his own expense, with the consent of the adjoining property owner, either independently, or in his own building, all chimneys connected to fuel burning appliances. Vents within six (6) feet of any portion of the wall of such adjoining building shall be extended two (2) feet above the roof or parapet of the adjoining building.

1005.2 Size of extended chimneys: The construction of an extended chimney shall conform to the requirements of this article for new chimneys, but the internal area of such extension shall not be less than that of the existing chimney.

1005.3 Notice to adjoining owner: It shall be the duty of the owner of the building which is erected, enlarged or increased in height to notify in writing, and to secure the consent of, the owner of existing chimneys affected at least ten (10) days before starting such work.

1005.4 Existing chimneys: An existing chimney, except one which does not endanger the fire safety of a building or structure and is acceptable to the building official, shall not be continued in use unless it conforms to all requirements of this article for new chimneys.

1005.5 Cleanouts and maintenance: Whenever a new chimney is completed or an existing chimney is altered, it shall be cleaned and left smooth on the inside. If the chimney is constructed of masonry or tile, the interior mortar joints must be left smooth and flush. Cleanouts or other approved devices shall be provided at the base of all flues to enable the passageways to be maintained and cleaned.

SECTION 1006.0 VENT SYSTEMS

1006.1 Listed appliances: For the purpose of determining vent requirements, gas-fired and oil-fired appliances shall be classified as "listed" or "unlisted." A listed appliance is one that is shown in a list published by an accredited authoritative testing agency, qualified and equipped for testing of such appliances, and maintaining an adequate periodic inspection of current production of listed models and whose listing states either that the appliance or accessory complies with nationally recognized safety requirements or has been tested and found safe for use in a specific manner. Compliance may be determined by the presence on the appliance or accessory of a label of the testing agency stating that the appliance or accessory complies with nationally recognized safety requirements. An unlisted appliance or accessory is one that is not shown on such a list or does not bear such a label. In cases where an applicable standard has not been developed for a given class of appliance or accessory, approval of the authority having jurisdiction should be obtained before the appliance or accessory is installed.

1006.2 Appliances required to be vented: Appliances shall be connected to a listed venting system or provided with other means for exhausting the flue gases to the outside atmosphere in accordance with the Venting system selection chart contained in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1006.3 Exemption: Connections to vent systems shall not be required for appliances of such size or character that the absence of such connection does not constitute a hazard to the fire safety of the building or its occupants. The following appliances are not required to be vented unless so required by their listing:

1. listed gas ranges;
2. built-in domestic cooking units listed and marked as unvented units;
3. listed hot plates and listed laundry stoves;
4. listed domestic clothes dryers;
5. listed gas refrigerators;
6. counter appliances;
7. space (room) heaters listed for unvented use, only upon prior approval by the building official;
8. specialized equipment of limited input such as laboratory burners or gas lights; and
9. electric appliances.

When any or all of the appliances listed in items 5, 6 and 7 above are installed so that the aggregate input rating exceeds thirty (30) British thermal units (Btus) per hour per cubic foot of room or space in which they are installed, one (1) or more of them shall be vent connected or provided with approved means for exhausting the vent gases to the outside atmosphere so that the aggregate input rating of the remaining unvented appliance does not exceed thirty (30) Btus per hour per cubic foot of room or space in which they are installed. Where the room or space in which they are installed is directly connected to another room or space by a doorway, arch, or other opening of comparable size, which cannot be closed, the volume of such adjacent room or space may be included in the calculations.

SECTION 1007.0 FIREPLACES

1007.1 General: Fireplaces, barbecues, smoke chambers and fireplace chimneys shall be of solid masonry or reinforced concrete or other approved materials, and shall conform to requirements of this section.

1007.2 Construction: Structural walls of fireplaces shall be at least eight (8) inches thick. Where a lining of low duty refractory brick (ASTM C64) or the equivalent, at least two (2) inches thick laid in fire clay mortar (ASTM C105, medium duty), or the equivalent, or other approved lining is pro-

vided, the total thickness of back and sides, including the lining, shall be not less than eight (8) inches. Where such lining is not provided, the thickness of back and sides shall be not less than twelve (12) inches. The firebox shall be twenty (20) inches in depth and will be permitted to be open on all sides, provided all fireplace openings are located entirely within one (1) room.

1007.3 Lining: The lining shall extend from the throat of the fireplace to a point at least four (4) inches above the top of the enclosing masonry walls.

1007.4 Clearance

1007.4.1 Distance: The distance between fireplace and combustibles shall be at least four (4) inches; and such combustibles shall not be placed within six (6) inches of the fireplace opening. Wood facings or trim normally placed around the fireplace opening may be permitted when conforming to the requirements of this section; however, such facing or trim shall be furred out from the fireplace wall at least four (4) inches and attached to noncombustible furring strips. The edges of such facings or trim shall be covered with a noncombustible material. Where the walls of the fireplace are twelve (12) inches thick, the facings or trim may be directly attached to the fireplace.

1007.4.2 Metal hoods: Metal hoods used as part of a fireplace or barbecue shall be at least eighteen (18) inches from combustible material unless approved for reduced clearances.

1007.5 Metal: Metal hoods used as a part of a fireplace or barbecue shall be at least No. 18 B&S (0.0403 inch) Gage sheet copper, No. 18 Galvanized Steel Gage (0.052 in.) galvanized steel or other equivalent corrosion-resistant ferrous metal with all seams and connections of smokeproof unsoldered construction. The hoods shall be sloped at an angle of forty-five (45) degrees or less from the vertical and shall extend horizontally at least six (6) inches beyond the limits of the firebox.

1007.6 Metal heat circulators: Approved metal heat circulators may be installed in fireplaces, provided the thickness of the fireplace walls is not reduced.

1007.7 Smoke chamber: All walls, including back walls, shall be at least eight (8) inches in thickness.

1007.8 Areas of flues, throats and dampers: The net cross-sectional area of the flue and of the throat between the firebox and the smoke chamber of a fireplace shall be at least that required in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. When dampers are used, damper openings shall be at least, when fully opened, equal to the required flue area and

shall be of No. 12 Galvanized Steel Gage (0.018 in.) metal.

1007.9 Lintel: Masonry over the fireplace opening shall be supported by a noncombustible lintel.

1007.10 Hearth: Every fireplace shall be constructed with a hearth of brick, stone, tile or other noncombustible material. For fireplaces with an opening of less than six (6) square feet, the hearth shall extend not less than sixteen (16) inches in front and not less than eight (8) inches on each side of the fireplace opening. For fireplaces with an opening of six (6) square feet or more, the hearth shall extend not less than twenty (20) inches in front and not less than twelve (12) inches on each side of the fireplace opening. Such hearths shall be supported on trimmer arches of brick, stone, tile or concrete not less than four (4) inches thick or other equally strong and fireresistance rated materials. All combustible forms or centering shall be removed after completion of the supporting construction.

1007.11 Firestopping: Firestopping between chimneys and wooden construction shall meet the requirements specified in Section 919.0 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1007.12 Support: Fireplaces shall be supported on foundations designed in conformity with Section 725.0.

1007.13 Screens: Screens or other acceptable protection devices shall be provided for all fireplace openings.

1007.14 Other type fireplaces: Other fireplaces not conforming to the requirements of this section shall be subject to approval by the department prior to installation. Imitation fireplaces shall not be used for the burning of gas, solid or liquid fuel. Approved factory-built fireplaces may be installed and shall conform to the applicable portions of this code. Factory-built fireplaces shall bear the seal of a nationally recognized testing or inspection agency.

1007.15 Solid wastes: Solid waste shall not be burned in a fireplace.

SECTION 1008.0 INCINERATORS

1008.1 Mechanical code: Incinerators of all types shall be installed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 1009.0 CONSTRUCTION OF METAL DUCTS AND VENTS

1009.1 Mechanical code: All metal vents, ducts and duct systems re

quired under the provisions of this article for heating systems and equipment, and under the provisions of Article 5 for ventilating and air-conditioning systems shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1009.2 Construction of ducts: Ducts and plenums may be constructed of approved material constructed in accordance with the requirements of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Non-metallic ducts shall be constructed and installed in accordance with their approval and the applicable standards listed in Appendix B. Aluminum ducts shall not be used in equipment rooms with fuel-fired equipment, encased in or under concrete slabs on grade, for kitchen or fume exhausts or in systems where air entering the duct is over two hundred fifty (250) degrees F.

SECTION 1010.0 SPARK ARRESTORS

1010.1 Mechanical code: All chimneys, stacks and flues, including incinerator stacks, which emit sparks shall be provided with a spark arrestor conforming to the requirements of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

ARTICLE 11

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

SECTION 1100.0 GENERAL

1100.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control the construction, inspection and maintenance of all mechanical equipment and systems in respect to structural strength, fire safety and operation. For the purposes of this article, mechanical equipment shall include solid fuel burning heating appliances.

1100.2 Mechanical code: All mechanical equipment and systems shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with this code and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1100.3 Commonwealth of Massachusetts requirements: All installations of gas appliances shall comply with the Massachusetts Fuel Gas Code, 248 CMR, 3.00-8.00, as listed in Appendix B. The construction, installation and operation of oil burning equipment is subject to the provisions of 527 CMR 4.00. The construction, installation, testing and inspection of boilers, unfired pressure vessels, air tanks, ammonia compressor valves and refrigeration and air-conditioning systems of twenty (20) tons or more capacity are subject to the provisions of 522 CMR 2.00-12.00.

SECTION 1101.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1101.1 General: Plans and specifications for the installation, repair, extension or removal of any mechanical equipment or system shall be submitted in accordance with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B and a permit shall be secured prior to the commencement of any work.

1101.2 Matter covered: The plans and specifications shall show in sufficient detail all pertinent features and clearances of the appliances and systems, including: size and type of apparatus; construction of flue, stack or chimney; stack connections; type of fuel; method of operation; and the method of compliance with all regulations for the class and type of equipment installed.

1101.3 Details: An application for permit shall be accompanied by speci-

fications and diagrammatic mechanical drawings in sufficient detail, complying with the provisions of the mechanical code listed in Appendix B, before a permit shall be issued for the mechanical equipment and system. The plans shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch to the foot and shall show the location and arrangement of all equipment and distribution elements including safeties and pressure controlling devices.

SECTION 1102.0 INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

1102.1 Inspection: All mechanical equipment and systems requiring a permit shall be inspected in accordance with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B and shall not be placed in operation until it has been tested and approved. After July 1, 1979, all solid fuel burning heating appliances shall be tested and approved according to U.L. Standard 1482 as listed in Appendix B.

Exception: Used solid fuel burning heating appliances which are not labeled after July 1, 1979 must be inspected and approved prior to installation by the local building official or fire inspector, and installed in accordance to the provisions of this code.

1102.2 Concealment: It shall be unlawful for owners, contractors or workmen to lath over, or in any way to conceal, any piping, outlet boxes or other parts of the mechanical equipment or system requiring a permit until an inspection has been made thereof and due notice given that the work has been approved.

1102.3 Defects and repairs: Upon inspection or reinspection of a mechanical system, any defects or deficiencies which require repair to insure safe operation shall be rectified before the system is placed in use.

1102.4 Power of condemnation: When a system or any part thereof is found unsafe to life or property, it shall be condemned and such system shall not be restored to use until it has been made safe and approved.

SECTION 1103.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

1103.1 Unsafe orders: All existing mechanical equipment and systems shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the requirements of this code and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Any such equipment which does not comply with the requirements, and the operation of which is deemed unsafe to the building occupants, shall be altered as ordered by the building official to secure adequate safety.

SECTION 1104.0 FEES

1104.1 General: A permit to begin work for new construction or alteration shall not be issued until the application fee and permit fee prescribed

have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit necessitating an additional fee because of the additional work involved be issued until the additional fee shall have been paid.

SECTION 1105.0 BOILER ROOMS

1105.1 Boiler room: Every boiler or combination boiler and cooling unit shall be installed in a space which allows a minimum clearance of twenty-four (24) inches on all service sides. Such room shall be constructed of at least one (1) hour fireresistance rated construction, and the door shall be a Class C fire door or a one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch solid wood core door. Such door shall be equipped with an automatic self-closer. Combustion air shall be provided to such room in conformance with the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. Storage or living quarters shall not be permitted in any boiler or similar heating equipment room.

Exception: One- and two-family dwellings, except for combustion air requirements as set forth in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1105.2 Boiler room location: Boiler rooms shall not be located immediately below exitways; nor shall any space heater, floor furnace or other similar equipment be located in any aisle or passageway used as an element of a required means of egress from the building or structure.

SECTION 1106.0 DRYING ROOMS

1106.1 General: A drying room or dry kiln installed within a building shall be constructed entirely of approved noncombustible materials or assemblies of such materials with the required fireresistance rating based on the fire hazard of the contents and the process as regulated by the approved rules or as required in Article 4 for special uses.

1106.2 Piping clearance: All overhead heating pipes shall have a clearance of not less than two (2) inches from combustible contents of the dryer.

1106.3 Insulation: When the operating temperature of the dryer is one hundred seventy-five (175) degrees F. or more, metal enclosures shall be insulated from adjacent combustible materials by not less than twelve (12) inches of air space, or the metal walls shall be lined with one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch asbestos mill board or other approved equal insulation.

1106.4 Fire protection: Drying rooms designed for high hazard materials and processes, including dry cleaning and other special uses provided for in Article 4, shall be protected by approved automatic sprinkler or fog systems, manually controlled steam smothering systems, or other approved fire-extinguishing equipment conforming to the provisions of Article 12 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 1107.0 REFUSE CHUTES

1107.1 Chute discharge: A refuse chute shall not feed directly to the combustion chamber of an incinerator, but shall discharge into an enclosed room or bin separated from the incinerator room by ceiling and walls of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating, unless otherwise approved by the building official.

1107.2 Chute enclosures: Refuse chutes shall be enclosed with walls of masonry of not less than two (2) hour fireresistance rating for interior chutes and of noncombustible (Type 2) construction for exterior chutes. All chutes shall be supported on substantial foundations complying with Article 7.

1107.3 Chute height: An interior refuse chute shall extend not less than four (4) feet above the roof and shall be covered with an approved ventilating skylight complying with Section 925.0.

1107.4 Service compartments: Service openings for chutes shall be located in separate rooms or compartments enclosed in walls, partitions, floors and ceilings which have a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour and in which the openings are equipped with fire doors or other approved protectives of not less than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) hour fireresistance rating or their approved labeled equivalent.

1107.5 Opening protectives: All openings between refuse rooms, chutes and incinerator rooms shall be protected with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hour fire doors or their approved labeled equivalent complying with Article 9.

SECTION 1108.0 REFUSE VAULTS

1108.1 Refuse vault enclosures: A vault for receiving combustible refuse from an exhaust system shall be constructed of not less than three (3) hour fireresistance rated assemblies.

1108.2 Openings to boiler rooms: The opening between a vault and a boiler room shall not exceed nine (9) square feet in area and shall be located at least eight (8) feet from the firing door of the boiler, and the bottom of the opening shall be not less than six (6) inches above the boiler room floor. All openings shall be equipped with approved automatic fire doors of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) hour fireresistance rating or the approved labeled equivalent complying with Article 9.

1108.3 Location: When located within a building, a refuse vault shall extend above the roof or shall be directly vented to the outer air with ducts complying with Section 1009.0.

1108.4 Fire protection: A vault for combustible refuse which exceeds three hundred sixty (360) cubic feet in volume shall be protected by an

automatic fire suppression system conforming to Article 12 and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 1109.0 DUST, STOCK AND REFUSE CONVEYOR SYSTEMS

1109.1 Power transmission: Power for fans located in rooms from which flammable dust is being removed shall be transmitted by means of a shaft passing through a bushed hole, or by a belt, chain or similar driving mechanism which is encased in a metal or other noncombustible dust-tight enclosure, both within and without the room.

1109.2 Collectors and separators: Cyclone collectors and separators and their supports shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and shall be located whenever possible on the exterior of the building or structure. A collector or separator shall not be located nearer than ten (10) feet to combustible construction or to an unprotected wall or floor opening, unless the collector is provided with a metal vent pipe which extends above the highest part of any roof within a distance of thirty (30) feet.

1109.3 Discharge pipes: Discharge pipes shall conform to all the requirements for ducts, including clearances required for high heat appliances, as contained in the mechanical code listed in Appendix B. A delivery pipe from a cyclone collector shall not convey refuse directly into the fire-box of a boiler, furnace, dutch oven, refuse burner, incinerator or other appliance.

1109.4 Vents for exhaust conveyor systems: An exhaust system shall be vented to the outside of the building either directly by flue, or indirectly through the separator, bin, or vault into which it discharges.

1109.5 Spark protection: The outlet of an open air vent shall be protected with an approved metal or other noncombustible screen or by other equally efficient means to prevent the entry of sparks.

1109.6 Explosion relief vents: A safety or explosion relief vent shall be provided on all systems which convey combustible refuse or stock of an explosive nature, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.

1109.6.1 Screens: When a screen is used in a safety relief vent, it shall be so attached as to permit ready release under emergency pressure.

1109.6.2 Hoods: The relief vent shall be provided with an approved noncombustible cowl or hood, or with a counterbalanced relief valve or cover arranged to prevent the escape of hazardous materials, gases or liquids.

1110.0 SOLID FUEL BURNING HEATING APPLIANCES

1110.1 Installation: The installation of solid fuel burning heating appliances in new or existing buildings shall conform to the provisions of

the code and the manufacturers' recommended installation procedures, whichever has the more stringent requirements.

1110.1.1 Installation clearances: Clearance shall be provided from combustible construction in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations following approval under U.L. Standard 1482 as listed in Appendix B or in accordance with Table 1110.1.1, whichever is more stringent:

Table 1110.1.1
INSTALLATION CLEARANCES, SOLID FUEL BURNING HEATING APPLIANCES

Type of unit	Above top of casing or appliance (inches)	From front (inches)	From back (inches)	From sides (inches)	Chimney connector (inches)
Circulating type, vented or unvented	36	24	12	12	18
Radiant or other type, vented or unvented	36	36	36	36	18

Note 1. The floor shall be of masonry or other noncombustible construction with not less than a one (1) hour fire resistance rating and shall extend twelve (12) inches beyond the appliance on all sides and at least eighteen (18) inches on the fuel and ash access side. Solid fuel heaters may be installed on a combustible floor if the appliance is listed for such installation or if the floor is protected in an approved manner.

1110.1.2 Reduced clearances: Installation clearances may be decreased according to Table 1110.1.2 when exposed construction is protected with noncombustible materials.

1110.2 Solid fuel burning heating appliances installed in fireplaces: When a solid fuel burning appliance is set in front of a fireplace to use the existing chimney, the stove pipe must be connected either into the open damper through a snug fitting noncombustible seal or through a noncombustible fireplace opening closure which seals off the fireplace. Both methods of installation must have access for cleanout.

Table 1110.1.2
REDUCED INSTALLATION CLEARANCES WITH SPECIFIED FORMS OF PROTECTION

Type of protection applied to the combustible material unless otherwise specified and covering all surfaces within the distance specified as the required clearance without protection (thicknesses are minimum)	Where the required clearance without protection is:							
	36 inches				18 inches			
	Above	Sides and rear	Chimney or vent connector	Above	Sides and rear	Chimney or vent connector	Above	Sides and rear
1. 1/4" asbestos millboard spaced out 1"	30	18	30	15	9	12	9	6
2. No. 28 Manufacturers' Standard Gage steel sheet on 1/4" asbestos millboard	24	18	24	12	9	12	9	6
3. No. 28 Manufacturers' Standard Gage steel sheet spaced out 1"	18	12	18	9	6	9	6	4
4. No. 28 Manufacturers' Standard Gage steel on 1/8" asbestos millboard spaced out 1"	18	12	18	9	6	9	6	4
5. 1/4" asbestos millboard on 1" mineral fiber batts rein- forced with wire mesh or equivalent	18	12	18	6	6	6	4	4
6. No. 22 Manufacturers' Standard Gage steel sheet on 1" mineral fiber batts reinforced with wire or equiva- lent	18	12	12	4	3	3	2	2
7. 1/4" asbestos cement board or 1/4" asbestos millboard	36	36	36	18	18	18	12	12
8. 1/4" cellular asbestos	36	36	36	18	18	18	12	12

Note 1. Except for the protection described in item 5, all clearances shall be measured from the outer surface of the appliance to the combustible material disregarding any intervening protection applied to the combustible material.
Note 2. Spacers shall be of noncombustible material.

ARTICLE 12

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 1200.0 GENERAL

1200.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall control when and where fire protection systems are required in all buildings and structures or parts thereof. All electrical equipment and the details of wiring for fire protection systems installations shall comply with the provisions of the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) and the applicable standards listed in the appendices.

1200.1.1 Authority: Plans submitted under Section 113.5 and Article 4 of this code relative to this article shall be reviewed by the local fire official for approval of the following items:

1. source and capacity of water supply, including size of water main;
2. location of hydrants and siamese connections;
3. access for fire fighting apparatus and rescue vehicles;
4. provisions for a fire pump, if necessary, including electrical supervisory control;
5. design and location of standpipes and/or sprinkler systems and related equipment;
6. design and locations of required fire alarm systems, including detection, supervision and all related equipment;
7. smoke control;
8. firefighter elevator key location and associated equipment;
9. wood burning stoves; and
10. fire access panels (see Section 859.0).

1200.2 Installation requirements: The installation methods, repair, operation or maintenance of fire protection systems shall be in accordance with this code and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1200.3 Maintenance: The owner, tenant or lessee of every building or structure shall be responsible for the care and maintenance of all fire protection systems, including equipment and devices, to insure the safety and welfare of the occupants. Fire protection systems shall not be disconnected or otherwise rendered unserviceable without first notifying the fire

department. When installations of required fire protection systems are interrupted for repairs or other necessary reasons, the owner, tenant or lessee shall immediately advise the fire department and shall diligently prosecute the restoration of the protection.

1200.4 Threads: All threads provided for fire department connections to sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, yard hydrants or any other fire hose connections shall be uniform to those used by the local fire department.

1200.5 Signs: If fire suppression control valves are located in a separate room, or building, a sign shall be provided on the entrance door. The lettering for such sign shall be of a conspicuous color and shall be at least four (4) inches in height and shall read *Sprinkler control valves* and/or *Standpipe control valves* or indicate other types of systems (see Section 1213.8 for additional signs).

1200.6 Material and equipment: All materials and equipment used in a fire protection system shall be approved, consistent with the requirements of this code (see Section 110.0) and the standards as listed in Appendices B, C or I.

1200.7 Acceptance tests: Before final approval and acceptance by the building official and fire official of all fire extinguishing equipment in any building or other structure, the installation shall be subjected to the tests prescribed herein or in the approved rules. It shall be unlawful to cover up or permanently conceal piping, wiring and accessory devices in any portion of a newly constructed system until it has been tested and approved.

1200.7.1 Standpipe tests: Upon completion of a standpipe installation, every standpipe fire line shall be tested for static pressure and flow, including the top and bottom outlets in the presence of the first official authorized to witness such test.

1200.7.2 Pressure test: The test shall demonstrate that the system will sustain a hydrostatic pressure of not less than one hundred (100) pounds per square inch (psi) at the topmost hose outlet, and not less than three hundred (300) psi at the fire department connection to the risers. In buildings not exceeding three (3) stories nor more than forty (40) feet in height, the test pressures may be reduced to not more than twenty-five (25) per cent in excess of the normal operating pressure.

1200.7.3 Temporary construction standpipes: The feed mains, risers interconnections and branch lines of temporary standpipes in structures under erection shall be maintained watertight when work is not being done on the system.

1200.7.4 Sprinkler tests

1200.7.4.1 Wet pipe systems: Automatic wet pipe systems shall be

subjected to a hydrostatic pressure test for two (2) hours duration of not less than two hundred (200) psi in every part of the installation exclusive of water supply tanks; except that in buildings of not more than three (3) stories nor more than forty (40) feet in height, the test pressure need not be more than fifty (50) pounds per square inch in excess of the normal pressure carried in the system or in excess of the pressure necessary to operate the highest sprinklers in non-automatic systems.

1200.7.4.2 Pressure tanks: Pressure tanks shall be tested to a pressure of one and one-half (1½) times the working pressure.

1200.8 Periodic inspections and tests

1200.8.1 Inspections: Inspections and field tests of fire extinguishing equipment shall be made by the owner, his authorized representative, or insurance organization and may be witnessed by the fire official of the municipality as the fire official may direct, as herein required to enforce the maintenance of all service equipment in operating condition and to familiarize the fire fighting force with existing conditions in all buildings and structures.

1200.8.2 Maintenance and test records: All fire fighting and fire extinguishing service equipment and appliances, including valves, hose, tools, accessories and fire alarm systems shall be maintained readily available and in good working order at all times for immediate use of the occupants of the building and the fire department. Records of required inspections and tests shall be available for examination by or filed with the fire official as he may direct.

1200.8.3 Test expense: All tests shall be conducted at the owner's risk and expense and not less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice shall be given to the building and fire official having jurisdiction before any test is made.

SECTION 1201.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1201.1 Required: Before any standpipe or sprinkler equipment is installed, or existing equipment which involves ten (10) or more sprinkler heads in any one (1) fire area or on any one (1) floor is remodeled, or before the installation or extension of any interior fire alarm signal system, a preliminary set of plans, drawn to suitable scale, shall be submitted by a qualified registered professional engineer to the building official and the local fire official with specifications in sufficient detail showing essential features of the construction, heights or stories, location, size and arrangement of all required piping and accessories for each proposed standpipe fire line and sprinkler installation, and layout and wiring of the fire alarm system. Plans and specifications for fire suppression systems as required in this article for high-rise structures with a height of

seventy (70) feet or more above mean grade must be submitted by a registered professional engineer qualified by experience to design and specify the appropriate elements of the fire suppression system.

1201.2 Approval by other agencies: Approval by other agencies having jurisdiction is required for any change in fire protection and fire extinguishing equipment.

1201.3 Standpipe fire lines: Plans for the standpipe installation shall show the size and location of siamese connections, tanks, pumps, hose stations, length of hose, stairways, stair sections and all subdividing partitions and walls.

1201.4 Sprinkler systems: Plans for the sprinkler installation shall show the location, capacity of water supply, connecting piping, feed lines and risers, all gate, check, alarm and dry pipe valves, location and number of all heads, locations and number of all actuating devices, and standpipe fire lines, if any.

1201.5 Interior fire alarms: Plans for the interior fire alarm signal system shall show location and number of all sending stations and signals with specifications of the type, construction, and operation of the system.

1201.6 Approved plans: After acceptance of the preliminary plans, three (3) final sets of plans shall be filed for final approval of every installation of standpipe fire line, sprinkler and fire alarm signal system.

SECTION 1202.0 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

1202.1 Where required: Fire suppression systems shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition, as specified in this code, in the following locations except one- and two-family dwellings, indicated in Sections 1202.2 through 1202.18.

1202.2 Assembly (A-1) use: In all buildings or portions thereof of A-1 (assembly, theatres) use group.

Exception: Auditoriums, foyers, lobbies and toilet rooms.

1202.3 Assembly (A-2) use: In all buildings or structures or portions thereof of use group A-2 (assembly, night clubs):

1. when more than five thousand (5,000) square feet in area; or
2. when more than one (1) story in height.

1202.4 Assembly (A-3) use: In all buildings or structures or portions thereof of use group A-3 (assembly) when more than twelve thousand (12,000) square feet in area.

1202.5 Stages in assembly (A) use: Stages of any size, in assembly occupancies (A) in the following locations:

1. over the stage;

2. stage gridirons when side wall sprinklers with one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees F. rated heads with heat-baffle plates are installed around the entire perimeter of the stage at points not more than thirty (30) inches below the gridiron, nor more than six (6) inches below the baffle plate;
3. under all fly galleries;
4. over the proscenium opening on the stage side;
5. under the stage;
6. in all basements, cellars, work rooms, dressing rooms, store rooms and property rooms; and
7. in toilet, lounge and smoking rooms.

1202.6 High hazard (H) use: In all buildings or structures or portions thereof of use group H (high hazard).

1202.7 Institutional (I) use: In all buildings or structures or portions thereof of use group I (institutional).

Exceptions:

1. One (1) story hospitals with patient rooms having direct egress to grade level at the exterior of the building.
2. In hospitals of Type I construction, the automatic fire suppression system may be omitted from operating, rooms, X-ray rooms, delivery rooms, cardiac and intensive care rooms and patient sleeping rooms not exceeding six hundred (600) square feet in area when each such room is protected by an automatic fire alarm system connected to a central annunciator panel.
3. One-story day nurseries housing one hundred (100) children or less with each room having an exit directly to the outside.
4. I-1 (institutional-restrained) occupancies having an occupancy load of less than six(6).
5. In I-1 (institutional-restrained) occupancies the fire suppression system shall be a sprinkler system which may be manual or automatic in operation.

1202.8 Mercantile (M), moderate hazard storage (S-1), or factory and industrial (F) uses: In all buildings or structures of use groups M, S-1, and F (mercantile, moderate hazard storage or factory and industrial):

1. when more than twelve thousand (12,000) square feet in area; or
2. when more than twenty-four thousand (24,000) square feet in total area on all floors; or
3. when more than three (3) stories in height.

1202.9 Public garages: In all public garages:

1. when more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in area; or
2. when more than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet in area and more than one (1) story in height; or

3. when more than five thousand (5,000) square feet in area, and more than two (2) stories in height; or
4. when more than three (3) stories in height; or
5. when located in buildings where the upper stories are designed for other uses; or
6. when located in any story that is more than fifty (50) per cent below grade.

Exception: Open parking structures (see 527 CMR 5.00 in Appendix B).

1202.10 Bus garages: In all bus garages:

1. when required by Section 1202.9; or
2. when used as passenger terminals for four (4) or more buses; or
3. when used for storage or loading of four (4) or more buses.

1202.11 Unlimited area buildings: In “unlimited area buildings” as required by Section 307.0.

Exception: Special industrial uses as indicated in Section 205.3.

1202.11.1 High-rise buildings: In all high-rise buildings exceeding seventy (70) feet in height as required by the Massachusetts General Laws.

1202.12 Storage and workshop areas: In all portions of use groups A (assembly), B (business), I (institutional) or R-1 and R-2 (residential, hotels and multi-family) occupied for storage, workshop or similar purposes.

Exception: Individual storage or work-shop areas located entirely within a dwelling unit.

1202.13 Story, cellar or basement: In every story, cellar or basement of all buildings where there is not provided at least twenty (20) square feet of opening entirely above the adjoining grade level in each fifty (50) lineal feet of exterior wall in the story, cellar or basement, on at least two (2) sides of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than twenty-two (22) inches. Such openings shall be unobstructed to allow fire-fighting and rescue operations from the exterior.

Exception: If the area of a cellar exceeds two thousand, five hundred (2,500) square feet, an automatic fire suppression system is required.

For purposes of this section, an opening in an exterior wall qualifies as follows:

1. doors or access panels may be included in the determination of openings;
2. windows may be included in the determination of openings if they provide a breakable glazed area of not less than twenty-two (22) inches in its least clear dimension.

1202.14 Painting rooms: In spray painting rooms or shops where paint-

ing, brushing, dipping, or mixing is regularly conducted using flammable materials.

1202.15 Trash rooms and chutes: In rooms or areas used for incineration, trash, laundry collection, or similar uses. At alternate floor levels and at the top of all chutes used in conjunction with these rooms or areas.

1202.16 Furnace rooms: In furnace rooms, boiler rooms and rooms for similar uses.

Exception: Such room located entirely within and serving a single dwelling unit.

1202.17 Unenclosed vertical openings: In unenclosed vertical openings between floors as required by Sections 520.0 and 616.8.

1202.18 Range hoods: In range hoods, in accordance with the following requirements listed below.

1. Where natural or liquefied petroleum gas is used as a fuel, a manual reset safety valve shall be installed on the gas service line to prevent fuel from flowing into the burner or pilot in the event of activation of any suppression (extinguishing) system.
2. Hood and duct suppression (extinguishing) systems shall provide for both automatic and manual actuation of the system.
3. A manual station for activation of the suppression (extinguishing) system shall be located at or near one (1) of the means of egress from the area, but not nearer than ten (10) feet to the range hood, unless otherwise specifically approved.
4. The manual station shall be securely mounted not less than four and one-half (4½) feet nor more than five (5) feet above the floor.
5. The system shall be maintained at full operating capacity by the owner or tenant and shall be serviced every six (6) months. A metallic sign with contrasting letters and background shall indicate the manual station of the system and the proper operating (actuation) procedure.
6. All nozzles shall be accessible for cleaning and replacement.
7. CO₂ (carbon dioxide) suppression (extinguishing) systems shall be installed in accordance with the above and Section 1208.6.
8. Dry chemical (approved dry chemical extinguishing media) suppression systems shall be installed in accordance with the above and Section 1210.6.

1202.19 Alternate protection: In special use areas of buildings or structures, an automatic fire alarm system may be installed in lieu of a fire suppression system when approved by the building official and fire department and when such fire suppression system installation would be detrimental or dangerous to the specific use or occupancy.

1202.19.1 Telephone central office equipment buildings: Within tele-

phone central office equipment buildings, automatic fire sprinklers may be omitted in the following rooms or areas when such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire alarm system.

1. Generator and transformer rooms.
2. Communication equipment areas when such areas are separated from the remainder of the building by one (1) hour fireresistance rated wall and two (2) hour fireresistance rated floor-ceiling assemblies, and are used exclusively for such equipment.

SECTION 1203.0 SUPPRESSION SYSTEM SELECTION

1203.1 General: To guide the administrative authority with the selection of the proper type of fixed fire suppression system, and the extinguishing agent for each type of hazard, fire may be classified as follows.

Class A Fires involving ordinary combustible materials (such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber and many plastics) requiring the heat-absorbing (cooling) effects of water, water solutions, or the coating effects of certain dry chemicals which retard combustion.

Class B Fires involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials where extinguishment is most readily secured by excluding air (oxygen), inhibiting the release of combustible vapors, or interrupting the combustion chain reaction.

Class C Fires involving energized electrical equipment where safety to the operator requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing agents.

Note: Electrical fires should not be fought with portable Class A or B extinguishers, or with hand-held solid stream nozzle. However, fixed water spray systems may be used to fight fires in energized electrical systems.

1203.2 Special hazards: In rooms or buildings containing combustibles, such as aluminum powder, calcium carbide, calcium phosphide, metallic sodium and potassium, quick-lime, magnesium powder or sodium peroxide, which are incompatible with the use of water as an extinguishing agent, other extinguishing agents shall be used.

1203.3 Types: Where a fire suppression system is required in this code, Table 1203 may be used by the administrative authority to determine the type of suppression system suitable for the hazard involved, if not otherwise specified in this code.

1203.4 Installation: Fixed fire suppression systems shall be of an approved type designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of this code.

1203.5 Tests: All tests required by this code and the standards listed in Appendix B shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or his representative.

Table 1203
GUIDE FOR SUPPRESSION SYSTEM SELECTION

Hazard	Water sprinklers or spray 1204.0 to 1206.0	Foam 1207.0	Carbon dioxide or halogenated 1208.0 to 1209.0	Dry chemical 1210.0
Class A fire potential	X	X	X	X
Class B fire potential	X	X	X	X
Class C fire potential	X		X	
SPECIAL FIRE HAZARD AREAS*				
Aircraft hangars	X	X	X	X
Alcohol storage	X	X	X	X
Ammunition loading	X			
Ammunition magazines	X			
Asphalt impregnating	X	X		
Battery rooms			X	
Carburetor overhaul shops	X	X	X	X
Cleaning plant equipment	X	X	X	X
Computer rooms	X		X	
Dowtherm	X			
Drying ovens	X		X	X
Engine test cells	X	X	X	
Escalator, stair wells	X			
Explosives: manufacturing, storage	X			
Flammable liquids storage	X	X	X	
Flammable solids storage	X			
Fuel oil storage	X	X		
Hangar decks	X	X		
Hydraulic oil, lubricating oil	X		X	
Hydro-turbine generators	X		X	
Jet engine test cells	X	X	X	
Library stacks	X		X	
Lignite storage and handling	X			
Liquefied petroleum gas storage	X			
Oil quenching bath	X	X	X	X
Paints: manufacturing, storage	X	X	X	X
Paint spray booths	X		X	X
Petrochemical storage	X	X	X	
Petroleum testing laboratories	X	X	X	
Printing presses	X		X	
Range hoods	X		X	X
Reactor and fractionating towers	X			
Record vaults			X	
Rubber mixing and heat treating	X			
Service stations (inside buildings)	X		X	
Shipboard storage	X		X	
Solvent cleaning tanks		X	X	X
Solvent thinned coatings		X	X	X
Switchgear rooms			X	
Transformers, circuit breakers (outdoors)	X			
Transformers, circuit breakers (indoors)	X		X	
Turbine lubricating oil	X	X	X	X
Vegetable oil, solvent extraction	X	X		

*Within buildings or areas, so classified, as to require a suppression system.

SECTION 1204.0 WATER SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

1204.1 General: Water sprinkler extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and the standards listed in Appendices B or I.

1204.2 Occupancy sprinkler system: Within a building of mixed occupancies and where an occupancy is required by this code to be sprinklered with more than twenty (20) sprinklers, the area shall be enclosed by construction assemblies as required by this code and equipped with a complete sprinkler system.

1204.3 Design: The details on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include information and the calculations on the sprinkler spacing and arrangement with water supply and discharge requirements, size and equivalent lengths of pipe and fittings and water supply source. Sufficient information shall be included to identify the apparatus and devices used.

1204.4 Actuation: Water sprinkler extinguishing systems shall be automatically actuated unless otherwise specifically provided in this code.

1204.5 Sprinkler alarms: Approved audible or visual alarm devices shall be connected to every water sprinkler system and such alarm device shall be located in an approved location.

Exception: Alarms and alarm attachments shall not be required for limited area sprinkler systems (see Section 1205.5).

1204.5.1 Additional alarms: At least one (1) additional audible or visual alarm device shall be installed within the building.

1204.6 Water control valve tags: Identification tags shall be provided in accordance with the standards listed in Appendix I.

1204.7 Sprinkler riser: The sprinkler system riser(s) may also serve as the wet standpipe riser(s) in buildings required to have both systems or in buildings having both systems (see Section 1211.4.3).

1204.8 Tests: A completed system shall be tested hydrostatically for two (2) hours without visible leakage at not less than two hundred (200) pounds per square inch (psi), or at fifty (50) psi in excess of the maximum static pressure when the maximum static pressure is in excess of one hundred and fifty (150) psi.

SECTION 1205.0 LIMITED AREA SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

1205.1 General: A limited area sprinkler system shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and the standards listed in Appendices B or I.

1205.2 Installation: Where the provisions of this code require a limited

number of sprinklers, a limited area sprinkler system may be installed to comply with these requirements.

1205.3 Design: The detail on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include information and the calculations on the sprinkler spacing and arrangement with water supply and discharge requirements, size and equivalent lengths of pipe and fittings and water supply source. Sufficient information shall be included to identify the apparatus and devices used.

1205.4 Actuation: A limited area sprinkler extinguishing system shall be automatically activated.

1205.5 Sprinkler alarms: Alarms and alarm attachments shall not be required.

1205.6 Water supply: Limited area sprinklers may be supplied from the domestic water system provided the domestic water system is designed to adequately support the design flow of the largest number of sprinklers in any one (1) of the enclosed areas. When supplied by the domestic water system, the maximum number of sprinklers in any one (1) enclosed room or area shall not exceed twenty (20) sprinklers which must totally protect the room or area.

1205.6.1 Fire department connections: A fire department connection is not required for limited area sprinkler systems supplied from the domestic water system.

1205.6.2 Standpipe connection: The water supply for the limited area sprinkler system shall be from the building standpipe system when available (see Section 1211.4.3).

1205.6.3 Cross connection: A limited area sprinkler system may be supplied individually from the domestic water system or from the standpipe system. There shall not be a cross-connection between the domestic and standpipe system.

1205.7 Use: Limited area sprinklers shall be used only in rooms or areas enclosed with construction assemblies as required by this code.

SECTION 1206.0 WATER SPRAY FIXED SYSTEMS

1206.1 General: Water spray extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 15 listed in Appendix I.

1206.2 Design: The detail on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include information and the calculations on the sprinkler spacing and arrangement with water supply and discharge requirements, size and equivalent lengths of pipe and fittings and water supply source. Sufficient information shall be included to identify the apparatus and devices used.

1206.3 Actuation: Waterspray extinguishing systems shall be the automatically actuated type with supplementary auxiliary manual tripping capability.

1206.4 Tests: All new system piping shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with the provisions of the standard referenced above.

SECTION 1207.0 FOAM EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1207.1 General: Foam extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 11, 11A and 16 listed in Appendix I.

1207.2 Design: The detail on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include complete computations showing pressure drop in all system piping, friction loss calculations on liquid lines and a detailed layout of the entire hazard to be protected. Hydraulic characteristics of foam proportioners and foam makers as determined by tests shall be supplied by the manufacturer to the department (including the range of operating conditions required for the proposed installation), to permit determination of the adequacy of the hydraulics of the proposed protection.

1207.3 Actuation: A foam extinguishing system shall be automatically actuated with supplementary auxiliary manual tripping capability.

1207.4 Tests: All piping except that piping which handles expanded foam shall be subjected to a two (2) hour hydrostatic pressure test at two hundred (200) psi or fifty (50) pounds in excess of the maximum pressure anticipated, whichever is greater without leakage. The system shall be subjected to a flow test to insure that the hazard is fully protected in conformance with the design specification, and to determine the flow pressures, actual discharge capacity, foam quality, consumption rate of foam-producing materials, manpower requirements and other operating characteristics.

SECTION 1208.0 CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1208.1 General: Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 12 listed in Appendix I.

1208.2 Design: The detail on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include information and calculations on the amount of carbon dioxide; the location and flow rate of each nozzle including equivalent orifice area; the location, size and the carbon dioxide storage facility. Information shall be submitted pertaining to the location and function of the detection devices, operating devices, auxiliary equipment, and electrical circuitry, if used. Sufficient information shall be indicated to identify

properly the apparatus and devices used. Any special features should be adequately explained.

1208.3 Actuation: Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems shall be automatically actuated with supplementary auxiliary manual tripping capability.

1208.4 Safety requirements: In any proposed use of carbon dioxide where there is a possibility that men may be trapped in, or enter into atmospheres made hazardous by a carbon dioxide discharge, warning signs, discharge alarms and breathing apparatus shall be provided to insure prompt evacuation of and to prevent entry into such atmospheres and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel.

1208.5 Tests: A completed system shall be tested for tightness up to the selector valve, and for continuity of piping with free unobstructed flow beyond the selector valve. The labeling of devices with proper designations and instructions shall be checked. Operational tests should be conducted on all devices except cylinder valves in multi-cylinder high pressure systems. Where conditions prevail that make it difficult to determine adequately the system requirements or design, a suitable discharge and analysis test should be made. All tests are to be conducted as indicated in the above standard.

1208.6 Range hoods: In addition to the above requirements and the requirements of Section 1202.18, range hood CO₂ systems shall conform to the following requirements listed below.

1. Where multiple hoods are served, each hood shall be provided with a separate manual station (actuator) and a separate CO₂ supply.
2. Total CO₂ requirements shall be calculated on the following accumulative basis:
 - a. open area of hood (sq. ft.) $\div$ 0.6 = pounds of CO₂;
 - b. volume of hood (cu. ft.) (minimum depth of two feet) $\div$ 8.0 = pounds of CO₂;
 - c. hoods located over liquid surface operations; liquid surface area (sq. ft.) $\div$ 0.4 = lbs. CO₂ (10 lbs. minimum);
 - d. volume of plenum (cu. ft.) $\div$ 8.0 = lbs. of CO₂;
 - e. volume of duct of fire damper (cu. ft.) $\div$ 8.0 = lbs. of CO₂;
 - f. duct above fire damper, minimum 10 lbs. CO₂; and
 - g. in addition to the calculations, an additional 10 lbs. of CO₂ shall be provided as a safety factor.
3. Upon activation of the CO₂ system, the fan(s) shall cease to operate and the supply valve shall shut the pilot and burner(s) off.
4. Duct systems from range hoods shall not be equipped with fire dampers unless specifically approved for such use, or are required as part of an approved extinguishing system, or an approved fan bypass system.
5. CO₂ bottles shall be located at least fifteen (15) feet from the range

or range hood. The temperature in the storage area shall not exceed one hundred twenty (120) degrees F. or be less than thirty-two (32) degrees F.

6. An electric warning light of ten (10) watts or more shall be provided on the CO₂ bottle or system which will automatically illuminate when the bottle or system is depleted. The light shall be of a distinctive red color and shall be located in a conspicuous location.

SECTION 1209.0 HALOGENATED FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1209.1 General: Halogenated fire extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 12A and 12B listed in Appendix I.

1209.2 Design: The detail on the system supplied with the plan and specifications shall include information and calculations of the amount of extinguishing agent; container storage pressure; the location and flow rate of each nozzle including equivalent orifice area; the location, size and equivalent lengths of pipe, fittings and hose; and the location and size of the storage facility. Information shall be submitted pertaining to the location and size of the storage facility. Information shall be submitted pertaining to the location and function of the detection devices, auxiliary equipment, and electrical circuitry, if used. Sufficient information shall be indicated to identify properly the apparatus and devices used. Any special features should be adequately explained.

1209.3 Actuation: Halogenated fire extinguishing systems shall be automatically actuated with supplementary auxiliary manual tripping capability.

1209.4 Safety requirements: In any proposed use of a halogenated fire extinguishing system where there is a possibility that men may be trapped in or enter into atmospheres made hazardous by a discharge, warning signs, discharge alarms and breathing apparatus shall be provided to insure prompt evacuation of and to prevent entry into such atmospheres and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel.

1209.5 Tests: A completed system shall be tested for tightness up to the selector valve, and for continuity of piping with free unobstructed flow beyond the selector valve. The labeling of devices with proper designations and instructions shall be checked. Operational tests should be conducted on all devices except cylinder valves in multi-cylinder systems. Where conditions prevail that make it difficult to determine adequately the system requirements or design, a suitable discharge test or concentration analysis should be made. All tests are to be conducted as indicated in the above standard.

SECTION 1210.0 DRY CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1210.1 General: Dry chemical extinguishing systems shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 17 listed in Appendix I.

1210.2 Design: The details on the system supplied with the plans and specifications shall include sufficient information and calculations on the amount of dry chemical; the size, length, and arrangement of connected piping, or piping and hose; description and location of nozzles so that the adequacy of the system can be determined. Information shall be submitted pertaining to the location and function of detection devices, operating devices, auxiliary equipment and electrical circuitry, if used. Sufficient information shall be indicated to identify properly the apparatus and devices used. Any special features should be adequately explained.

1210.3 Actuation: A dry chemical extinguishing system shall be automatically actuated with supplementary auxiliary manual tripping capability.

1210.4 Safety requirements: Where there is a possibility that personnel may be exposed to a dry chemical discharge, warning signs, discharge alarms and breathing apparatus shall be provided to ensure prompt evacuation of such locations, and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel.

1210.5 Tests: A completed system shall be tested by a discharge of expellant gas through the piping and nozzles. Observations for serious gas leakage and for continuity of piping with free unobstructed flow shall be made. Observations shall be made of the flow of expellant gas through all nozzles. The labeling of devices with proper designations and instructions should be checked. After testing, all piping and nozzles are to be blown clean, using compressed air or nitrogen and the system properly charged and placed in the normal "set" condition. All tests are to be conducted as indicated in the above standard.

1210.6 Range hoods: In addition to the above requirements and the requirements of Section 1202.18, range hood dry chemical systems shall conform to the following requirements listed below.

1. Dry chemical systems shall bear the label of a nationally recognized testing or inspection agency and shall be installed in accordance with their recommendations and shall be approved by the department and fire department.
2. The size of hood and duct covered by a single system shall not exceed the agency's recommendations.
3. Dry chemical agent used shall be non-toxic.
4. Multiple hoods may be protected by a common system if in conformance with a report of a nationally recognized testing or inspection agency.

5. Each duct system shall constitute an individual system serving only exhaust hoods on one (1) floor.
6. Dry chemical bottles shall be located at least fifteen (15) feet from the range or range hood, or as approved by the department and fire department.
7. An approved portable fire extinguisher having at least a twenty (20) B.C. rating shall be provided and located not more than fifteen (15) feet and not less than ten (10) feet from the hazard.

SECTION 1211.0 STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

1211.1 General: All buildings and structures shall be equipped with two and one-half (2½) inch or larger standpipes, and shall be made to comply with the requirements of this section.

1211.2 Where required: Standpipes shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition, as specified in this article and the standards listed in Appendix I, in the locations described in Sections 1211.2.1 through 1211.2.3. Such standpipe systems must be protected against freezing.

1211.2.1 Assembly (A-1, A-2 or A-3): In buildings two (2) or more stories in height of use group A-1, A-2, or A-3 (assembly) with an occupancy load of more than three hundred (300).

1211.2.2 Three stories: In buildings three (3) stories in height when:

1. of use groups B (business), F (factory and industrial), M (mercantile) or S-1 (moderate hazard storage) more than three thousand (3,000) square feet in area per floor; or
2. of use groups A (assembly), I (institutional), or R-1 (residential, hotels); or
3. of any use group more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in area per floor.

1211.2.3 Four stories: In building four (4) stories or more in height regardless of the area per floor.

1211.2.4 Public garages: In all public garages:

1. when more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in area; or
2. when more than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet in area and more than one (1) story in height; or
3. when more than five thousand (5,000) square feet in area, and more than two (2) stories in height; or
4. when more than three (3) stories in height; or
5. when located in buildings where the upper stories are designed for other uses; or
6. when located in any story that is more than fifty (50) per cent below grade.

1211.3 Sizes: Standpipes shall extend from the lowest portion of the

building to a height five (5) feet above the finished floor of the topmost story and shall have a minimum diameter as described in the following Table 1211.

Table 1211
BUILDING HEIGHT AND STANDPIPE SIZE

Maximum building height	Minimum standpipe size**
3 stories or 40 feet	2½ inches
4 stories or 50 feet	2½ inches
5 stories or 65 feet	4 inches
6 stories or 75 feet	4 inches
7* stories or 85 feet	6 inches
8* stories or 95 feet	6 inches
95* feet to 250 feet	6 inches
over 250* feet	8 inches

*At least one (1) standpipe shall extend through the roof and terminate in a two-way, two and one-half (2½) inch hose connection.

**In sprinklered buildings, the minimum standpipe diameter may be based on hydraulic calculations.

1211.4 Number of risers

1211.4.1 Based on floor area: The number of standpipe risers shall be such that all parts of every floor area can be reached by a thirty (30) foot hose stream from a nozzle attached to not more than one hundred (100) feet of hose connected to a riser outlet. In those buildings equipped with an interior smokeproof enclosure vestibule, at least one (1) standpipe hose connection shall be located in the vestibule.

1211.4.2 Based on street fronts: There shall be at least one (1) riser for each street front on which the building or structure faces; except that a corner building need not be considered as facing on more than one (1) street.

1211.4.3 Buildings seventy (70) feet in height or over: All buildings seventy (70) feet in height or over must have each floor supplied by a minimum of two (2) combination risers.

1211.4.4 Combination: The standpipe system riser(s) may also serve as the water sprinkler system riser(s) in buildings required to have both systems or in buildings having both systems. A control valve shall be installed in each sprinkler system or standpipe to allow the system to remain operational.

1211.5 Outlets

1211.5.1 Hose connections: At each floor level, and not more than five (5) feet above the floor, there shall be connected to each standpipe a two and one-half (2½) inch hose connection and a one and one-half (1½) inch hose connection with valves and threads conforming to the local fire department's standard. Each one and one-half (1½) inch hose connection shall not be equipped with an approved hose unless required by the local fire department.

1211.5.2 Roof hydrant: Where standpipes extend through the roof, an approved hydrant or manifold shall be provided. The main control valve on a roof hydrant or manifold shall be located in an area not subject to freezing, as close to the roof access as practical and plainly marked (see Section 1213.0).

1211.6 Material: All standpipes shall be constructed of approved materials. All pipe, fittings and valves shall be of extra heavy pattern when the working pressure will exceed one hundred seventy-five (175) psi.

1211.7 Capacity: Where only one (1) standpipe is required, its supply piping shall be sized for a minimum flow of five hundred (500) gallons per minute. Where more than one (1) standpipe is required, all common supply piping shall be sized for a minimum flow of five hundred (500) gallons per minute for the first standpipe plus two hundred fifty (250) gallons per minute for each additional standpipe, the total not to exceed twenty five hundred (2500) gallons per minute. The supply shall be sufficient to maintain a residual pressure of sixty-five (65) pounds per square inch at the topmost outlet of each standpipe with five hundred (500) gallons per minute flowing.

SECTION 1212.0 STANDPIPES FOR BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION

1212.1 General: Standpipes required by this section may be temporary or permanent in nature, with or without a water supply, provided, however, that such standpipes shall remain in service until completion of the work.

1212.2 Number required: Every building or structure under construction five (5) or more stories in height above grade, shall be equipped with one (1) or more standpipes at least four (4) inches in diameter. A sufficient number of standpipes with hose shall be provided so that every portion of the building can be reached with one hundred (100) feet of hose and a thirty (30) foot hose stream.

1212.3 Construction: All standpipes shall be constructed of approved materials. All pipe, fittings and valves shall be extra heavy pattern when the working pressure exceeds one hundred seventy-five (175) pounds per square inch (psi).

1212.4 Height: The standpipe systems shall be carried up with each floor and shall be installed and ready for use as each floor progresses. Standpipes shall not be more than one (1) floor below the highest forms or staging. Each standpipe system shall be in operating condition at all times and protected from freezing.

1212.5 Fire department connections: At the street level there shall be provided for each temporary or permanent standpipe installation one (1) or more two (2) way fire department inlet connections. Fire department inlet connections shall be prominently marked and readily and easily accessible at all times (see Section 1213.8).

1212.6 Outlets: At each floor level and on each standpipe, there shall be provided one (1) two and one-half (2½) inch hose outlet and one (1) two and one-half (2½) inch hose valve with cap and chain. At each floor level and on each standpipe, there shall be provided a one and one-half (1½) inch hose outlet with one hundred (100) feet of approved hose. Outlets shall be located not more than five (5) feet above floor level.

Exception: In sprinklered buildings, the one and one-half (1½) inch outlet is not required, however, the one and one-half (1½) hose line shall be provided with a one and one-half (1½) to two and one-half (2½) reducer (see Section 1211.5.1).

1212.7 Buildings under demolition: Where a building is being demolished and a standpipe is existing within such a building, such standpipe shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such standpipe shall be demolished with the building, but the standpipe shall not be more than one (1) floor below the floor above being demolished.

SECTION 1213.0 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS

(See Section 1212.5 for temporary standpipes)

1213.1 Required: All water sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be provided with at least one (1) two (2) way fire department connection. Each inlet of the fire department connection shall be at least two and one-half (2½) inches in diameter. The pipe from the standpipe system to the fire department connection shall not be smaller than four (4) inches. The pipe from the water sprinkler system to the fire department connection shall not be smaller than four (4) inches. Single fire department connections may be installed when approved by the department.

Exception: A fire department connection shall not be required for limited area sprinkler systems (see Section 1205.6.1).

1213.2 Connections: Fire department connections shall be arranged in such a manner that the use of any one (1) water sprinkler connection will serve all the sprinklers, and the use of any one (1) standpipe connection will serve all the standpipes within the building.

1213.3 Location: Fire department connections shall be located and be visible on a street front or in a location approved by the department. Such connections shall be located so that immediate access can be made by the fire department. Obstructions such as fences, bushes, trees, walls or any other similar object shall not be permitted for new or existing installations.

1213.4 Height: Fire department connections shall not be less than one (1) foot six (6) inches and not more than three (3) feet six (6) inches in elevation, measured from the ground level to the center line of the inlets.

1213.5 Projection: Where the fire department connection would project beyond the property line or into the public way, a flush-type fire department connection shall be provided.

1213.6 Hose threads: Hose threads in the fire department connection shall be uniform with that used by the local fire department.

1213.7 Fittings: Fire department inlet connections shall be fitted with check valves, ball-drip valves, and caps and chains.

1213.8 Signs: A metal sign with raised letters at least one (1) inch in height shall be mounted on all fire department connections serving sprinklers and/or standpipes. Such signs shall read *Automatic sprinklers* and/or *Standpipe*.

SECTION 1214.0 WATER SUPPLY AND OTHER EXTINGUISHING SUPPLY MEDIA

1214.1 Required: Automatic sprinkler systems shall have at least one (1) approved automatic source of water supply meeting the requirements of this section.

1214.2 Public water sprinkler supply: Direct connections to public water supplies shall be capable of supplying water at not less than fifteen (15) pounds per square inch (psi) pressure for the maximum number of sprinkler heads in the designated fire area. When supplied by street main, the accessible flow shall be not less than five hundred (500) gallons per minute from a hydrant within two hundred (200) feet of the building under the minimum pressure herein specified.

1214.2.1 Sprinkler gravity tank: Gravity tanks shall be capable of supplying twenty-five (25) per cent of the number of sprinkler heads in the maximum protected fire area for a period of twenty (20) minutes but capacity of any one (1) tank shall not be less than five thousand (5,000) gallons.

1214.2.2 Sprinkler pressure tank: Pressure tanks shall be capable of supplying twelve and one-half (12½) per cent of the number of sprinkler heads in the maximum protected fire area; but the capacity shall not be less than three thousand (3,000) gallons of water for a wet pipe system nor less than five thousand (5,000) gallons for a dry pipe system; no shall any single tank have a capacity of more than six thousand (6,000) gallons. The tank shall be maintained two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) full of water under a pressure of seventy-five (75) psi at all times.

1214.3 Sprinkler fire pump: Automatic fire pumps shall be of an approved type with a supply capacity of at least five hundred (500) gallons per minute. The pumps shall be adequate to supply fifty (50) per cent of the sprinkler heads in the maximum protected fire area and shall be located in a room enclosed with not less than two (2) hours fire resistive construction, and shall be protected against freezing. Such sprinkler fire pump room shall have either direct access to the roof from grade or access by a two (2) hour fire-rated passageway and shall be properly secured from unauthorized entry.

1214.4 Combined water supply: When the sprinklers and standpipes are supplied from one (1) tank, the standpipe supply shall be drawn from the top portion of the tank and be so located that the bottom of the tank shall be not less than twenty-five (25) feet above the topmost outlet. The tank shall have a capacity greater than five thousand (5000) gallons and be so arranged as to provide a reserve supply of not less than five thousand (5000) gallons at all times for the standpipe fire line.

1214.5 Standpipes

1214.5.1 Water service: Standpipes shall be connected to a street water main with a fire water service at least equal to the size of the largest standpipe within the building, or shall be hydraulically calculated to satisfy total demand. The size of the water service at the base of the standpipe risers shall be at least the size of the largest standpipe.

1214.5.2 Interconnection: The required water supply shall be connected to the base of each standpipe. Where more than one (1) standpipe is required, all standpipes shall be interconnected at their base and an approved indicating valve shall be installed at the base of each standpipe so as to permit individual risers to be taken out of service if damaged or broken without interrupting the water supply to other risers.

1214.6 Main control valve: Every sprinkler system shall be provided with a readily accessible outside screw and yoke valve or an indicator gate valve to control all sources of water supply except that from the fire department connection. Such valves shall be kept in a locked open position or shall be provided with an anti-tampering device which shall sound a local alarm and may transmit a signal to the local fire department if such an installation is provided.

1214.7 Water curtains for wall openings: In all buildings and structures designed for high hazard (use group H), storage (use group S), mercantile (use group M), and industrial (use group F) uses involving the storage, sale or processing of flammable materials or products, the exterior wall openings located on or within six (6) feet of interior lot lines shall be protected with an approved water curtain (see Section 914.0).

1214.8 Manual fire extinguishing equipment: All hand-operated auxiliary fire extinguishing equipment shall be of an approved type suitable to the occupational use of the building and shall be installed in corridors and other locations, visible and readily accessible to the occupants of the building in accordance with the requirements of the fire official and as herein specified.

1214.8.1 Cabinets: When auxiliary emergency equipment is enclosed in cabinets, they shall be of an approved type of noncombustible construction equipped with readily openable keyless doors or with readily broken glass access panels.

1214.9 Drainage of discharge: Provisions shall be made for discharge of the overflow of water on every floor of sprinklered buildings designed for industrial and storage uses to comply with the Massachusetts State Plumbing Code (248 CMR 2.00).

SECTION 1215.0 YARD HYDRANTS

1215.1 Fire hydrants: Fire hydrants installed on private property shall be located and installed as directed by the fire department. Hydrants shall conform to the standards of the administrative authority of this jurisdiction and the fire department. Hydrants shall not be installed on a water main of less than six (6) inches in diameter.

SECTION 1216.0 AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

1216.1 Plans and specifications: Where required by this code, the plans and specifications for the automatic fire alarm system shall show location and number of all sending station and signals with specifications of the type, construction, and operation of the system including all automatic detection devices. Installation of all equipment shall conform to the requirements of this code and the applicable standards listed in Appendix I.

1216.2 Approval: The automatic fire alarm system shall be approved for the particular application and shall only be used for detection and signaling in the event of fire. The automatic detecting devices shall be approved smoke detectors.

1216.3 Where required: An automatic fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition in the locations described in the following Sections 1216.3.1 through 1216.3.4.

1216.3.1 Institutional (I) use: In all buildings of use group I (institutional) in accordance with NFPA Standard No. 101 as listed in Appendix B.

1216.3.2 Automatic fire warning systems in residential use groups R-1, R-2 and R-3: Every building, structure or portion thereof for which a permit was issued on or after January 1, 1975, and not exceeding seventy (70) feet in height above mean grade, in use groups R-1, R-2 or R-3 shall be subject to the provisions of this section. Buildings or structures which are altered or repaired shall be subject to the provisions of Section 106.0. A summary of the requirements is given in Table 1216.

1216.3.2.1 R-1 and R-2 use groups: All buildings or portions thereof of R-1 and R-2 use groups shall incorporate automatic fire detectors located as required in the following items 1 through 9 (see Section 1216.3.2.3 for type of system).

1. All buildings of R-1 and R-2 use groups which contain six (6) or

- less separate residential units shall use a Type III or Type II system with multiple station smoke detectors on each level of the common space as defined in Section 1216.3.2.1, item 7a [see item 4 if three [3] or more stories].
2. All buildings of R-1 and R-2 use groups which contain seven (7) to twelve (12) separate residential units shall be provided with a Type II system [see item 4 if three [3] or more stories].
 3. All buildings of R-1 and R-2 use groups which contain thirteen (13) or more separate residential units shall be provided with a Type I system and zoned in conformance with Section 1216.3.2.5.
 4. All buildings of R-1 and R-2 use groups which contain thirteen (13) or more separate residential units, or are three (3) or more stories in height, shall incorporate manual pull stations located in conformance with Section 1216.3.2.4.
 5. All buildings of R-1 and R-2 use groups which contain twenty-five (25) or more separate residential units shall incorporate provisions for automatic fire department notification in conformance with Section 1216.3.2.6.
 6. Approved single or multiple station smoke detectors shall be located within each residential unit to comply with the following minimum requirements.
 - a. Minimum number of detectors
 - i. One (1) approved smoke detector shall be located outside of each separate sleeping area, in accordance with the definition for "separate sleeping area" as defined in Section 1216.3.2.2, item 2.b.i and NFPA 101 as listed in Appendix I.
 - ii. In residential units twelve hundred (1200) square feet or more in area, at least one (1) permanently wired multiple

Table 1216
RESIDENTIAL FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Use group	Number of units	Unit occupant protection	Other occupant protection	Standby power	Manual stations	Zoned	Provision for fire dept. notification
R-3	1-2	Yes 1216.3.2.2	—	—	—	—	—
R-1, R-2	6 or less	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.1	—	* —	—	—
R-1, R-2	7-12	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.3	* —	—	—
R-1, R-2	13-24	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.3	Yes 1216.3.2.4	Yes 1216.3.2.5	—
R-1, R-2	25 or more	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.1	Yes 1216.3.2.3	Yes 1216.3.2.4	Yes 1216.3.2.5	Yes 1216.3.2.6

* Manual pull stations required for R-1 and R-2 use groups three (3) stories or more in height.

station smoke detector shall be provided for each twelve hundred (1200) square feet of area or part thereof.

b. Location of detectors

- i. One (1) approved smoke detector shall be located outside of each separate sleeping area, as defined in Section 1216.3.2.2, item 2.b.i, and as listed in Appendix I.
- ii. One (1) approved smoke detector shall be located on the ceiling near the base of, but not within, each stairway.
- iii. A smoke detector shall not be required to be located in or within six (6) feet of a kitchen or cooking area. (This provision does not preclude installation in these areas.)

7. Approved fire detectors also shall be located within the structure to comply with the following minimum requirements.

- a. Corridors, lobbies and exitway discharge: all lobbies, common corridors, hallways and exitway access and discharge routes shall be provided with approved smoke detectors with not more than a thirty (30) foot spacing between detectors.
- b. Inside residential unit entrance doorways: all residential unit doorways to corridors or hallways shall be provided with an approved heat detector located not more than six (6) feet inside the doorway and in conformance with the requirements of NFPA 72E as listed in Appendix I.
- c. Other rooms: all rooms one hundred (100) square feet in area or more, not in residential units, shall be equipped with approved heat detectors or smoke detectors located in accordance with the requirements of their listing and in conformance with NFPA 72E as listed in Appendix I.

8. All detectors in Section 1216.3.2.1, item 7, shall be arranged to activate the building fire alarms in accordance with Section 1216.3.2.3.

9. Any building of R-1 and R-2 use group that is completely protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system may omit the detectors required in Section 1216.3.2.1, item 7, provided that waterflow will sound the building fire alarms in accordance with Section 1216.3.2.3.

1216.3.2.2 R-3 Use Group, including manufactured homes

- 1. All buildings which are defined by this code as one or two-family dwellings shall contain a Type III system in conformance with Section 1216.3.2.3 with smoke detectors located as required in Section 1216.3.2.2, item 2, of this section and in accordance with NFPA 72E as listed in Appendix I.
- 2. Smoke detectors shall be located to comply with the following minimum requirements.
 - a. Minimum number of detectors
 - i. Not less than one (1) approved smoke detector shall be provided on the highest habitable level and on each floor,

story or level below, including basements or cellars.

- ii. For any floor, level or story exceeding twelve hundred (1200) square feet in area, one (1) approved smoke detector shall be provided for each twelve hundred (1200) square feet or part thereof.

b. Location of detectors

- i. One (1) approved smoke detector shall be located outside of each separate sleeping area. By sleeping area is meant the area or areas of the family living unit in which the bedrooms (or sleeping rooms) are located. Bedrooms (or sleeping rooms) separated by other use areas, such as kitchens or living rooms (but not bathrooms), shall be considered as separate sleeping areas for the purposes of this regulation.
- ii. One (1) approved smoke detector shall be located on the ceiling near the base of, but not within, each stairway.
- iii. A smoke detector shall not be required to be located in or within six (6) feet of a kitchen, cooking area or garage. (This provision does not preclude installation in these areas).

- c. Combined coverage: smoke detectors required by Section 1216.3.2.2, item 2.a, may be used to fulfill the requirements of Section 1216.3.2.2, item 2.b.

1216.3.2.3 Type of systems: Systems shall be one (1) of the following types as required by this section.

1. **Type I:** a Type I system shall be installed in conformance with the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) and NFPA 72A as listed in Appendix I. A Type I system shall include an approved secondary source of power and incorporate an annunciator at the grade level located as directed by the local fire department.
2. **Type II:** a Type II system shall be installed in conformance with the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) and NFPA 72A as listed in Appendix I and include an approved secondary source of power.
3. **Type III:** a Type III system shall be wired in conformance with the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) and installation shall be in accordance with NFPA 74 as listed in Appendix I. Power shall be supplied from a permanently wired connection directly to an A.C. primary source of power or monitored batteries. All power for A.C. powered detectors shall be taken from a single branch circuit serving a habitable area; and the power source for the detectors shall be on the supply side, ahead of any switches. All required smoke detectors shall be provided with a visible power-on indication. All required smoke detectors shall be inter-connected so that when one actuates all will sound to meet the requirements of NFPA 74, Section 2-2.4, as listed in Appendix I. All required smoke detectors shall conform with Section 1216.3.2.7, items 1, 2 and 5.

1216.3.2.4 Manual pull stations: Where required, manual pull stations shall be located on the corridor side of, and within six (6) feet of each entrance to an exitway. Manual pull stations shall be connected to the building fire alarm system in conformance with NFiPA 72A as listed in Appendix I.

1216.3.2.5 Zones: Where required, each floor, level or story shall be separately zoned. The length of any zone on any floor, level or story shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet in any direction.

1216.3.2.6 Automatic fire department notification: Where required to provide automatic fire department notification, the system shall be connected to the fire department alarm headquarters if so directed by the head of the local fire department, in conformance with NFiPA 72B, NFiPA 72C, or NFiPA 71 as listed in Appendix I.

1216.3.2.7 Approved devices

1. Single station and multiple station smoke detection devices: smoke detectors of single station and multiple station types shall meet the requirements of U.L. 217 as listed in Appendix I and be listed or approved by a nationally recognized fire testing laboratory.
2. Smoke detectors, other than single station and multiple station devices, shall meet the room fire test provisions of U.L. 167 in addition to carrying a listing or approval as meeting U.L. 167 or U.L. 168.
3. All heat detectors shall be listed or approved for a spacing not less than thirty (30) feet.
4. All other alarm equipment used in this section shall be listed or approved by a nationally recognized fire testing laboratory.
5. The State Building Code Commission shall withdraw the approval from any device or equipment which repeatedly fails to perform under this section.

1216.3.2.8 Maintenance and testing

1. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to properly maintain the system.
2. All Type I and Type II systems shall be tested at least annually in conformance with the NFiPA 72A as listed in Appendix I with the performance of each initiating device and indicating device recorded with the head of the fire department.
3. In addition to the above, all Type I systems connected to the fire department shall be tested with advance notice as required by the head of the fire department.

1216.3.3 Assembly (A-4) use: In all buildings of use group A-4 (churches, schools, colleges, universities).

1216.3.4 Low density recreation: In all buildings used for low den-

sity recreation such as swimming, tennis and skating where there are accommodations for more than one hundred (100) spectators.

1216.4 Sprinklered buildings exception: Buildings or portions thereof equipped with an automatic fire suppression system are not required to be equipped with an automatic fire alarm system but are required to be equipped with a manual fire alarm system conforming to Section 1217.0.

1216.5 Manual pull stations: A manual fire alarm system conforming to the requirements of Section 1217.0 shall be installed in conjunction with an automatic fire alarm system.

Exception: Automatic fire alarm system for use groups R-2 and R-3 as required by Section 1216.3.2.

1216.6 Distances: Approved fire detecting devices shall be installed not to exceed the lineal or square footage allowances specified, based on the generally accepted test standards under which they were tested and approved.

1216.7 Not mandatory: In special use buildings and structures or parts thereof, an automatic fire alarm system may be installed in lieu of an automatic fire suppression system when approved by the department and fire department when such installation would be detrimental or dangerous to the specific use and occupancy (see Section 1202.19).

1216.8 Power supply: The power for the automatic fire alarm system shall be provided from an emergency electrical system.

Exception: Automatic fire alarm systems for use groups R-2 and R-3 as required by Section 1216.3.2.

1216.9 Requirements: All automatic fire alarm systems shall be of the closed circuit type and shall be electrically or mechanically supervised. In addition, such systems shall comply with the following Sections 1216.9.1 through 1216.9.3.

1216.9.1 Wiring: All wiring shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 72 as listed in Appendix I and Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00).

1216.9.2 Audible alarms: Audible alarms, of approved type, shall be provided. The operation of any detection device shall cause all audible or visual alarms to operate. Visual and audible alarms shall be provided in occupancies housing the hard-of-hearing. Alarm-sounding devices shall be of an approved type, shall provide a distinctive tone and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of a fire alarm. They shall be located so as to be effectively heard above all other sounds, by all the occupants, in every occupied space within the building.

1216.9.3 Zones: Each floor shall be zoned separately. If the floor area

exceeds twenty thousand (20,000) square feet, additional zoning shall be provided. The length of any zone shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet in any direction. Zoning indicator panels and controls shall be located as approved by the department. Annunciators shall lock in until the system is reset.

1216.10 Fire alarm acceptance tests: Upon completion of a fire alarm system, the installation shall be subjected to a performance test to demonstrate its efficiency of operation. Also, all connections and wiring, with signal devices disconnected shall develop an insulation resistance of not less than one (1) megohm.

SECTION 1217.0 MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS (PULL STATIONS)

1217.1 Plans and specifications: Where required by this code, the plans and specifications for the manual fire alarm system shall show the location and number of all sending stations and signals with specifications of the type, construction and operation of the system. Installation of all equipment shall conform to the requirements of this code and the applicable standards listed in Appendix I.

1217.2 Approval: The manual fire alarm system shall be approved for the particular application and shall be used for the fire protection signaling purposes only. Alarm boxes shall be painted a distinctive red color.

1217.3 Where required: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition in the locations described in the following Sections 1217.3.1 through 1217.3.5.

1217.3.1 Automatic alarm system: In all buildings required to be equipped with an automatic fire alarm system (see Section 1216.5).

Exception: Automatic fire alarm system as required by Section 1216.3.2 for dwelling units in use groups R-2 and R-3.

1217.3.2 Mercantile (M) use: In all buildings of use group M (mercantile) which have one (1) or more levels above the grade level to which the public is admitted.

1217.3.3 Assembly (A-4) use: In all new and existing buildings of use group A-4 (assembly, educational).

Exception: Sanctuary and nave areas of churches and similar religious buildings.

1217.3.4 Business (B) use: In all buildings of use group B (business) when three (3) or more stories in height.

Exception: Buildings equipped with an automatic fire suppression system and less than seventy (70) feet in height.

1217.3.5 Factory and industrial (F) use: In all buildings of use group

F (factory) and twenty-five (25) or more individuals are employed above the first or ground floor.

1217.4 Location: Manual pull stations shall be located in each common corridor of each story including basements or cellars, so that from each common corridor door, not more than two hundred (200) feet will be traversed in order to reach a manual station. Stations shall be located as near as possible and not more than five (5) feet from each exitway. Where corridors are not provided, manual stations shall be located so that any point in the building is not more than two hundred (200) feet from a station. Where a stage is provided, a manual pull station shall be located adjacent to the lighting control panel.

1217.5 Coding: Coded stations shall be coded in conformance with the standards as listed in Appendix I.

1217.6 Power supply: The power for the fire alarm system shall be provided from an emergency electrical system.

1217.7 Requirements: Fire alarm systems shall be of the closed circuit type and shall be electrically or mechanically supervised. In addition, such systems shall comply with the following Sections 1217.7.1 through 1217.7.5.

1217.7.1 Wiring: All wiring shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 72 as listed in Appendix I.

1217.7.2 Alarms: Audible alarms, of the approved type, shall be provided. In institutional occupancies, audible and visual alarms shall be provided. The operation of any fire alarm device shall cause all audible or visual alarms to operate. Visual and audible alarms shall be provided in occupancies housing the hard-of hearing. Alarm sounding devices shall be of approved type, shall provide a distinctive tone and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of an alarm of fire. They shall be of such character and so located as to be effectively heard above all other sounds (or seen), by all the occupants, in every occupied space within the building.

1217.7.3 Pre-signal system: A pre-signal system may be installed in institutional occupancies. Pre-signal systems shall not be installed in other occupancies, unless approved by the department, building official, and by the department. Where a pre-signal system is installed, twenty-four (24) hour personnel supervision shall be provided at a location approved by the fire department, in order that the alarm signal can be actuated in the event of fire or other emergency.

1217.7.4 Box height: The height of the manual pull station boxes shall be not more than four (4) feet, measured vertically from the floor level.

1217.7.5 Zones: Each floor shall be zoned separately. If the floor area exceeds twenty-thousand (20,000) square feet, additional zoning shall be provided. The length of any zone shall not exceed two hundred (200) feet in any direction. Zoning indicator panels and controls shall be located as

approved by the department. Annunciators shall lock in until the system is reset.

1217.8 Acceptance tests: Upon completion of a fire alarm system, the installation shall be subjected to a performance test to demonstrate its efficiency of operation. Also, all connections and wiring, with signal devices disconnected shall develop an insulation resistance of not less than one (1) megohm.

SECTION 1218.0 SUPERVISION

1218.1 Fire suppression systems: Valves controlling required fire suppression systems shall be supervised open by one (1) of the following methods:

1. approved central station system, proprietary system or remote station system of the jurisdiction;
2. local alarm service which will cause the sounding of an audible signal at a constantly attended location;
3. locking valves open; or
4. sealing of valves and approved weekly recorded inspection when valves are located within fenced enclosures under the control of the owner.

Exceptions

1. Underground gate valves with roadway boxes.
2. Halogenated extinguishing systems.
3. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems.
4. Dry chemical extinguishing systems.

1218.2 Fire protection systems: All required fire protection systems shall be connected to an approved central station system, proprietary system, or remote station system of the jurisdiction, when approved by the fire department.

Exceptions

1. Fire suppression systems shall conform to Section 1218.1.
2. Standpipe systems.
3. Fire alarm systems in residential occupancies (use group R) when less than five (5) stories in height.
4. Automatic fire alarm devices protecting individual dwelling units as required by Section 1216.3.2.

ARTICLE 13

PRECAUTIONS DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS

SECTION 1300.0 GENERAL

1300.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall apply to all construction operations in connection with the erection, alteration, repair, removal or demolition of buildings and structures. The execution of the detail requirements shall be regulated by the approved rules and the safety codes for building construction listed in Appendix B.

1300.2 Other laws: Nothing herein contained shall be construed to nullify any rules, regulations or statutes of state agencies governing the protection of the public or workmen from health or other hazards involved in manufacturing, mining and other processes and operations which generate toxic gases, dust or other elements dangerous to the respiratory system, eyesight or health.

1300.2.1 Other regulations: In addition, the following regulations also shall apply when not covered by this code: Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Accidents in Construction Operations (441 CMR 10.00); and Keeping, Storage, Use, Manufacture, Sale, Handling, Transportation or other Disposition of Explosives (527 CMR 13.00).

1300.3 Combustible and explosive hazards: The provisions of this code which apply to the storage, use or transportation of explosives, highly flammable and combustible substances, gases and chemicals shall be construed as supplemental to the requirements of the federal laws, the regulations of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the rules and regulations of the jurisdiction.

SECTION 1301.0 PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND SPECIAL PERMITS

1301.1 Temporary construction: Before any construction operation is started, plans and specifications shall be filed with the building official showing the design and construction of all sidewalk sheds, truck runways, trestles, foot bridges, guard fences and other similar devices required in the

operation; and the approval of the building official shall be secured before the commencement of any work.

1301.2 Special permits: All special licenses and permits for the storage of materials on sidewalks and highways, for the use of water or other public facilities and for the storage and handling of explosives shall be secured from the administrative authorities having jurisdiction.

1301.3 Temporary encroachments: Subject to the approval of the building official, sidewalk sheds, underpinning and other temporary protective guards and devices may project beyond the interior and street lot lines as may be required to insure the safety of the adjoining property and the public. When necessary, the consent of the adjoining property owner shall be obtained.

SECTION 1302.0 TESTS

1302.1 Loading: It shall be unlawful to load any structure, temporary support, scaffolding, sidewalk bridge or sidewalk shed or any other device or construction equipment during the construction or demolition of any building or structure in excess of its safe working capacity as provided in Article 7 for allowable loads and working stresses.

1302.2 Unsafe equipment: Whenever any doubt arises as to the structural quality or strength of scaffolding plank or other construction equipment, such material shall be replaced; provided, however, the building official may accept a strength test to four (4) times the superimposed live load to which the material or structural member is to be subjected. The member shall sustain the test load without failure.

SECTION 1303.0 INSPECTION

1303.1 Unsafe conditions: When inspection of any construction operation reveals that any unsafe or illegal conditions exist, the building official shall notify the owner and direct him to take the necessary remedial measures to remove the hazard or violation.

1303.2 Failure to comply with orders: Unless the owner so notified proceeds to comply with the orders of the building official within twenty-four (24) hours, the building official shall have full power to correct the unsafe conditions as provided in Sections 124.0 and 125.0. All expenses incurred in the correction of such unsafe conditions shall become a lien on the property.

1303.3 Unsafe construction equipment: When the strength and adequacy of any scaffold or other device or construction equipment is in doubt, or when any complaint is made, the building official may inspect such equipment and shall prohibit its use until tested as required in Section 1302.2 or until all danger is removed.

SECTION 1304.0 MAINTENANCE

1304.1 General: All construction equipment and safeguards shall be constructed, installed and maintained in a substantial manner and shall be so operated as to insure protection to the workmen engaged thereon and to the general public. It shall be unlawful to remove or render inoperative any structural, fire protective or sanitary safeguard or device herein required except when necessary for the actual installation and prosecution of the work.

SECTION 1305.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

1305.1 Protection: All existing and adjoining public and private property shall be protected from damage incidental to construction operations.

1305.2 Chimney, soil and vent stacks: Whenever a new building or structure is erected to greater or lesser heights than an adjoining building, the construction and extension of new or existing chimneys shall conform to the provisions of Section 1005.0 and to soil and vent stacks, and the location of window openings shall conform to the provisions of Article 17 and Sections 1305.2.1 through 1305.2.3.

1305.2.1 Extension above new building: When a new building is erected higher than an existing building, windows or other wall openings shall not be located nearer than six (6) feet to an existing soil or vent stack on the lower building unless the owner of the new building makes the necessary provision to extend such soil or vent stacks to a height of not less than three (3) feet above the topmost opening at his own expense and with the approval of the adjoining owner.

1305.2.2 Extension above existing building: When the existing adjoining building is of greater height than the new building, the owner of the structure of greater height may, with the consent of the owner of the new structure, extend all new soil, waste or vent stacks which are located within twenty (20) feet of the common lot line to a level above the higher existing roof.

1305.2.3 Exemption: Approved fixed window assemblies of the required fireresistance rated construction which comply with the provisions of Article 9, when permitted in lot line walls, shall not be deemed wall openings within the meaning of this section.

1305.3 Adjoining walls: The owner of the new or altered structure shall preserve all adjoining independent and party walls from damage as provided herein. He shall underpin where necessary and support the adjoining building or structure by proper foundations to comply with Section 1307.0.

1305.3.1 Maintenance: In case an existing party wall is intended to be used by the person who causes an excavation to be made, and such party

wall is in good condition and sufficient for the use of both the existing and proposed building, such person shall preserve the party wall from injury and support it by proper foundations at his own expense, so that it shall be and shall remain as safe and useful as it was before the excavation was commenced. During the demolition, the party wall shall be maintained weather-proof and structurally safe by adequate bracing until such time as the permanent structural supports shall have been provided.

1305.3.2 Beam holes: When a structure involving a party wall is being demolished, the owner of the demolished structure shall, at his own expense, bend over all wall anchors at the beam ends of the standing wall and shall brick-up all open beam holes and otherwise maintain the safety and usefulness of the wall.

1305.3.3 Party wall exitways: A party wall balcony or horizontal exit shall not be destroyed unless and until a substitute means of egress has been provided and approved by the building official.

1305.4 Adjoining roofs: When a new building or demolition of an existing building is being prosecuted at a greater height, the roof, roof outlets and roof structures of adjoining buildings shall be protected against damage with adequate safeguards by the person doing the work.

SECTION 1306.0 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AND WORKMEN

1306.1 General: Whenever a building or structure is erected, altered, repaired, removed or demolished, the operation shall be conducted in a safe manner and suitable protection for the general public and workmen employed thereon shall be provided.

1306.2 Fences: An adequate fence or other barrier shall be erected when required by the building official during construction operations.

1306.3 Sidewalk bridge: Whenever the ground is excavated under the sidewalk, a sidewalk bridge shall be constructed at least four (4) feet wide, or a protected walkway of equal width shall be erected in the street, provided the required permit for such walkway is obtained from the administrative authority.

1306.4 Sidewalk shed

1306.4.1 Within ten feet of street lot line: When any building or part thereof which is located within ten (10) feet of the street lot line is to be erected or raised to exceed forty (40) feet in height, or whenever a building more than forty (40) feet in height within ten (10) feet of the street lot line is to be demolished, a sidewalk shed shall be erected and maintained for the full length of the building on all street fronts for the entire time that work is performed on the exterior of the building.

1306.4.2 Within 20 feet of street lot line: When the building being demolished or erected is located within twenty (20) feet of the street lot

line and is more than forty (40) feet in height, exterior flare fans or catch platforms shall be erected at vertical intervals of not more than two (2) stories.

1306.4.3 Buildings higher than six stories: When the building being demolished or erected is more than six (6) stories or seventy-five (75) feet in height, unless set back from the street lot line a distance more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its height, a sidewalk shed shall be provided.

1306.4.4 Walkway: An adequately lighted walkway at least four (4) feet wide and eight (8) feet high in the clear shall be maintained under all sidewalk sheds for pedestrians. Where ramps are required, they shall conform to the provisions of this article and Section 615.0.

1306.5 Thrust-out platforms: The building official may approve thrust-out platforms or other substitute protections in lieu of sidewalk sheds when deemed adequate to insure the public safety. Thrust-out platforms shall not be used for the storage of materials.

1306.6 Watchman: Whenever a building is being demolished, erected or altered, a watchman shall be employed to warn the general public when intermittent hazardous operations are conducted across the sidewalk or walkway.

SECTION 1307.0 EXCAVATIONS

1307.1 Temporary support: Until permanent support has been provided, all excavations shall be safeguarded and protected by the person causing the excavations to be made, to avoid all danger to life or limb. Where necessary, such excavations shall be retained by temporary retaining walls, sheet-piling and bracing or other approved method to support the adjoining earth. (See 441 CMR 10.00).

1307.1.1 Examination of adjoining property: Before any excavation or demolition is undertaken, license to enter upon adjoining property for the purpose of physical examination shall be afforded by the owner and tenants of such adjoining property to the person undertaking such excavation or demolition, prior to the commencement and at reasonable periods during the progress of the work.

1307.1.2 Notice to the building official: If the person who causes an excavation to be made or an existing structure to be demolished has reason to believe that an adjoining structure is unsafe, he shall forthwith report in writing to the building official. The building official shall inspect such premises, and if the structure is found unsafe, he shall order it repaired as provided in Section 123.0.

1307.1.3 Responsibility of adjoining owner: The person making or causing an excavation to be made shall, before starting the work, give at least one (1) week's notice in writing to the owner of each neighboring building or structure, the safety of which may be affected. Having received consent

to enter a building, structure or premises, he shall make the necessary provisions to protect it structurally and to insure it against damage by the elements which may ensue from such excavation. If license to enter is not afforded, then the adjoining owner shall have the entire responsibility of providing both temporary and permanent support of his premises at his own expense; and for that purpose, he shall be afforded the license when necessary to enter the property where the excavation is to be made.

1307.1.4 Excavations for other than construction purposes: Excavations made for the purpose of removing soil, earth, sand, gravel, rock or other materials shall be performed in such a manner as will prevent injury to neighboring properties or to the street which adjoins the lot where such materials are excavated, and to safeguard the general public health and welfare.

1307.2 Permanent Support

1307.2.1 Excavations: Whenever an excavation is made below the established grade, the person who causes such excavation to be made, if afforded the necessary license to enter the adjoining premises, shall preserve and protect from injury at all times and at his own expense such adjoining structure or premises which may be affected by the excavation. If the necessary license is not afforded, it shall then be the duty of the owner of the adjoining premises to make his building or structure safe by installing proper underpinning or foundations or otherwise; and such owner, if it be necessary for the prosecution of his work, shall be granted the necessary license to enter the premises where the excavation or demolition is contemplated (see Section 1307.1.3).

1307.2.2 Deleted

SECTION 1308.0 REGULATION OF LOTS

1308.1 Grading of lot: When a building or structure has been demolished or removed and a building operation has not been projected or approved, the vacant lot shall be filled with non-organic fill, graded and maintained in conformity with adjacent grades. The lot shall be maintained free from the accumulation of rubbish and all other unsafe or hazardous conditions which endanger the life or health of the public; and provisions shall be made to prevent the accumulation of water or damage to any foundations on the premises or the adjoining property.

1308.2 Utility connections: All service utility connections shall be discontinued and capped in accordance with Section 116.1.

SECTION 1309.0 RETAINING WALLS AND PARTITION FENCES

1309.1 General: When the adjoining grade is not higher than the legal level, the person causing an excavation to be made shall erect, when necessary, a retaining wall at his own expense and on his own land. Such

wall shall be built to a height sufficient to retain the adjoining earth, shall be properly coped as required in Section 870.0 and shall be provided with a guard-rail or fence not less than forty-two (42) inches in height.

SECTION 1310.0 STORAGE OF MATERIALS

1310.1 General: All materials and equipment required in construction operations shall be stored and placed so as not to endanger the public, the workmen or adjoining property.

1310.2 Design capacity: Materials or equipment stored within the building, or on sidewalks, sheds or scaffolds shall be placed so as not to overload any part of the construction beyond its design capacity, nor interfere with the safe prosecution of the work.

1310.3 Special loading: Unless the construction is designed for special loading, materials stored on sidewalk sheds and scaffolds shall not exceed one (1) day's supply. All materials shall be piled in an orderly manner and height, to permit removal of individual pieces without endangering the stability of the pile.

1310.4 Pedestrian walkways: Materials or equipment shall not be stored on the street without a permit issued by the administrative official having jurisdiction. When so stored they shall not unduly interfere with vehicular traffic, or the orderly travel of pedestrians on the highways and streets. The piles shall be arranged to maintain a safe walkway not less than four (4) feet wide, unobstructed for its full length, and adequately lighted at night and at all necessary times for the use of the public.

1310.5 Obstructions: Material and equipment shall not be placed or stored so as to obstruct access to fire hydrants, standpipes, fire or police alarm boxes, utility boxes, catch basins, or manholes, nor shall they be located within twenty (20) feet of a street intersection, or so placed as to obstruct normal observations of traffic signals or to hinder the use of street car loading platforms.

SECTION 1311.0 REMOVAL OF WASTE MATERIAL

1311.1 Removal of waste material: Material shall not be dropped by gravity or thrown outside the exterior walls of a building during demolition or erection. Enclosed chutes shall be provided for this purpose and any material which in its removal will cause an excessive amount of dust shall be wetted down to prevent the creation of a nuisance.

SECTION 1312.0 PROTECTION OF ADJOINING PROPERTY

1312.1 General: Adjoining property shall be completely protected from any damage incidental to the building operation when the owner of the

adjoining property permits free access to the building at all reasonable times to provide the necessary safeguards in accordance with Section 1307.0.

SECTION 1313.0 PROTECTION OF FLOOR AND WALL OPENINGS

1313.1 Noncombustible floor construction: The arches, slabs or structural floor fillings of buildings of fireproof construction (Type 1) and noncombustible construction (Type 2) shall be installed as the building progresses.

1313.2 Combustible floor construction: In wood joist floor construction (Types 3 and 4) when double flooring is used, the underfloor shall be laid on each story as the building progresses; and when double floors are not used, the floors shall be planked over two (2) stories below the level where work is being performed.

1313.3 Steel structural frames: In steel construction, the entire tier of iron or steel beams upon which the structural work is in progress shall be planked over within two (2) floors but not more than twenty-five (25) feet, with the exception of necessary hoistways and permanent openings; and the steel work shall not advance more than four (4) floors or forty-eight (48) feet ahead of unfinished bolting or welding above the foundation or highest permanently secured floor, nor more than six (6) floors ahead of the permanent floor construction.

1313.4 Guard rails: All floor and wall openings shall be protected with substantial guard rails and toe boards in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

SECTION 1314.0 SCAFFOLDS

1314.1 Load capacity: Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting without failure at least four (4) times the maximum intended load. All platforms and supporting elements of scaffolds shall be designed and constructed to support uniform minimum live loads in pounds per square foot (psf) of the platform area in accordance with the classifications described in the following Table 1314.

1314.2 Erection: Built-up, swinging, and suspended scaffolds shall be erected by competent workmen only.

1314.3 Fire-retardant construction

1314.3.1 All buildings: All scaffolding exceeding sixty (60) feet or seven (7) stories in height used in construction operations involving the erection, alteration or maintenance of buildings, shall be constructed of noncombustible or fire-retardant materials except for the platform planking which may be of wood, complying with the provisions of Section 903.0.

Table 1314
SCAFFOLD LOAD CAPACITY

Classification	Service type	Load (pounds per square foot)
Light duty	Carpenters	25
	Stone setters (No stone on scaffold)	25
	Miscellaneous (No material on scaffold)	25
Medium duty	Bricklayers	50
	Stucco	50
	Lathers & plasterers	50
	Stone masons	75
Heavy duty		

1314.3.2 Institutional buildings: All scaffolding used in construction operations involving the repair or partial demolition of institutional buildings (use groups I-1 and I-2), during occupancy of the building shall be constructed of noncombustible or fire-retardant materials complying with the provisions of Section 903.0.

SECTION 1315.0 HOISTS

1315.1 Equipment for handling and hoisting materials: Equipment for handling and hoisting materials shall be in accordance with Article 17 of the Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Accidents in Construction Operations (441 CMR 10.00).

1315.2 Deleted

1315.3 Deleted

1315.4 Deleted

SECTION 1316.0 STAIRWAYS AND LADDERS

1316.1 Temporary stairways: When a building has been constructed to a greater height than fifty (50) feet or four (4) stories, or when an existing building which exceeds fifty (50) feet in height is altered, at least one (1) temporary lighted stairway shall be provided unless one (1) or more of the permanent stairways are erected as the construction progresses.

1316.2 Ladders: Temporary ladders, when permitted for access to floors before stairways are installed, or which are designed for other working purposes, shall extend at least forty-two (42) inches above the floor level which they serve.

SECTION 1317.0 LIGHTING

1317.1 General: All stairways and parts of buildings under demolition, erection or repair shall be adequately lighted while persons are engaged at work, to comply with the provisions of Sections 624.0 and Article 15.

SECTION 1318.0 FIRE HAZARDS

1318.1 General: The provisions of this code and of the fire prevention regulations shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.

1318.2 Temporary heating: Whenever salamanders or other heating devices are used for temporary heating, all regulations as to maximum temperature, distance from combustible materials, spark arrestors, removal of noxious gases, and other requirements prescribed by the building official shall be fully observed. When the source of temporary heat consists of salamanders or other open-flame devices, temporary canvas enclosures shall comply with Section 904.0.

1318.3 Steam boilers: All temporary or permanent high pressure steam boilers shall be operated, or be in charge of engineers or firemen licensed in accordance with the provisions of Inspection of Boilers, Air Tanks, etc.; Licenses of Hoisting Machinery, Chapter 146 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, and as listed under Boiler Regulations in Appendix B. When such boilers are located within a building or within ten (10) feet thereof, all such boilers shall be enclosed with approved noncombustible construction.

1318.4 Storage of flammables: Storage of gasoline for hoists, oils, paints and other highly flammable materials shall be permitted only as specified in Article 4 and when stored in approved safety containers. The storage of larger quantities may be approved by the administrative official when stored in separate compartments or enclosures of approved noncombustible construction.

1318.5 Flame cutting and welding: The use of oxyacetylene torches for cutting or welding shall be permitted only in accordance with the applicable standards for air and gas welding in building construction.

1318.6 Concrete forms: Combustible materials shall not be stored on any floor of a building under construction until all combustible concrete forms are removed from the tier immediately above.

1318.7 Fire-extinguishing equipment: Required fire extinguishers, water buckets, auxiliary fire-fighting tools or other portable extinguishing equipment shall be installed and maintained on all floors of a construction

operation in accessible locations as required in Article 12 and the fire prevention regulations.

1318.8 Standpipes and fire lines: Where standpipes are provided as a permanent part of the building, they shall be installed and made ready for instant use of the fire department as the structure progresses in accordance with the provisions of Section 1212.0. Free access from the street to such standpipes shall be maintained at all times; and materials shall not be stored within five (5) feet of any fire hydrant or in the roadway between such hydrant and the center line of the street.

1318.9 Housekeeping: Rubbish and trash shall not be allowed to accumulate on the site and shall be removed as fast as conditions warrant; combustible rubbish shall be removed daily, and shall not be disposed of by burning on the premises or in the immediate vicinity, and the entire premises and area adjoining and around the operation shall be kept in a safe and sanitary condition and free of accumulations of trash, rubbish, nuts, bolts, small tools and other equipment.

SECTION 1319.0 HEALTH HAZARDS

1319.1 General: Every construction or maintenance operation which results in the diffusion of dust, stone and other small particles, toxic gases or other harmful substances in quantities hazardous to health shall be safeguarded by means of local ventilation or other protective devices to insure the safety of the public as required by the regulations of the administrative official.

1319.2 Removal of dust: Dust, sand blasts or other harmful agents, when employed or occurring in construction operations, shall be disposed of at or near the point of origin to prevent their diffusion over adjoining premises or streets.

1319.3 Protective equipment: Facilities shall be provided for housing the necessary vision, respiratory and protective equipment required in welding operations in approved closed containers and in accordance with the regulations of the administrative official (see Section 1319.1).

SECTION 1320.0 WELDING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1320.1 Welding enclosures: All welding and flame-cutting operations shall be performed in protected areas with full consideration to safety and fire hazards. Such closed spaces shall be properly ventilated while welding or cutting is being done. Suitable protection against the rays of the electric arc shall be maintained by the contractor where arc-welding operations might be viewed within harmful range by persons other than the welding operators and inspectors.

1320.2 Flammable materials: Proper precautions shall be taken to

avoid all risk of fire or explosion, and flammable or explosive materials shall not be stored in the vicinity of welding or cutting operations.

SECTION 1321.0 DELETED

SECTION 1322.0 DISPUTES

1322.1 General: The building official, when requested by any person, aggrieved or otherwise, shall serve a written notice on any owner, tenant and their agents who fail to conform to the requirements of this article directing him to take the necessary remedial action. If the person whose duty it is to protect his own or adjoining property under those provisions fails to proceed to fully comply with such notice within three (3) days of the receipt thereof, or within a reasonable time thereafter as determined by the building official, he may cause the necessary work to be done when the health, safety and general welfare of the public are involved. The cost of such work shall become a lien against the property of the offending owner and the legal authority of the jurisdiction shall institute appropriate action for its recovery.

ARTICLE 14

SIGNS

SECTION 1400.0 GENERAL

1400.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall govern the construction, alteration, repair and maintenance of all signs, together with their appurtenant and auxiliary devices in respect to structural and fire safety.

1400.2 Zoning law: Where more restrictive in respect to location, use, size or height of signs, the limitations of the zoning laws affecting required light and ventilation requirements and use of land shall take precedence over the regulations of this code.

1400.3 Approved rules: In the absence of approved rules governing details of construction, the provisions of the applicable standards listed in Appendix B shall be deemed to conform to the requirements of this code unless otherwise specified in this article.

1400.3.1 Commonwealth of Massachusetts regulations: Outdoor advertising subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Outdoor Advertising Board, Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, and as listed in Appendix B and 311 CMR 1.00-3.00, requires the approval of the said Board prior to permit issuance.

SECTION 1401.0 PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PERMITS

1401.1 Owner's consent: Before any permit is granted for the erection of a sign, plans and specifications shall be filed with the building official showing the dimensions, materials and required details of construction, including loads, stresses and anchorage. The applications shall be accompanied by the written consent of the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the sign is to be erected.

1401.2 New signs: A new sign shall not hereafter be erected, constructed, altered or maintained except as herein provided and until after a permit has been issued by the building official and the bond, if required, shall have been filed in accordance with Section 1406.0.

1401.3 Deleted

1401.4 Alterations: A sign shall not be enlarged or relocated except in conformity to the provisions of this article for new signs, nor until a proper permit has been secured. The changing of movable parts of an approved sign that is designed for such changes, or the repainting or reposting of display matter, shall not be deemed an alteration; provided the conditions of the original approval and the requirements of this article are not violated.

1401.5 Plans and specifications: Any sign twelve (12) feet or over in height above average adjoining grade, or any free-standing sign with an area of over sixty (60) square feet, or any roof sign, projecting sign, or marquee sign, shall have structural drawings and specifications, including foundations, submitted by a registered professional engineer.

SECTION 1402.0 EXEMPTIONS

1402.1 General: A permit shall not be required for the signs covered by the provisions of this section. Such exceptions, however, shall not be construed to relieve the owner of the sign from responsibility for its erection and maintenance in a safe manner.

1402.2 Wall signs: A sign painted on the surface of a fence or approved building wall; or any non-illuminated wall sign on a building or structure which is not more than ten (10) square feet in area.

1402.3 Ground signs: The ground signs listed in the following Sections 1402.3.1 through 1402.3.3 shall not require a permit.

1402.3.1 Sale or rent: Signs erected to announce the sale or rent of the property so designated, provided such signs are not more than twenty-five (25) square feet in area.

1402.3.2 Transit directions: The erection or maintenance of a sign designating the location of a transit line, a railroad station or other public carrier when not more than three (3) square feet in area.

1402.3.3 Street signs: Signs erected by a jurisdiction for street direction.

1402.4 Projecting signs: A projecting sign not exceeding two and one-half (2½) square feet of display surface.

1402.4.1 Government building signs: Signs erected on a municipal, state or federal building which announce the name, nature of the occupancy and information as to use of, or admission to, the premises.

SECTION 1403.0 UNSAFE AND UNLAWFUL SIGNS

1403.1 Notice of unsafe signs: When any sign becomes insecure, in danger of falling, or otherwise unsafe, or if any sign shall be unlawfully installed, erected or maintained in violation of any of the provisions of this code, the owner thereof or the person or firm maintaining same, shall upon written notice of the building official, forthwith in the case of im-

mediate danger and in any case within not more than ten (10) days, make such sign conform to the provisions of this article or shall remove it. If within ten (10) days the order is not complied with, the building official may remove such sign at the expense of the owner or lessee thereof as provided in Section 124.0.

1403.2 Unlawful signs: The location or positioning of signs listed in the following Sections 1403.2.1 through 1403.2.4 shall be considered unlawful.

1403.2.1 Egress obstructions: A sign shall not be erected, constructed, or maintained so as to obstruct any fire escape, required exitway, window or door opening used as an element of a means of egress or to prevent free passage from one part of a roof to another part thereof or access thereto as required by the provisions of Article 6 or for the fire-fighting forces having jurisdiction.

1403.2.2 Obstruction to ventilation: A sign shall not be attached in any form, shape or manner which will interfere with any opening required for ventilation by Article 5; except that such signs may be erected in front of and may cover transom windows when not in violation of the provisions of this code.

1403.2.3 Projecting signs: A projecting sign erected at other than right angles to the wall of a building or structure outside of the building line which extends above the roof cornice or parapet wall, or above the roof level when there is not a cornice or parapet wall and which obstructs access to the roof is hereby deemed unlawful. Such signs shall be reconstructed or removed as herein required.

1403.2.4 Alley signs: Signs shall not be permitted to project beyond alley lot lines.

SECTION 1404.0 EXISTING SIGNS

1404.1 Removing or reconstructing signs: A sign heretofore approved and erected shall not be repaired, altered or moved, nor shall any sign, or any substantial part thereof, which is blown down, destroyed or removed be re-erected, reconstructed, rebuilt or relocated unless it is made to comply with all applicable requirements of this article.

1404.2 Repair of unsafe signs: This section shall not be construed to prevent the repair or restoration to a safe condition as directed by the building official of any part of an existing sign when damaged by storm or other accidental emergency.

1404.3 Relocating signs: Any sign that is moved to another location either on the same or to other premises shall be considered a new sign and a permit shall be secured for any work performed in connection therewith when required by this article.

1404.4 Projecting signs: See Section 1403.2.3.

SECTION 1405.0 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

1405.1 Removal: The building official may order the removal of any sign that is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of this article.

1405.2 Maintenance: All signs for which a permit is required, together with all their supports, braces, guys, and anchors shall be kept in repair in accordance with the provisions of this article and Article 1; and when not galvanized or constructed of approved corrosion-resistive noncombustible materials shall be painted when necessary to prevent corrosion.

1405.3 Housekeeping: It shall be the duty and responsibility of the owner or lessee of every sign to maintain the immediate premises occupied by the sign in a clean, sanitary and healthful condition.

1405.4 Inspection: Every sign shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the building official.

SECTION 1406.0 BONDS AND LIABILITY INSURANCE

1406.1 Filing: A person shall not erect, install, remove, rehang or maintain over public property any sign for which a permit is required under the provisions of this code until an approved bond or liability insurance shall have been filed in accordance with the requirements of the municipality, if any.

1406.2 Conditions: Such bond or insurance policy may provide that the municipality shall be protected and held harmless from any and all claims or demands for damages by reason of any negligence of the sign hanger, contractor or his agents, or by any reason of defects in the construction or damages resulting from the collapse, failure or combustion of the sign or parts thereof.

1406.3 Notice of cancellation: Any such obligation shall remain in force and effect during the lifetime of every such sign and shall not be cancelled by the principal or surety until after thirty (30) days notice to the building official.

SECTION 1407.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SIGNS

1407.1 Construction: All signs shall be designed and constructed in conformity to the provisions for materials, loads and stresses of Articles 7 and 8 and the requirements of this article.

1407.2 Design loads: Loads listed in the following Sections 1407.2.1 through 1407.2.2 shall be as the minimum for the design of signs.

1407.2.1 Wind: All signs shall be designed and constructed to withstand wind pressure as provided in Section 715.0.

1407.2.2 Earthquake: Signs adequately designed to withstand wind pressures shall generally be considered capable of withstanding earthquake shocks, except as provided in Section 716.0 and for combined loading in Section 717.0.

1407.3 Illumination: A sign shall not be illuminated by other than electrical means and electrical devices, and wiring shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Massachusetts State Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) listed in Appendix B. Any open spark or flame shall not be used for display purposes unless specifically approved by the building official.

1407.4 Use of combustibles: The following Sections 1407.4.1 through 1407.4.2 shall apply to combustible material for signs.

1407.4.1 Ornamental features: In all signs required to be constructed of noncombustible materials under the provisions of this code, wood or other materials of combustible characteristics similar to wood may be used for moldings, cappings, trim, nailing blocks, letters, latticing, and other purely ornamental features.

1407.4.2 Sign facings: Sign facings may be made of approved combustible plastic providing the total area of such facing is not more than one hundred and twenty (120) square feet, or provided that sections of facings be separated from each other by a distance not less than six (6) feet, and the wiring for electric lighting is entirely enclosed in the sign cabinet with a clearance of not less than two (2) inches from the facing material. Such facings, in the plane of the wall, shall not be permitted above seventy-five (75) feet.

1407.5 Servicing devices: Ladders, platforms, hooks, rings and all other devices for the use of servicing personnel shall have safety devices and design loading in accordance with the safety requirements in Appendix B.

1407.6 Animated devices: Signs which contain moving sections or ornaments shall have fail-safe provisions to prevent the section or ornament from releasing and falling or shifting its center of gravity more than fifteen (15) inches. The fail-safe device shall be in addition to the mechanism and its housing which operate the movable section or ornament. The fail-safe device shall be capable of supporting the full dead weight of the section or ornament when the moving mechanism releases.

SECTION 1408.0 GROUND SIGNS

1408.1 Bottom clearance: The bottom capping of all ground signs shall be at least thirty (30) inches above the ground but the intervening space may be filled with open lattice work or platform decorative trim.

1408.1.1 Deleted

1408.1.2 Deleted

1408.2 Maximum size: In all locations, when constructed entirely of noncombustible material, ground signs may be erected to a height of one hundred (100) feet above the ground; and to greater heights when approved by the building official and located so as not to create hazard or danger to the public.

SECTION 1409.0 ROOF SIGNS

1409.1 Materials: All roof signs shall be constructed entirely of metal or other approved noncombustible materials except as provided in Section 1407.4. Provisions shall be made for electric ground of all metallic parts; and where combustible materials are permitted in letters or other ornamental features, all wiring and tubing shall be kept free and insulated therefrom.

1409.2 Bottom clearance: There shall be a clear space of not less than six (6) feet between the lowest part of the sign and the roof level, except for necessary structural supports.

1409.3 Closed signs: A closed roof sign shall not be erected to a height greater than fifty (50) feet above the roof of Types 1 and 2 constructed buildings nor more than thirty-five (35) feet above the roof of Type 3 and 4 constructed buildings.

1409.4 Open signs: An open roof sign shall not exceed a height of one hundred (100) feet above the roof of buildings of Types 1 and 2 construction; and not more than sixty (60) feet above the roof of buildings of Type 3 and 4 construction.

1409.5 Combustible supports: A roof sign which exceeds forty (40) feet in height shall not be supported on or braced to wooden beams or other combustible construction of a building or structure unless otherwise approved by the building official.

SECTION 1410.0 WALL SIGNS

1410.1 Materials: Wall signs which have an area exceeding forty (40) square feet shall be constructed of metal or other approved noncombustible materials, except for nailing rails and as provided in Section 1407.4.

1410.2 Extension: Wall signs shall not be erected to extend above the top of the wall, nor extend beyond the ends of the wall to which they are attached, unless meeting all the requirements for roof signs, projecting signs or ground signs as the case may be.

SECTION 1411.0 PROJECTING SIGNS

1411.1 Materials: Projecting signs shall be constructed entirely of

metal or other approved noncombustible materials except as provided in Section 1407.4.

1411.2 Maximum projection: A projecting sign shall not extend beyond a vertical plane two (2) feet inside the curb line.

1411.3 Clearances: A clear space of not less than ten (10) feet shall be provided below all parts of such signs.

1411.4 Additional loads: Projecting sign structures which could be used to support an individual on a ladder or other servicing device whether or not specifically designed for the servicing device shall be capable of supporting the anticipated additional load but in no case less than one hundred (100) pounds concentrated horizontal load and three hundred (300) pounds vertical concentrated load applied at the point of assumed loading or point of most eccentric loading. The building component to which the projecting sign is attached shall also be designed to support the additional loads.

SECTION 1412.0 MARQUEE SIGNS

1412.1 Materials: Marquee signs shall be constructed entirely of metal or other approved noncombustible materials except as provided in Section 1407.4.

1412.2 Marquee: Marquee signs shall be attached to approved marquees constructed in accordance with Section 310.10.

1412.3 Dimensions: Marquee signs may extend the full length, but they shall not project beyond the perimeter of the marquee.

SECTION 1413.0 MISCELLANEOUS AND TEMPORARY SIGNS

1413.1 Banner and cloth signs: Temporary signs and banners attached to or suspended from a building, constructed of cloth or other combustible material shall be strongly constructed and shall be securely attached to their supports. They shall be removed as soon as torn or damaged, and not later than sixty (60) days after erection; except that permits for temporary signs suspended from or attached to a canopy or marquee shall be limited to a period of ten (10) days.

1413.2 Maximum size: Temporary signs of combustible construction shall be not more than ten (10) feet in one (1) dimension nor more than five hundred (500) square feet in area.

1413.3 Supports: When more than one hundred (100) square feet in area, temporary sign and banners shall be constructed and fastened to supports capable of withstanding the design loads listed in Section 715.0.

1413.4 Special permits: Temporary signs used for holiday, public demonstrations or promotion of civic welfare or charitable purposes

which extend across streets or other public spaces, shall be subject to special approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

SECTION 1414.0 ILLUMINATED SIGNS

1414.1 Certificates: All electrically illuminated signs shall conform to the requirements of the Massachusetts State Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00). Permits shall be issued for the erection of illuminated signs within the limitations set forth in this article for the location, size and type of sign or outdoor display.

1414.2 Additional approval: Approval shall be obtained for the erection or maintenance of illuminated signs in accordance with the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00).

1414.3 Relettering signs: The requirements of this section shall not apply to the relettering of illuminated signs, except where such relettering requires a change of wiring or piping of the sign.

SECTION 1415.0 PORTABLE SIGNS

1415.1 Conformance: Portable signs shall conform to all requirements for ground, roof, projecting, flat and temporary signs when they are used in a similar capacity. The stipulations in this section shall not be construed as to require portable signs to have connections to surfaces, tie-downs or foundations when provisions are made by temporary means or configuration of the structure to provide stability for the expected duration of the installation.

1415.2 Electrical: Portable signs which require electrical service shall conform to the Massachusetts State Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00).

Article 15

ELECTRICAL WIRING AND EQUIPMENT

Chapter 143, Section 3L of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, provides that all installation, repair and maintenance of electrical wiring and electrical fixtures used for light, heat and power purposes in buildings and structures shall be in conformance with the Massachusetts Electrical Code (527 CMR 12.00) promulgated by the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Safety.

Article 16

ELEVATOR, DUMBWAITER AND CONVEYOR EQUIPMENT, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

Chapter 143, Section 69 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, provides that elevators, dumbwaiters, moving stairways (escalators), and moving walks shall be installed, relocated, or materially changed in conformance with Elevator and Escalator Regulations (524 CMR 3.00), and Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator, and Moving Walk Regulations (524 CMR 15.00 through 33.00) promulgated by the Board of Elevator Regulations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Safety.

Article 17

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

Chapter 142, Section 13 of the Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, as amended, provides that all construction, alteration, repair and inspection of plumbing and gasfitting shall be in conformance with the Massachusetts State Plumbing Code (248 CMR 2.00) and the Massachusetts Fuel Gas Code (248 CMR 3.00 through 8.00) promulgated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Board of State Examiners of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Article 18

MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS, BUILDING COMPONENTS AND MOBILE HOMES

SECTION 1800.0 GENERAL

1800.1 Installation in the state: The provisions of this article shall govern the materials, design, manufacture, handling, storage, transportation, assembly, construction and/or installation of manufactured buildings and building components intended for installation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Manufactured buildings or building components shall not be installed in any jurisdiction of this State unless such manufactured buildings or building components have been approved and certified, in accordance with the applicable codes as provided in this article, applicable provisions of the code, and the Rules and Regulations for Manufactured Buildings, Building Components and Mobile Homes of the State Building Code Commission, listed in Appendix B, and hereinafter referred to in this article as the "rules and regulations."

Exception: All manufactured buildings and building components manufactured prior to January 1, 1975, with the approval of the building official and which met all the requirements of state laws, rules and regulations, or local by-laws or ordinances in force at that time shall be deemed approved in accordance with the provisions of Section 111.3 of this code; provided that such manufactured buildings or building components are used for the purpose and within the limitations for which they were approved and provided such uses are not detrimental to the health and safety of the occupants and the public.

1800.2 Manufactured in the State: The provisions of this article shall also govern manufactured buildings and building components manufactured in the State for shipment to any other State or government jurisdiction where such manufactured buildings and building components and the label thereon are accepted.

1800.3 Mobile homes: The article shall also govern the installation within the State of all mobile homes. The evaluation and approval of all mobile homes for installation in the State shall be in accordance with

the Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as "HUD") as listed in Appendix B.

Exception: All mobile homes manufactured between January 1, 1975 and July 17, 1976 and sold, delivered to or installed on building sites in any jurisdiction of this State shall comply with the provisions of ANSI A119.1 (1974 edition) as amended by the State Building Code Commission and with this article and the rules and regulations pursuant thereto.

SECTION 1801.0 APPROVAL

1801.1 General: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Safety, Division of Inspection (hereinafter referred to as the "Division of Inspection" in this article) shall evaluate manufactured buildings and building components and recommend approval to the State Building Code Commission of those which it determines to be in compliance with applicable sections of this article, other applicable sections of this code, and the rules and regulations.

However, all approvals of plumbing, electrical or gas systems shall be made by the appropriate state agencies having jurisdiction, as specified in the rules and regulations.

1801.2 Approved tests: The Division of Inspection may utilize the results of approved tests to determine whether a manufactured building or building component meets the requirements of this article and the rules and regulations, if that determination cannot be made from evaluation of plans, specifications and documentation alone.

1801.3 Approval of compliance assurance programs: The Division of Inspection shall evaluate manufacturers compliance assurance programs and make recommendations for approval to the Commission of those which it determines to be in compliance with this article and the rules and regulations.

1801.4 Authorization to vary: A manufactured building, building component or a compliance assurance program which has approval shall not be varied in any way without prior authorization by the Division of Inspection in accordance with the rules and regulations.

SECTION 1802.0 CERTIFICATION

1802.1 Labeling: Any manufactured building or building component which has approval, in accordance with Section 1801.0, shall have an approved device or seal affixed as certification of such approval.

SECTION 1803.0 RECIPROCITY

1803.1 General: If the Commission finds that the standards for manufacture and inspection of manufactured buildings or building components prescribed by the statutes or rules and regulations of another state or other governmental agency meet the objectives of this article and the rules and regulations, and such standards are enforced satisfactorily by such other state or governmental agency or by its agents, the Commission shall grant approval and the Division of Inspection shall accept all manufactured buildings or building components which have been approved by such other state or governmental agency and shall insure that the product is properly labeled.

1803.1.1 Condition of reciprocity: The standards of another state shall not be deemed to be satisfactorily enforced unless such other state provides for notification to the Division of Inspection of suspensions or revocations of approvals issued by that other state, in a manner satisfactory to the Commission.

1803.2 Suspension of reciprocal approval: The Division of Inspection shall suspend or cause to be suspended reciprocal approval for the following reasons:

1. if it determines that the standards for the manufacture and inspection of such manufactured buildings or building components of another state or other governmental agency do not meet the objectives of this article and the rules and regulations or that the standards are not being enforced to the satisfaction of the Division of Inspection; and
2. if another state or governmental agency, or its agent, suspends or revokes its approval, the approval granted under this section shall be suspended or revoked accordingly .

SECTION 1804.0 ASSURANCE INSPECTION

1804.1 General: Any person or firm manufacturing buildings or building components desiring certification shall agree in writing that the Division of Inspection has the right to conduct unannounced inspections at any reasonable time.

1804.2 Responsibilities of Division of Inspection: The Division of Inspection shall carry out the following responsibilities.

1. Periodically make, or cause to be made, inspections of the entire process of manufacture of buildings or building components in order to verify the reliability of the compliance assurance program and of the approved inspection agency.
2. In addition to other on-site inspection provided for in this section,

the Division of Inspection shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, certified manufactured buildings or building components which it determines to have been sufficiently damaged after certification to warrant such action with regard to such buildings or building components as is authorized hereof, or as is otherwise necessary to eliminate dangerous conditions.

Note: An inspection entailing disassembly, damage to or destruction of certified manufactured buildings or building components shall not be conducted except to implement the provisions of this article.

1805.0 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1805.1 Issuance of building permits: Upon application and in conformity with the provision of this code, the building official shall issue building permits for installation of certified manufactured buildings or building components or mobile homes.

1805.2 Inspection: The local enforcement agency shall make the following inspections:

1. The site preparation work, including foundations, installation of any certified manufactured building or building component or approved mobile home; and for all utility service connections, including plumbing, electrical, gas, water and sewer; for compliance with the applicable codes.
2. Inspect all certified manufactured buildings or building components or approved mobile homes upon, or promptly after, installation at the building site to determine whether all applicable instructions or conditions have been followed. This may include tests for tightness of plumbing and mechanical systems, for malfunctions in the electrical system, and a visual inspection for obvious violations of the rules and regulations. Destructive disassembly of certified buildings or building components or approved mobile homes shall not be performed in order to conduct such inspections. Non-destructive disassembly may be performed only in accordance with the rules and regulations.

1805.3 Issuance of certificates of occupancy: The building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy for all certified manufactured buildings or approved mobile homes that have been installed and inspected and that meet the requirements of this code.

SECTION 1806.0 SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION

1806.1 General: The Commission shall suspend or revoke the approval of any manufactured building or building component which does not

comply with the provisions of this code or with the rules and regulations.

1806.2 Labels of certification: The Division of Inspection shall remove or cause to be removed the label of certification from any such manufactured building or building component not in compliance until such time as it is brought into compliance with this article and the rules and regulations.

1806.3 Notice of suspension or revocation: Notice shall be submitted in writing to the affected parties stating the reason for the suspension or revocation.

1806.4 Appeals Procedure: All appeals from suspension or revocation shall be heard by the State Building Code Appeals Board as specified in the pertinent provisions of Section 126.0 of this code.

ARTICLE 19

LIGHT-TRANSMITTING PLASTIC CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 1900.0 GENERAL

1900.1 Scope: The provisions of this article shall govern the quality and methods of application of plastics for use as light-transmitting materials in buildings and structures. When used as interior finish, plastic materials shall meet the requirements of Section 920.0.

1900.2 Approved materials: The use of plastics which meet the strength, durability, sanitary and fireresistive requirements of this code, ASTM D635 Standard Method of Test for Flammability of Self-Supporting Plastic, ASTM D374 Method of Test for Thickness of Solid Electrical Insulation, ASTM D1929 Method of Test for the Ignition Properties of Plastics, and ASTM D2843 Method of Test for Measuring the Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics as listed in Appendix C, and ASTM E84 Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials as listed in Appendix G, shall be permitted subject to the limitations of this article.

1900.2.1 Definitions

Approved plastic: An approved plastic shall be any thermoplastic, thermosetting, or reinforced thermosetting plastic material which has a self-ignition temperature of six hundred fifty (650) degrees F. or greater when tested in accordance with ASTM D1929 Method of Test for Ignition Properties of Plastics listed in Appendix C, a smoke density rating not greater than four hundred fifty (450) when tested in the way intended for use by ASTM E84 listed in Appendix G or a smoke density rating not greater than seventy-five (75) when tested in the thickness intended for use according to ASTM D2843 Standard Method of Test for Measuring the Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics listed in Appendix C, and which meet one (1) of the following combustibility classifications.

Class C-1: Plastic materials which have a burning extent of one (1) inch or less when tested in nominal point zero sixty (.060) inch thickness, or in the thickness intended for use, by ASTM D635 listed

in Appendix C.

Class C-2: Plastic materials which have a burning rate of two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches per minute or less when tested in nominal point zero sixty (.060) inch thickness, or in the thickness intended for use, by ASTM D635.

Light-diffusing system: A suspended construction consisting in whole or in part of lenses, panels, grids, or baffles suspended below independently mounted electrical lighting sources.

Plastic glazing: Plastic materials which are glazed or set in frame or sash and not held by mechanical fasteners which pass through the glazing material.

Plastic roof panels: Plastic materials which are fastened to structural members or to structural panels or sheathing and which are used as light-transmitting media in roofs.

Plastic wall panels: Plastic materials which are fastened to structural members or to structural panels or sheathing and which are used as light-transmitting media in exterior walls.

Glass fiber reinforced plastic: Plastic reinforced with glass fiber having not less than twenty (20) per cent of glass fibers by weight.

Thermosetting materials: A plastic material which is capable of being changed into a substantially non-reformable product when cured.

Thermoplastic material: A plastic material which is capable of being repeatedly softened by increase of temperature and hardened by decrease of temperature.

1900.2.2 Application for approval: Applicants for approval of a plastic material shall furnish, in accordance with Section 804.0, all technical data in accordance with the applicable reference standards of this code. The data may include the chemical composition; pertinent physical, mechanical and thermal properties such as fireresistance, flammability, and flames spread; weather resistance; electrical properties; products of combustion and coefficients of expansion.

1900.3 Identification: All plastic materials approved for use under this code shall be identified by the trade formula number or name or other acceptable identification. Each unit or package shall bear the approval number or other identification mark of the approving authority.

SECTION 1901.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

1901.1 Structural requirements: All plastic materials and their assemblies shall be of adequate strength and durability to withstand the loads and forces specified in Article 7 for their approved use.

1901.2 Connections and supports: All fastenings, connections and supports shall be proportioned to safely transmit two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the design live load. Adequate allowance shall be made in the fastenings and supports for differential expansion and contraction of the connected materials.

SECTION 1902.0 GLAZING OF UNPROTECTED OPENINGS

1902.1 Use in Type 4B construction: Doors, sash and framed openings which are not required to be fireresistance rated may be glazed with approved plastic materials in buildings of Type 4B (unprotected, frame) construction.

1902.2 Use group F: In all types of construction of use group F (factory and industrial), doors, sash and framed openings which are not required to be fireresistance rated may be glazed with approved plastic materials.

1902.3 Other classes of construction and use group: In other classes of construction and use, such openings not required to be fireresistance rated by Section 914.0 may be glazed or equipped with approved plastic materials subject to the requirements listed below.

1. The area of such glazing shall not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the wall face of the story in which it is installed (see Section 1902.4).
2. The area of a unit or pane of glazing installed above the first story shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet and the vertical dimension of a unit or pane shall not exceed four (4) feet. There shall be a minimum three (3) feet vertical spandrel wall between stories.
3. Approved plastics shall not be installed more than seventy-five (75) feet above grade level.
4. Approved thermoplastic materials may be installed in areas up to fifty (50) per cent of the wall area of each story in structures less than one hundred fifty (150) feet in height which are provided on each floor above the first floor with continuous architectural projections constituting an effective fire canopy extending at least three (3) feet from the surface of the wall in which the glazing is installed. The size and the dimensions of individual units shall not be limited in such installations except as required to meet structural loading requirements.

1902.4 Automatic fire suppression: When a complete approved automatic fire suppression system is provided in the building, the permissible area of glazing permitted by Section 1902.3 (1) may be increased one hundred (100) per cent.

SECTION 1903.0 EXTERIOR PANEL WALLS

1903.1 General: Approved plastic materials may be used as wall

panels, in exterior walls not required to have a fireresistance rating (except in use groups A-1, A-2, H and I) subject to the requirements listed in the following Sections 1903.1.1 through 1903.3.

1903.1.1 Installation: Exterior wall panels installed as provided herein shall not alter the type-of-construction classification of the building.

1903.1.2 Height limitation: Approved plastics shall not be installed more than seventy-five (75) feet above grade level, except as allowed by Section 1903.2.

1903.1.3 Area limitation and separation: Area limitation and separation requirements of exterior wall panels shall be as provided in Table 1903.

Table 1903
AREA LIMITATION AND SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PLASTIC WALL PANELS¹

Fire separation (ft.)	Class of plastic	Max. % area of ext. wall in plastic panels	Max. sq. ft. single area	Minimum separation of panels (ft.)	
				Vertical	Horizontal
6 ft. or less	—	NP ³	NP	—	—
6 ft. or more but less than 11 ft.	C1	10	50	8	4
	C2	NP	NP	—	—
11 ft. or more but less than 30 ft.	C1	25	90	6	4
	C2	15	70	8	4
Over 30	C1	50	Not limited	3 ²	0
	C2	50	100	6 ²	3

Note 1. See Section 1903.3 for combination of glazing and wall panel areas permitted.

Note 2. See Section 1903.1.5.

Note 3. Not permitted.

1903.1.4 Spandrel separation: Vertical spandrel wall separation between stories shall be as follows:

1. three (3) feet for Class C1 plastic wall panels, and
2. four (4) feet for Class C2 plastic wall panels.

1903.1.5 Fire canopies: In structures which are provided, on any floor above the first, with continuous architectural projections constituting an effective fire canopy extending at least thirty-six (36) inches from the surface of the wall in which plastic wall panels are installed, there need not be vertical separation at that floor except that provided by the vertical thickness of the projection.

1903.2 Automatic fire suppression: When a complete approved automatic fire suppression system is provided in the building, the maximum per cent area of exterior wall in plastic panels and the maximum square feet of single area given in Table 1903 may be increased one hundred (100) per cent but the area of plastic wall panels shall not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the wall area.

1903.3 Combinations of glazing and wall panels: Combinations of plastic glazing and plastic wall panels shall be subject to the area, height and percentage limitations, and separation requirements applicable to the class of plastics as prescribed for wall panel installations and shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 3 and 9 controlling exterior wall openings.

SECTION 1904.0 ROOF PANELS

1904.1 General: Approved plastic roof panels may be installed (except in use groups A-1, A-2, A-3, H and I) as follows:

1. in roofs of buildings protected by a complete approved automatic fire suppression system;
2. where the roof is not required to have a fireresistance rating by Table 214; or
3. where the roof panels meet the requirements for roof coverings of the particular occupancy group.

1904.2 Separations: Individual roof panels shall be separated from each other by a distance of not less than four (4) feet measured in a horizontal plane.

1904.3 Location: Where exterior wall openings are required to be fire-resistance rated by Section 914.0, a roof panel or unit shall not be installed within six (6) feet of such exterior wall.

1904.4 Area limitations: Roof panels or units shall be limited in area, and the aggregate area of panels shall be limited by a percentage of the floor area of the room or space sheltered in accordance with Table 1904.

Table 1904
AREA LIMITATIONS FOR ROOF PANELS

Class of plastic	Maximum area individual unit of panel (sq. ft.)	Maximum aggregate area (% of floor area)
C1	300	30
C2	100	25

1904.5 Exceptions: The uses listed below shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 1904.4.

1. One (1) story buildings not more than sixteen (16) feet in height and not exceeding twelve hundred (1200) square feet in area and not closer than eleven (11) feet to another building are exempt from the limitations of Section 1904.4.
2. Low hazard use buildings such as swimming pool shelters, greenhouses, etc., are exempt from the area limitations of Section 1904.4

provided the buildings do not exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet in area and are not closer than eleven (11) feet to the property line or adjacent buildings.

3. Roof coverings over terraces and patios of one- and two-family dwellings shall be permitted with approved plastics.

SECTION 1905.0 SKYLIGHT ASSEMBLIES

1905.1 Skylight assemblies: Skylight assemblies may be glazed with approved plastic materials (except in use group H) in accordance with the following provisions.

1905.1.1 Mounting: The plastic shall be mounted above the plane of the roof on a curb constructed consistent with the requirements for the type of construction classification, but at least four (4) inches above the plane of the roof. Edges of plastic skylights or domes shall be protected by metal or noncombustible material.

1905.1.1.1 Dome-shape: Dome-shape skylights shall rise above the mounting flange a minimum distance equal to ten (10) per cent of the maximum span of the dome, but not less than five (5) inches.

1905.1.2 Maximum area of skylight units: Each skylight unit shall have a maximum area within the curb of one hundred (100) square feet.

1905.1.3 Aggregate area of skylights: The aggregate area of skylights shall not exceed thirty-three (33) per cent when Class C-1 materials are used, and twenty-five (25) per cent when Class C-2 materials are used, of the floor area of the room or space sheltered by the roof in which they are installed.

1905.1.4 Separation: Skylights shall be separated from each other by a distance of not less than four (4) feet measured in a horizontal plane.

1905.1.5 Location: Where exterior wall openings are required to be fireresistance rated by Section 914.0, a skylight shall not be installed within six (6) feet of such exterior wall.

1905.1.6 Exception: The provisions of 1905.0 need not be applied if:
a) the building on which the skylights are located is not more than one (1) story in height, the building has an exterior separation from other buildings of at least thirty (30) feet, and the room or space sheltered by the roof is not classified as a high hazard or institutional use group or as a means of egress; or b) the plastic material meets the fireresistive requirements of the roof.

1905.1.7 Combinations of roof panels and skylights: Combinations of plastic roof panels and skylights shall be subject to the area and percentage

limitations and separation requirements applicable to roof panel installations.

SECTION 1906.0 LIGHT-DIFFUSING SYSTEMS

1906.1 General: Light-diffusing systems shall not be installed in use groups H and I, nor in exitways, unless protected with a fire suppression system. Plastic diffusers shall be supported directly or indirectly from ceiling or roof construction by use of noncombustible hangers. Hangers shall be at least No. 12 Steel Wire Gage (0.106 inch) galvanized wire or equivalent.

1906.2 Installation: Approved plastic diffusers shall comply with Section 920.0 (interior finish) unless the plastic panels will fall from their mountings before igniting and at an ambient temperature of at least two hundred (200) degrees F. below their ignition temperature. The panels must, however, remain in place at an ambient room temperature of one hundred seventy-five (175) degrees F. for a period of not less than fifteen (15) minutes.

1906.3 Size limitations: Individual panels or units shall not exceed ten (10) feet in length nor thirty (30) square feet in area.

1906.4 Fire suppression system: In buildings having a complete approved automatic fire suppression system, the sprinklers shall be installed below the plastic light-diffusing systems. Areas of light-diffusing systems shall not be limited if properly protected by an approved fire suppression system.

1906.5 Electrical lighting fixtures: Plastic light-transmitting panels and light-diffuser panels installed in approved electrical lighting fixtures shall comply with Section 920.0 unless the plastic panels meet the requirements of Section 1906.2. The area of approved plastic materials when used in required fire exits or corridors shall not exceed thirty (30) per cent of the aggregate area of the ceiling in which they are installed, unless the occupancy is protected by an approved fire suppression system.

SECTION 1907.0 PARTITIONS

1907.1 General: Approved light-transmitting plastics may be used in or as partitions provided the requirements of the occupancy class as given in Section 920.0 are met. Such partitions may be installed as provided in Section 909.3.

SECTION 1908.0 BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

1908.1 Use of plastics: Approved plastics shall be permitted as glazing in shower stalls, shower doors, bathtub enclosures, and similar accessory units (see Section 857.5.6).

SECTION 1909.0 AWNINGS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES

1909.1 General: Approved light-transmitting plastics may be used on awnings and similar structures in conformity with general performance provisions of other sections of this code.

SECTION 1910.0 GREENHOUSES

1910.1 General: Approved light-transmitting plastics may be used in lieu of plain glass in greenhouses.

Article 20

ENERGY CONSERVATION

SECTION 2000.0 GENERAL

2000.1 Scope: This article sets forth requirements for the effective use of energy in structures.

SECTION 2001.0 ADMINISTRATIVE

2001.1 Compliance: Buildings shall be in compliance with this article when they are built according to the provisions of the following:

1. component design (Section 2008.0); or,
2. building design by systems analysis (Section 2013.0); or
3. buildings utilizing non-depletable energy sources (Section 2014.0).

2001.2 Other regulations: This article is not intended to abridge any safety or health provisions required under any other applicable codes or ordinances.

2001.3 Existing buildings: Nothing in this article shall require the removal, alteration, or abandonment, or prevent the continuance of the use and occupancy of, a lawfully existing building, unless provided otherwise specifically by this article.

2001.4 Exempt buildings: The following buildings are exempt from the provisions of this article, with the exception of Section 2015.0 dealing with lighting requirements.

1. Buildings and structures or portions thereof whose peak design rate of energy usage is less than one (1) watt per square foot or three and four tenths (3.4) Btu/h per square foot of floor area for all purposes.
2. Buildings which are neither heated nor cooled.
3. Greenhouses that are free-standing, or attached to a building and separated by a wall having the same thermal value as an exterior wall, and provided with a separate temperature control system.

4. Buildings with less than one hundred (100) sq. ft. of gross floor area.

SECTION 2002.0 EXISTING BUILDINGS

2002.1 Additions to existing buildings: Additions to existing buildings or structures shall be made without making the entire building or structure comply. The new construction shall conform to the provisions of this article as they relate to the addition only.

2002.2 Alterations to existing buildings: Alterations to existing buildings shall comply with this article on a component basis. When there are alterations to the building enclosure elements (walls, windows, doors, floors and roofs), mechanical systems, service water heating systems, electrical power distribution or lighting, only those components being altered shall comply.

SECTION 2003.0 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

2003.1 General: Plans, specifications and necessary computations shall be submitted to indicate conformance with this section and other applicable sections of the code.

2003.2 Details: The data submitted shall show all pertinent information and features to be incorporated into the building, including but not limited to: the exterior envelope component materials; the R values of the respective elements; the U values of the overall assembly; calculations of the OTTV and overall U_o of the walls, roof/ceiling, and floors; the size and type of apparatus and equipment; controls; and other pertinent data to indicate conformance to this article.

2003.3 Calculation procedures: Calculation procedures shall be in accordance with data in the latest ASHRAE publications.

SECTION 2004.0 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

2004.1 Identification: Where practicable, all materials and equipment referenced in Section 2003.2 shall be marked in order to show compliance with the approved plans and specifications.

2004.2 Maintenance information: Service systems which require preventive maintenance to maintain efficient operation shall be furnished with complete necessary maintenance information. Required routine maintenance actions, as specified by the manufacturer, shall be stated clearly and incorporated on a readily accessible label on the equipment. Such label may be limited to identifying, by title or publication number,

the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product.

SECTION 2005.0 DESIGN CONDITIONS

2005.1 General: The criteria of this section establish the minimum requirements for the thermal design of the exterior envelope of buildings and for HVAC systems and their parts.

2005.2 Thermal performance: A building that is designed to be both heated and cooled shall meet the more stringent of the heating or cooling requirements as provided in this article when requirements differ.

2005.3 Design parameters: The design parameters listed in Table 2005 shall be used for calculations required under this article.

Table 2005
DESIGN TEMPERATURES

Location	Outside ambient			Heating degree days
	Heating degrees F. (winter)	Cooling degrees F. dry bulb (summer)	Cooling degrees F. wet bulb	
Boston	9	88	74	5634
Clinton	2	87	73	6517
Fall River	9	84	73	5774
Framingham	6	86	73	6144
Gloucester	5	86	74	—
Greenfield	−2	85	73	—
Lawrence	0	87	74	6195
Lowell	1	88	74	6056
New Bedford	9	82	73	5395
Pittsfield	−3	84	72	7578
Springfield	0	87	73	5844
Taunton	9	86	74	6184
Worcester	4	84	72	6969

2005.3.1 Indoor design temperature: Indoor design temperature shall be seventy-two (72) degrees F. for heating and seventy-eight (78) degrees F. for cooling.

2005.3.2 Design humidity: Indoor design relative humidity for heating shall not exceed thirty (30) per cent. For cooling, the actual design relative humidity within the comfort envelope as defined in ASHRAE Standard 55-74 listed in Appendix B shall be selected for minimum total HVAC system energy use in accordance with accepted practice.

2005.4 Ventilation: Ventilation air shall conform to the requirements specified in mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 2006.0 BUILDING INSULATION

2006.1 General: Insulating materials must conform to the Federal Specifications (F.S.) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Standards as listed in Table 2006.

Table 2006
INSULATION MATERIALS STANDARDS

Material	Federal Specification	ASTM test
Mineral fiber Blanket/batt Loose-fill	HH-I-521E HH-I-1030A	C665-70 C-764-73
Mineral cellular Perlite Vermiculite	HH-I-574A HH-I-585B	C549-73 C516-67
Organic fiber Cellulose	HH-I-515C	E84-77 C739-77
Organic cellular Polystyrene board Urethane board Flexible unicellular	HH-I-524B HH-I-530A HH-I-573B	C578-69 C591-69 C534-70

2006.2 Moisture control: The design of buildings for energy conservation shall not create conditions of accelerated deterioration from moisture condensation. See Article 5 for attic and underfloor-space ventilation.

2006.3 Installation

2006.3.1 Recessed light fixtures: Insulation shall be installed with a clearance of three (3) inches around each side of the fixture to preclude excessive heat buildup. Insulation shall not be installed over a recessed light fixture.

2006.3.2 High heat sources: A clearance of three (3) inches from any high heat source, including but not limited to chimneys, flues and vents, shall be maintained for combustible insulating materials.

2006.3.3 Urea formaldehyde foams: Urea formaldehyde foams shall be installed according to minimum standards set forth in HUD Use of Materials Bulletin No. 74.

2006.3.4 Walls: Batt/blanket insulation with a vapor barrier attached shall be stapled to the sides or faces of wall studs at intervals of eight (8) inches on center vertically.

2006.3.5 Cavities: Small cavities between rough framing and door and

window heads, jambs, and sills shall be filled with insulation and covered with a vapor barrier.

2006.3.6 Perimeter insulation: Perimeter insulation for slab on grade construction shall be installed so that the concrete to concrete contact between the foundation wall and the floor slab is broken and extends downward the thickness of the slab and then extends an additional two (2) feet below exterior grade vertically or two (2) feet horizontally beneath the floor slab; or it shall be installed in a manner to thermally isolate the floor from the exterior.

2006.4 Fire safety: See Section 876.0.

2006.5 Labeling

2006.5.1 Batt and blanket and rigid board: Insulation of this type shall be labeled according to type, manufacturer or distributor, R value of the insulation at the labeled thickness and material specification as listed in Table 2006.

2006.5.2 Blown, poured, or sprayed on types: Insulation of these types shall be labeled according to type, manufacturer, recommended insulation density, R value, fire safety requirements and material specifications as listed in Table 2006.

2006.5.3 Urea formaldehyde foams: Urea formaldehyde foams shall meet labeling standards set forth in HUD Use of Materials Bulletin #74.

SECTION 2007.0 VAPOR BARRIERS

2007.1 Vapor barriers: A vapor barrier of one point zero (1.0) perm or less shall be installed on the winter warm side of walls, ceilings and floors enclosing a conditioned space.

Exception: Vapor barriers may be eliminated with adequate ventilation as defined in Article 5.

2007.2 Taping: All tears in the vapor barrier shall be taped or sealed.

SECTION 2008.0 COMPONENT DESIGN

2008.1 Scope: All buildings that are heated or mechanically cooled shall be constructed so as to provide the required thermal performance of the various components listed in Sections 2008.0 through 2012.0.

2008.2 Gross wall area: For the purposes of this article, the gross area of exterior walls consists of all opaque wall areas, including foundation walls, areas between floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, window areas including sash, and door areas, where such surfaces enclose a heated or mechanically cooled space including interstitial areas between

two (2) such spaces.

2008.3 Roof assembly: For the purpose of this article, a roof assembly shall be considered as all components of the roof/ceiling envelope through which heat flows, thereby creating a building transmission heat loss or gain, where such assembly is exposed to outdoor air and encloses a heated or mechanically cooled space.

2008.3.1 Gross roof area: The gross area of a roof assembly consists of the total interior surface of such assembly, including skylights, exposed to the heated or mechanically cooled space.

2008.3.2 Ceiling plenums: Where air ceiling plenums are employed, the roof/ceiling assembly shall:

1. for thermal transmittance purposes not include the ceiling proper nor the plenum space as part of the assembly; and
2. for gross area purposes be based upon the interior face of the upper plenum surface.

SECTION 2009.0 EXTERIOR ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS

2009.1 Criteria for residential buildings: The following requirements shall apply to all buildings and structures or portions thereof in use groups R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 (hotels, multi-family, and one- and two-family) that are heated or mechanically cooled when not more than three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height.

1. All buildings in these use groups shall conform to the thermal transmittance values in Table 2009.1.
2. An overall U_o value of zero point twenty (0.20) for the combination of walls, doors and windows containing heated space may be used in lieu of the separate U values listed for "walls," "foundation walls," and "doors and windows." The overall U_o of zero point twenty (0.20) shall be used when the doors or windows exceed twenty (20) per cent of the gross exterior wall area. See Section 2009.3 for the calculations of the overall U_o . The U_o of zero point twenty (0.20) applies only to gross walls enclosing a space provided with a positive heat supply, and not the entire envelope.
3. Framing members shall not be included in the calculations of R and U values.

2009.2 Criteria for all buildings other than those covered by Section 2009.1: R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 residential buildings over three (3) stories or over forty (40) feet high, and all non-residential buildings shall have an overall thermal transmittance value (U_o) not exceeding the values shown in Table 2009.2. See 2009.3 for the calculations of the overall U_o .

Table 2009.1
MAXIMUM U VALUES OF WALLS, ROOF/CEILING, AND FLOORS
FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF SECTION 2009.1

Element	Description	U value	Total R value	Notes
Walls	All wall construction containing heated or mechanically cooled space	0.08	12.5	1
Foundation walls including band joist	Containing heated or mechanically cooled space	0.08	12.5	
	Containing unheated space	0.17	5.9	5
Roof/ceiling assembly	Plank and beam construction containing heated or mechanically cooled space	0.08	12.5	2
Roof/ceiling assembly	Construction other than plank and beam containing heated or mechanically cooled space	0.05	20.0	
Doors and windows	All construction enclosing heated or mechanically cooled space	0.65	1.54	3
Floors	Floor sections over areas exposed to outside air or unheated areas	0.08	12.5	4
	Unheated slab on grade	—	5.50	6
	Heated slab on grade	—	7.75	6

Note 1. This value may be used when the doors and windows do not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the gross exterior wall area. When doors and windows exceed twenty (20) per cent of the gross wall area, see Section 2009.1, item 2.

Note 2. Plank and beam assemblies are construction in which the finished interior surface is the underside of the roof deck.

Note 3. Double glazing or storm windows will satisfy the required U value of zero point sixty-five (0.65).

Note 4. Insulation may be omitted from floors over unheated areas when foundation walls are provided with a U value of zero point seventeen (0.17).

Note 5. The U value requirement of zero point seventeen (0.17) for foundation walls may be omitted when floors over unheated spaces are provided with a U value of point zero eight (0.08).

Note 6. R value for perimeter insulation (see Section 2006.3.6).

Table 2009.2
MAXIMUM OVERALL U_o VALUES OF WALLS, ROOF AND FLOORS
FOR BUILDINGS OF SECTION 2009.2

Element	Description	Overall U _o value
Walls	3 stories and under	0.25 Note 1
	Over 3 stories	0.30 Note 1
Roof/ceiling assembly	All construction	0.07
Floors	Over unheated spaces	0.08
	Unheated slab on grade	5.50 Note 2
	Heated slab on grade	7.75 Note 2

Note 1. For cooling see Section 2009.2.1.

Note 2. R value for perimeter insulation.

2009.2.1 OTTV for air conditioned buildings: Air conditioned buildings covered by Section 2009.2 shall have an overall thermal transfer value (OTTV) not greater than thirty-four point two (34.2) Btu/hr/sq. ft. of gross area of exterior walls for the portion of the building being cooled. The required OTTV shall be provided in addition to the overall U_o for walls provided in Table 2009.2. The following formula shall be used to calculate OTTV.

$$OTTV = \frac{(U_w A_w T_{Deq}) + (A_f SF SC) + (U_f A_f \Delta T)}{A}$$

Where

OTTV = overall thermal transfer value for exterior walls.

A = gross exterior wall area.

U_w = U value of opaque wall (all elements)

A_w = opaque wall area.

U_f = U value of fenestration area.

A_f = fenestration area.

T_{DEQ} = temperature difference value (from Table 2009.2.1)

SC = shading coefficient of the fenestration (see definition, Section 201.0)

T = temperature difference between exterior and interior design conditions, degrees Fahrenheit.

SF = solar factor value (130 Btu/h/sq. ft.)

Note: Where more than one type of wall and/or fenestration is used, the respective terms for those elements shall be expanded into sub-elements.

Table 2009.2.1
EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES FOR WALLS

Weight of wall construction	T_{DEQ} factor
0-25	44
26-40	37
41-70	30
71 and above	23

2009.3 Calculation of U_o : Separate overall thermal transmittance values shall be calculated for wall, roof/ceiling assemblies and floors. Equation 1 is provided as an example of the U_o calculation for walls.

$$\text{Overall wall } U_o = \frac{U_w A_w + U_g A_g + U_d A_d}{A} \quad (\text{equation 1})$$

Where

U_o = the average or combined transmittance of the gross exterior wall

A = the gross exterior wall area.

U_w = the thermal transmittance of the components of the opaque wall

A_w = opaque wall area.

U_g = the thermal transmittance of the windows.

A_g = window area.

U_d = the thermal transmittance of the door or similar opening.

A_d = the door area.

Note: Where more than one type of wall, window, and door is used, the U and A terms for those items shall be expanded into sub-elements as U_{w1} , A_{w1} , and U_{w2} , A_{w2} , etc.

2009.4 Alternates: The stated U_o (or U) value of any one (1) assembly, such as roof/ceiling, wall or floor, may be increased and the U_o (or U) value for other components decreased provided that the overall heat gain or loss for the entire building envelope does not exceed the total resulting from conformance to the stated U_o (or U) values.

2009.5 Air leakage for all buildings

1. The requirements of this section shall apply to all buildings and structures and apply to those locations separating outdoor ambient conditions from interior spaces that are heated or mechanically cooled and are not applicable to the separation of interior conditioned spaces from each other.
2. Exterior joints around windows and door frames; openings between walls and foundations, between walls and roof and between wall panels; openings at penetrations of utility services through walls, floors, and roofs; and all other such openings in the building envelope shall be caulked, gasketed, weatherstripped, or otherwise sealed.
3. All exterior doors and windows shall be designed to limit air leakage into or from the building envelope, and shall have air infiltration rates not greater than those shown in Table 2009.5.

Table 2009.5
ALLOWABLE AIR INFILTRATION RATES

Windows	Residential doors		Commercial doors
(Cfm per linear foot of operable sash crack)	(Cfm per square foot of door area)		(Cfm per linear foot of crack)
	Sliding glass	Entrance	Swinging, sliding, revolving
0.5	0.5	1.25	11.0

Note 1. When tested at a pressure differential of one point five six seven (1.567) lb./sq. ft. which is equivalent to the impact pressure of a twenty-five (25) mph wind.

Note 2. Compliance with the criteria for air leakage of all types of windows and doors shall be determined by ASTM E283, ANSI A134.1 and A134.2 as referenced in Appendix B.

Note 3. Fixed glazing is exempt from infiltration testing requirements.

Note 4. Storm windows and doors installed over exterior windows and doors shall be accepted when windows and doors have not been tested for infiltration according to Table 2009.4.

SECTION 2010.0 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

2010.1 Scope: This section covers the determination of heating and cooling loads, equipment and component performance, and control requirements. Criteria are established for insulating HVAC systems and

for duct construction.

Exception: Special applications, including but not limited to hospitals, museums, laboratories, rooms containing thermally sensitive equipment such as computers, open refrigerated display cases, may be exempted from the requirements of this section, when calculations and requirements are submitted establishing the unique environmental criteria that exists.

2010.2 Calculation of heating and cooling loads

2010.2.1 Calculation procedures: For the purpose of sizing HVAC systems, heating and cooling design loads shall be determined in accordance with techniques recommended in the appropriate ASHRAE publications. The design parameters specified in Section 2005.0 shall apply for all computations.

2010.3 System heating/cooling capacity: The rated output capacity of the heating/cooling system at design conditions shall not be greater than one hundred twenty-five (125) per cent of the design load calculated in accordance with this article. Equipment designed for standby purposes is not included in the capacity limitation requirement. The cooling cycles of heat pumps are exempt from this requirement.

2010.4 Simultaneous heating and cooling: Simultaneous heating and cooling by reheating or recooling supply air or by concurrent operation of independent heating and cooling systems serving a common zone shall be restricted as delineated below.

1. Recovered energy: recovered energy, provided the new energy expended in the recovery process is less than the amount recovered, may be used for control of temperature and humidity. (New energy is defined as energy, other than recovered, utilized for the purpose of heating or cooling).
2. New energy for humidity control: new energy may be used, when necessary, to prevent relative humidity from rising above sixty (60) per cent for comfort control or to prevent condensation on terminal units or outlets.
3. New energy for temperature control: new energy may be used for control of temperature if minimized as delineated in paragraphs 4 through 8 following.
4. Reheat systems: systems employing reheat and serving more than one (1) zone, other than those employing variable air volume for temperature control, shall be provided with controls that will automatically reset the system's cold air supply. The temperature shall be controlled to sequence reheat and cooling.
5. Dual duct and multi zone systems: these systems shall be provided with controls that will automatically reset the cold deck air supply to the highest temperature that will satisfy the zone requiring the

coolest air, and the hot deck air supply to the lowest temperature that will satisfy the zone requiring the warmest air.

6. Recooling systems: systems in which heated air is recoolled, directly or indirectly, to maintain space temperature shall be provided with controls that will automatically reset the temperature to which the the supply air is heated. The temperature shall be the lowest level that will satisfy the zone requiring the warmest air.
7. Multiple zones: for systems with multiple zones, one (1) or more zones may be chosen to represent a number of zones with similar heating/cooling characteristics. A multiple zone HVAC system that employs reheating or recooling for control of not more than five thousand (5,000) cubic feet per minute (cfm) or twenty (20) per cent of the total supply air of the system, whichever is less, shall be exempt from the supply air temperature reset requirement of paragraphs 4 through 6.
8. Concurrent operation: concurrent operation of independent heating and cooling systems serving common spaces and requiring the use of new energy for heating or cooling shall be minimized by one or both of the following:
 - a. by providing sequential temperature control of both heating and cooling capacity in each zone; and/or
 - b. by limiting the heating energy input through automatic reset control of the temperature of the heating medium to only that necessary to offset heat loss due to transmission and infiltration and, where applicable, to heat the ventilation air supply to the space.

2010.5 Mechanical ventilation: Each mechanical ventilation system (supply and/or exhaust) shall be equipped with a readily accessible means for either shut-off or volume reduction, and shut-off when ventilation is not required.

2010.6 HVAC equipment performance requirements: The requirements of this section apply to equipment and component performance for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems. Where equipment efficiency levels are specified, data furnished by the equipment supplier, or certified under a nationally-recognized certification program or rating procedure, shall be used to satisfy these requirements.

2010.6.1 HVAC system combustion heating equipment: All gas and oil fired comfort heating equipment shall show a minimum combustion efficiency of seventy-five (75) per cent at maximum rated output. Combustion efficiency is defined as one hundred (100) percent minus stack losses in per cent of heat input. Stack losses are:

1. loss due to sensible heat in dry flue gas;
2. loss due to incomplete combustion; and
3. loss due to sensible and latent heat in moisture formed by combustion of hydrogen in the flue.

2010.6.2 HVAC system heating equipment, heat pumps heating mode: Heat pumps whose energy input is entirely electric shall show a coefficient of performance (COP heating, as defined herein) not less than the values shown in Table 2010.6.2a.

1. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to, unitary heat pumps (air source and water source) in the heating mode, and to heat pumps in the packaged terminal air-conditioner and room air-conditioner forms in the heating mode. Field assembled unitary heat pumps, consisting of one or more components, shall show compliance with this section.
2. Coefficient of performance heating: the ratio of the rate of net heat output to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions.

The rate of net heat output shall be defined as the change in the total heat content of the air between entering and leaving the equipment (not including supplementary heat).

Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements of the heat pump except supplementary heaters. This includes, but is not limited to, compressor(s), pump(s), supply-air fan(s), return-air fan(s), outdoor air fan(s), cooling tower fan(s), and the HVAC system equipment control circuit.

3. Supplementary heater: the heat pump shall be installed with a control to prevent supplementary heater operation when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone.

Supplementary heater operation is permitted during transient periods, such as start-ups, following room thermostat set-point advance, and during defrost.

A two (2) stage thermostat, which controls the supplementary heat on its second stage, shall be accepted as meeting this requirement. The cut-on temperature for the compression heating shall be higher than the cut-on temperature for the supplementary heat, and the cut-off temperature for the compression heating shall be higher than the cut-off temperature for the supplementary heat. Supplementary heat may be derived from any source of electric resistance heating or combustion heating.

Table 2010.6.2a
MINIMUM COP FOR HEAT PUMPS, HEATING MODE¹

Source and outdoor temperature (F)	Minimum COP
Air source-47 dB/43WB	2.2
Air source-17 dB/15WB	1.2
Water source-60 entering	2.2

Note 1. When tested at the standard rating specified in Table 2010.6.2(b).

Table 2010.6.2b
HVAC SYSTEM HEATING EQUIPMENT (HEAT PUMPS)
STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS

Conditions	Type:	Air source		Water source
	°F	70 db	70 db	70 db
Air entering equipment	°F	47 db/43 wb	17 db/15 wb	—
Outdoor unit ambient	°F	—	—	60
Entering water temperature	°F	—	—	as used in
Water flow rate				cooling mode

2010.6.3 HVAC system equipment, electrically operated cooling mode: HVAC system equipment as listed below whose energy input in the cooling mode is entirely electric, shall show a coefficient of performance (COP) cooling as defined herein not less than the values shown in Table 2010.6.3a.

- 1. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to, unitary cooling equipment (air-cooled, water-cooled and evaporatively-cooled); the cooling mode of unitary heat pumps (air source and water source); packaged terminal air-conditioners; and room air-conditioners.
- 2. Coefficient of performance cooling: the ratio of the rate of net heat removal to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions.

The rate of new heat removal shall be defined as the change in the total heat content of the air between entering and leaving the equipment (without re-heat).

Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements of the equipment, including, but not limited to, compressor(s), pump(s), supply air fan(s), return air fan(s), condenser air fan(s), cooling tower fan(s), and pump(s), and the HVAC system equipment control circuit.

2010.6.4 Applied HVAC system components, electrically operated, cooling mode: HVAC system components as listed in Table 2010.6.4a whose energy input is entirely electric, shall show a coefficient of performance (COP) cooling, as defined herein, not less than the values shown in Table 2010.6.4a.

Coefficient of performance (COP) cooling is the ratio of the rate of net heat removal to the rate of total energy input, expressed in consistent units and under designated rating conditions. The rate of net heat removal is defined as the difference in total heat content of the water or refrigerant entering and leaving the component.

Total energy input shall be determined by combining the energy inputs to all elements and accessories of the component, including but not limited to compressor(s), internal circulating pump(s), purge, and the HVAC system component control circuit.

Table 2010.6.3a
MINIMUM EER AND COP
FOR ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM EQUIPMENT¹

Standard rating capacity	EER	COP
Under 65,000 Btu/h	6.1	1.8
65,000 Btu/h and over	6.8	2.0

Note 1. When tested at the standard rating conditions specified in Table 2010.6.3(b).

Table 2010.6.3b
HVAC SYSTEM EQUIPMENT
STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS, COOLING¹

Conditions		Temperatures			
		DB	WB	Inlet	Outlet
Air entering equipment	°F	80	67	—	—
Condenser ambient (air cooled)	°F	95	75	—	—
Condenser water (water cooled)	°F	—	—	85	95

Note 1. Standard ratings are at sea level.

Table 2010.6.4a
MINIMUM EER AND COP
FOR ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM COMPONENTS¹

Component	Condensing means	Air		Water		Evaporator	
		EER	COP	EER	COP	EER	COP
Self-contained water chillers	Centrifugal	7.5	2.2	12.9	3.8		
Self-contained water chillers	Positive displacement	7.2	2.1	10.9	3.2		
Condenserless water chillers	Positive displacement	8.9	2.6	10.9	3.2		
Compressor and condenser units 65,000 Btu/h and over²	Positive displacement	7.8	2.3	11.3	3.3	11.3	11.3

Note 1. When tested at the standard rating conditions specified in Table 2010.6.4(b).

Note 2. Ratings in accordance with ARI Standard 524-74 (Appendix B) as applicable. COP based on condensing unit standard rating capacity and energy input to the unit, all at sea level.

Table 2010.6.4b
APPLIED HVAC SYSTEM COMPONENTS
STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS, COOLING¹

Item		Centrifugal or self-contained reciprocating water-chiller	Condenserless reciprocating water-chiller
Leaving chilled water temp.	°F	44	44
Entering chilled water temp.	°F	54	54
Leaving condenser water temp.	°F	95	—
Entering water temp.	°F	85	—
non-ferrous tubes	*	0.0005	0.0005
Fouling factor, water	*		
steel tubes	*	0.0010	0.0010
Fouling factor, refrigerant	*	0.0000	0.0000
Condenser ambient (air or evap. cooled)	°F	95 db/75 wb	—
Compressor saturated	Water cooled (or evap. cooled) °F	—	105
Discharge temp.	Air cooled °F	—	120

*h ft² F/Btu

Note 1. Standard ratings are at sea level.

2010.6.5 HVAC system equipment, heat operated cooling mode: Heat operated cooling equipment shall show a coefficient performance (COP) cooling not less than the values shown in Table 2010.6.5. These requirements apply to, but are not limited to, absorption equipment, engine driven equipment, and turbine drive equipment.

Where the refrigeration components are supplied by different manufacturers, it shall be the responsibility of the system designer to determine compliance with these requirements, using data provided by the suppliers of the elements.

Table 2010.6.5
MINIMUM COP FOR HEAT OPERATED AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM EQUIPMENT

Heat source	Minimum COP
Direct fired (gas, oil)	0.40
Indirect fired (steam, hot water)	0.65

2010.7 Energy for air delivery, air transport factor: The air transport factor for each all-air HVAC system shall not be less than four point zero (4.0). The factor shall be based on design system air flow for constant volume systems. The factor for variable air volume systems may be based on average conditions of operation. Energy for transfer of air through heat recovery devices shall not be included in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the heat recovery system.

$$\text{Air transport factor} = \frac{\text{Space sensible heat removal}^*}{(\text{Supply} + \text{return fan[s] power input})^*}$$

*Expressed in Btu/h

2010.8 Controls:

2010.8.1 Temperature control: Each HVAC system shall be provided with at least one (1) thermostat for the regulation of temperature. Each thermostat shall be capable of being set as follows:

1. where used to control heating only, 55-75 degrees F;
2. where used to control cooling only, 70-85 degrees F; and
3. where used to control both heating and cooling it shall be capable of being set from 55-85 degrees F, and shall be capable of operating the system heating and cooling in sequence. It shall be adjustable to provide a temperature range of up to ten (10) degrees F. between full heating and full cooling, except as allowed in Section 2010.4, item 8.

2010.8.2 Humidity control: If an HVAC system is equipped with a means for adding moisture to maintain specific selected relative humidities in spaces or zones, a humidistat shall be provided. This device shall be capable of being set to prevent new energy from being used to produce space relative humidity above thirty (30) per cent relative humidity. Where a humidistat is used in an HVAC system for controlling moisture removal to maintain specific selected relative humidities in spaces or zones, it shall be capable of being set to prevent new energy from being used to produce a space relative humidity.

2010.8.3 Zoning for temperature control

1. One and two-family dwellings: at least one (1) thermostat for regulation of space temperature shall be provided for each separate HVAC system. In addition, a readily accessible manual or automatic means shall be provided to partially restrict or shut off the heating and/or cooling input to each zone or floor.
2. Multi-family dwellings: for multi-family dwellings, each individual dwelling unit shall be considered separately and shall meet the above requirements. Spaces other than living units shall meet the requirements of item 3 following.
3. In all other types of buildings or occupancies, at least one (1) thermostat for regulation of space temperature shall be provided for:
 - a. each separate HVAC system, and
 - b. each separate zone as defined in Section 201.0. As a minimum each floor of a building shall be considered as a separate zone. In a multi-story building where the perimeter system offsets only the transmission losses of the exterior wall, an entire side of

uniform exposure may be zoned separately. A readily accessible manual or automatic means shall be provided to partially restrict or shut off the heating and/or cooling input (for the exposure) to each floor.

2010.8.4 Control setback and shut-off: Lowering thermostat set points to reduce energy consumption of heating systems shall not cause energy to be expended to reach the reduced setting.

1. Residential occupancy (use groups R-2, R-3 and R-4): the thermostat required in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 2010.8.3, or an alternate means such as a switch or clock, shall provide a readily accessible, manual or automatic means for reducing the energy required for heating and cooling during periods of non-use or reduced need, such as, but not limited to, unoccupied periods and sleeping hours.
2. Other buildings and occupancies: each HVAC system shall be equipped with a readily accessible means of shutting off or reducing the energy used for HVAC during periods of non-use or alternate uses of the building spaces or zones served by the system. The following are examples that meet this requirement:
 - a. manually adjustable automatic timing devices;
 - b. manual devices for use by operating personnel; and
 - c. automatic control systems.
3. Swimming pools
 - a. Heated swimming pools shall be equipped with controls to limit heating water temperatures to not more than eighty (80) degrees F.

Exception: Pools used for therapeutic purposes are exempt from this requirement when approved by the building official.

- b. Uncovered (unenclosed) heating pools shall be controlled so that the electric or fossil fuel pool water heating systems are inoperative whenever the outdoor air temperature is below sixty (60) degrees F.

2010.9 Duct construction: All duct work shall be constructed and erected in accordance with this code and the mechanical code listed in Appendix B.

1. High pressure and medium pressure ducts shall be leak tested in accordance with applicable Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association Duct Construction Standards listed in Appendix B.
2. When low pressure supply air ducts are located outside of the conditioned space (except return air plenums), all transverse joints shall be sealed using mastic or mastic plus tape. For fibrous glass duct work, pressure sensitive tape may be used.
3. Automatic or manual dampers installed for the purpose of shutting

off outside air intakes for ventilation air shall be designed with tight shut-off characteristics to minimize air leakage.

2010.10 Air handling duct system insulation: All ducts, plenums and enclosures installed in or on buildings shall be thermally insulated as follows.

1. All duct systems, or portions thereof, shall be insulated to provide a thermal resistance, excluding film resistance, of

$$R = \frac{\Delta t}{15} \text{ (hr) (F) (ft}^2\text{) / Btu}$$

where Δt = the design temperature differential between the air in the duct and the surrounding air in degrees F.

Exception: Duct insulation is not required in any of the following cases.

- a. Where Δt is twenty-five (25) degrees F or less.
 - b. Supply or return air ducts installed in unventilated crawl spaces with insulated walls, and basements or cellars with insulated walls in one- and two-family dwellings.
 - c. When the heat gain or loss of the ducts, without insulation, will not increase the energy requirements of the building.
 - d. Within HVAC equipment.
 - e. Exhaust air ducts.
2. Vapor barriers shall be provided, where required, to prevent condensation.

2010.11 Cooling with outdoor air (economizer cycle): Each fan system shall be designed to use up to and including one hundred (100) per cent of the fan system capacity for cooling with outdoor air automatically whenever its use will result in lower usage of new energy. Activation of economizer cycle shall be controlled by sensing outdoor air enthalpy and dry bulb temperature jointly or outdoor air dry bulb temperature alone to accomplish the above.

Exception: Cooling with outdoor air is not required under any one (1) or more of the following conditions.

1. Fan system capacity less than five thousand (5,000) cubic feet per minute (cfm) or one hundred thirty-four thousand (134,000) Btu/h total cooling capacity.
2. The quality of the outdoor air is so poor as to require extensive treatment of the air.
3. The need for humidification or dehumidification requires the use of more energy than is conserved by the outdoor air cooling.
4. The use of outdoor air cooling may affect the operation of other systems so as to increase the overall energy consumption of the building.
5. Internal/external zone heat recovery or other energy recovery is

used.

6. When all space cooling is accomplished by a circulating liquid which transfers space heat directly or indirectly to a heat rejection device such as a cooling tower without the use of a refrigeration system.

2010.12 Balancing: The HVAC system design shall provide means for balancing the air and water systems such as but not limited to dampers, temperature and pressure test connections, flow measuring stations or meters, and balancing valves. The HVAC systems shall be field balanced to achieve conditions stated in the plans and specifications.

2010.13 Piping insulation: All piping installed to serve buildings and within buildings shall be thermally insulated in accordance with Table 2010.13.

2010.13.1 Other insulation thickness: Insulation thickness in Table 2010.13 are based on insulation having thermal resistance in the range of four point zero (4.0) to four point six (4.6) per inch of thickness on a flat surface at a mean temperature of seventy-five (75) degrees F. Minimum insulation thickness shall be increased for materials having R values less than four point zero (4.0), or may be reduced for materials having R values greater than four point six (4.6).

1. For materials with thermal resistance greater than $R = \text{four point six (4.6)}$, the minimum insulation thickness may be reduced as follows:

$$\frac{4.6 \times \text{Table 2010.13 thickness}}{\text{Actual R}} = \text{New minimum thickness}$$

2. For materials with thermal resistance less than $R = \text{four point zero (4.0)}$, the minimum insulation thickness shall be increased as follows:

$$\frac{4.0 \times \text{Table 2010.13 thickness}}{\text{Actual R}} = \text{New minimum thickness}$$

2010.13.2 Vapor barriers: Vapor barriers shall be provided to prevent condensation where required.

1. Piping installed within HVAC equipment.
2. Piping for fluids at temperatures between fifty-five (55) degrees F. and one hundred twenty (120) degrees F.
3. When the heat loss and/or heat gain of the piping, without insulation, does not increase the heating and/or cooling energy requirements of the building.
4. Piping, installed in unventilated crawl spaces with insulated walls, and basements or cellars with insulated walls in one- and two-family dwellings.

Exception: Piping insulation is not required in any of the following cases.

Table 2010.13
MINIMUM PIPE INSULATION

Piping system types	Fluid temperature range, F.	Insulation thickness in inches for pipe sizes					
		Runouts up to 2" ¹	1" and less	1¼" to 2"	2½" to 4"	5" to 6"	8" and Larger
Heating systems							
Steam and hot water							
High pressure/ temp.	306-450	1½	1½	2	2½	3½	3½
Med. pressure/ temp.	251-305	1½	1½	2	2½	3	3
Low pressure/ temp.	201-250	1	1	1½	1½	2	2
Low temperature	120-200	½	¾	1	1	1	1½
Steam condensate (for feed water)	Any	1	1	1	1½	1½	2
Cooling systems							
Chilled water	40-55	½	½	¾	1	1	1
Refrigerant or brine	Below 40	1	1	1½	1½	1½	1½

Note 1. Runouts not exceeding twelve (12) inches in length to individual terminal units.

SECTION 2011.0 ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION

2011.1 Scope: Electrical distribution systems shall be designed for the efficient distribution of electrical energy from the service entrance to the points of use.

2011.1.1 Exempt buildings: Building in use group R-3 and R-4 (one and two-family dwellings) shall be exempt from the requirements of this section.

2011.2 Power factor: Utilization equipment rated greater than one thousand (1,000) watts and lighting equipment greater than fifteen (15) watts with an inductive reactance load component, shall have a power factor of not less than eighty-five (85) per cent under rated load conditions. Power factor of less than eighty-five (85) per cent shall be corrected to at least ninety (90) per cent under rated load conditions. Power factor corrective devices, installed to comply with this code, shall be switched with the utilization equipment, except where this results in an unsafe condition or interferes with the intended operation of the equipment.

2011.3 Service voltage: Where a choice of service voltages is available, a computation shall be made to determine which service voltage would produce the least energy loss, and that voltage shall be selected.

2011.4 Lighting switching

1. Each area enclosed by ceiling height partitions shall have independent control of the lighting within that area.
2. All switching devices used to control lighting within an area shall be readily accessible to personnel occupying that area.
3. The maximum area to be switch controlled shall be one thousand (1,000) sq. ft. For all areas larger than five hundred (500) sq. ft. the connected lighting load shall be so controlled that the overall illumination may be reduced by at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).
4. In all interior areas where effective use may be made of natural light, lighting circuiting shall be arranged so that units, in portions of the area where natural light is available, are switched independently of the remainder of the area.
5. In all exterior areas, lighting fixtures shall be switched automatically for non-operation when natural light is available.

2011.5 Electric energy determination: In all multi-family dwellings, each dwelling unit shall be separately metered.

Exception: Publicly financed housing for the elderly with fuel fired heating systems, with centrally operated air conditioning systems, or without air conditioning systems, are exempt from this requirement.

SECTION 2012.0 LIGHTING POWER LIMITS

2012.1 Scope: This section establishes the maximum power limits for interior and exterior illumination systems.

2012.2 Exempt buildings: The following buildings are exempt from the provisions of this section:

1. buildings in use group R-3 and R-4 (one and two-family dwellings);
2. the dwelling unit portions of use group R-2 (multi-family); and
3. the manufacturing portion of industrial plants.

2012.3 Lighting power limit: A lighting power limit is the upper limit of the power to be available to provide the lighting needs of a building. Separate lighting power limits shall be calculated for the building interior and for the building exterior.

2012.4 Calculation procedure: To establish a lighting power limit, the following procedure set forth in Sections 2012.4.1 through 2012.4.3 shall be used.

2012.4.1 Interiors

1. Determine the use categories for the various parts of the building

Table 2012
LIGHTING LIMIT (CONNECTED LOAD) FOR LISTED OCCUPANCIES

Type of use	Max. watts/sq. ft.
Interior	
Category A: classrooms, office areas, automotive mechanical areas, museums, conference rooms, drafting rooms, clerical areas, laboratories, merchandising areas, kitchens, examining rooms, book stacks, athletic facilities.	3.00
Category B: auditoriums, waiting areas, spectator areas, restrooms, dining pits, book storage areas, active inventory storage, hospital bedrooms, areas, transportation terminals, working corridors in prisons and hotel and motel guest rooms, enclosed shopping mall concourse areas, stairways.	1.00
Category C: corridors, lobbies, elevators, inactive storage areas.	0.50
Category D: indoor parking.	0.25
Exterior	
Category E: building perimeter: wall-wash, facade, canopy.	5.00 (per linear foot)
Category F: outdoor parking.	0.10

from Table 2012.

- Multiply the maximum power limit for each category by the gross floor area included in that category.
- Add the total number of watts for each area to arrive at the total lighting power limit for the building.
- In open concept office spaces in excess of two thousand (2,000) sq. ft., without defined egress or circulation pattern, twenty-five (25) per cent of the area shall be designated as category B.
- In rooms with ceiling height in excess of twenty (20) feet, a power allowance, in watts per square foot, of an additional two (2) per cent per foot of height is permitted, up to a maximum of twice the limit in Table 2012.

2012.4.2 Exteriors

- Facade lighting: multiply the limit given in Table 2012 by the number of linear feet in the building perimeter.
- Parking: multiply the value in category F in Table 2012 by the area to be illuminated.

2012.4.3 Exceptions

- Task lighting shall not be included in the lighting power limit calculation.
- Lighting for, but not limited to, clean rooms, religious services, theatrical, television, spectator sports and like performances shall not be included in the total building limit. There shall be limited access to the controls for such lighting.

2012.5 Alternatives: The installed lighting power for any interior area

may be increased or decreased from the values of Table 2012 provided that the total interior lighting power limit calculated in Table 2012 is not exceeded.

2012.6 Special requirements: Bathrooms in hotels and motels shall have a switchable, permanently-installed night light with a maximum wattage of five (5) watts.

2012.7 Documentation: Lighting power loads shall be included with the plans and specifications submitted to the building official. This data shall provide, for each category of Table 2012, the total area, the total connected lighting power load in watts, and the average watts per square foot.

SECTION 2013.0 BUILDING DESIGN BY SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

2013.1 Scope: This section establishes design criteria in terms of total energy use by a building including all of its systems.

2013.2 Compliance: Compliance with this section is optional and will require an analysis of the annual energy consumption. Section 2008.0 through 2012.0 establishes criteria for different energy consuming and enclosure elements of the building which, if followed, will eliminate the requirement for an annual energy analysis while meeting the intent of this article.

A building designed in accordance with this section will be deemed as complying with this article if the annual energy consumption is not greater than if the building were designed with enclosure elements and energy consuming systems in compliance with Sections 2008.0 through 2012.0.

2013.3 Standard design: The standard design, conforming to the criteria of Section 2008.0, and the proposed alternative design, shall be designed on a common basis as specified herein. The comparison shall be expressed as Btu input per square foot of gross floor area per year.

Identical energy sources must serve the same purpose in both the standard and the proposed alternative design. If the proposed alternative design results in an increase in consumption of one energy source and a decrease in another energy source, each energy source shall be converted to equivalent Btu units for purposes of comparing the total energy used.

2013.4 Analysis procedure: The analysis of the annual energy usage of the standard and the proposed alternative building and system design shall meet the following criteria.

1. The building heating/cooling load calculation procedure used for annual energy consumption analysis shall be of sufficient detail to permit the evaluation of the effect of the factors specified in Section 2013.4.1.
2. The calculation procedure used to simulate the operation of the building and its service systems through a full year operating period shall be of sufficient detail to permit the evaluation of the effect of system design, climatic factors, operational characteristics, and mechanical equipment on annual energy usage. Manufacturer's data or comparable field test data shall be used when available in the simulation of all systems and equipment. The calculation procedure shall be based upon eighty-seven hundred and sixty (8760) hours of operation of the building and its service systems and shall utilize techniques recommended in the appropriate ASHRAE publications.

2013.4.1 Calculation procedure: The calculation procedure shall cover the following items.

1. Environmental requirements as indicated in Section 2005.0.
2. Climatic data: coincident hourly data for temperatures, solar radiation, wind and humidity of typical days in the year representing seasonal variation.
3. Building data: orientation, size, shape, transfer characteristics of mass, air, moisture and heat.
4. Operational characteristics: temperature, humidity, ventilation, illumination, control sequence for occupied and unoccupied hours.
5. Mechanical equipment: design capacity, part load profile.
6. Internal heat generation from lighting, equipment, number of people during occupied and unoccupied periods.
7. Electrical equipment: lighting, power consumption.

2013.4.2 Documentation: Proposed alternative designs, submitted as requests for exception to the standard design criteria, shall be accompanied by an energy analysis comparison report prepared by a professional registered engineer or registered architect. The report shall provide sufficient technical detail on the two (2) buildings and systems designs, and on the data used in and resulting from the comparative analysis, to verify that both the analysis and the designs meet the criteria of this article. The documentation shall demonstrate that the analysis used is consistent with ASHRAE calculation procedures and accepted engineering practice.

Exception: Proposed alternative designs for buildings having an area of five thousand (5,000) square feet or less and having the indoor temperature controlled from a single point are exempted from the full year energy analysis as described above. A comparison of energy consumption between the alternative design and the standard design shall be provided in a report prepared by a registered professional engineer

or architect. Such analysis shall follow the bin or degree day methods or other simplified analysis procedures consistent with accepted engineering practice.

SECTION 2014.0 BUILDINGS UTILIZING SOLAR, GEOTHERMAL, WIND, OR OTHER NON-DEPLETABLE ENERGY SOURCES AS ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS

2014.1 General: When a proposed alternative building, submitted in accordance with Section 2013.0, utilizes solar, geothermal, wind, wood or other non-depletable energy, that portion supplied to the building shall be excluded from the total energy chargeable to the proposed alternative design.

2014.2 Passive solar energy: The solar energy passing through windows shall be considered if there is a net Btu/year saving over fossil fuel or electric energy systems.

2014.2.1 Nocturnal cooling: This provision shall also apply to nocturnal cooling processes in lieu of energy consuming processes.

2014.2.2 Other criteria: All other criteria covered in Section 2013.0 shall apply to the proposed alternative designs utilizing nondepletable sources of energy.

2014.3 Documentation: Proposed alternative designs, submitted as requests for exception to the standard design criteria shall be accompanied by an energy analysis, as specified in Section 2013.0. The report shall provide sufficient technical detail on the alternative building and system designs and on the data employed in and resulting from the comparative analyses to verify that both the analyses and the designs meet the criteria of this article. The documentation shall demonstrate that the analysis used is consistent with ASHRAE calculation procedures.

Exception: Proposed alternative designs that derive over fifty (50) per cent of their annual thermal requirements (heating, cooling, service water heating) or over thirty (30) per cent of their annual total energy requirements from non-depletable sources shall be exempted from the necessity of comparing the proposed design to a standard design. Documentation, verifying the percentage of annual energy use derived from such non-depletable sources shall be required as provided in Section 2014.3 and shall be prepared by a registered professional engineer or architect.

2014.3.1 Performance data: The energy derived from non-depletable sources and the reduction in conventional energy requirements derived shall be separately identified from the overall building energy use. Supporting documentation, on the basis of the performance estimates for the aforementioned non-depletable energy sources or nocturnal cooling means, must be submitted.

SECTION 2015.0 LIGHTING POWER LIMITS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

2015.1 Scope: This section establishes the maximum power limits for interior and exterior illumination systems for existing buildings.

2015.2 Regulated buildings: The provisions in Section 2015.0 shall apply to all existing buildings and structures with a gross floor area in excess of ten thousand (10,000) sq. ft. The building owner shall maintain the building lighting within the lighting power limit.

2015.3 Existing buildings: For the purpose of Section 2015.0, existing buildings shall be defined as all buildings and structures in existence on July 1, 1978, and buildings and structures for which a building permit has been issued prior to July 1, 1978.

2015.4 Exempt buildings: The following buildings are exempt from the provisions of this section:

1. building in use group R-3 and R-4 (one- and two-family);
2. the dwelling unit portion of use group R-2 (multi-family); and
3. the manufacturing portion of industrial plants.

2015.5 Lighting power limit: The lighting power limit is the upper limit of the power to be available to provide the lighting needs of a building. Separate lighting power limits shall be calculated for the building interior and for the building exterior.

2015.6 Lighting switching: In all areas exterior to the building lighting fixtures shall be capable of being switched automatically for non-operation when natural light is available.

2015.7 Calculation procedure: To establish the lighting power limit, the following procedure set forth in Sections 2015.7.1 through 2015.7.3 shall be used.

2015.7.1 Interiors

1. Determine the use categories for the various parts of the building from Table 2015.
2. Multiply the maximum power limit for each category by the area included in that category.
3. Add the total number of watts for each area to arrive at the total lighting power limit for the buildings.

4. In open concept office spaces in excess of two thousand (2,000) sq. ft., without defined egress or circulation pattern, twenty-five (25) per cent of the area shall be designated as category B.
5. In rooms with ceiling height in excess of twenty (20) feet, a power allowance, in watts per square foot, of an additional two (2) per cent per foot of height is permitted, up to a maximum of twice the limit in Table 2015.

2015.7.2 Exteriors

1. Facade lightings: multiply the limit given in Table 2015 by the number of linear feet in the building perimeter.
2. Parking: multiply the value in category F in Table 2015 by the area to be illuminated.

2015.7.3 Exceptions

1. Task lighting shall not be included in the lighting power limit calculation.
2. Lighting for, but not limited to, clean rooms, religious services, and theatrical, television, spectator sports and like performances shall not be included in the total building limit. There shall be limited access to the controls for such lighting.

2015.8 Alternates: The lighting power for any interior area may be increased or decreased from the values of Table 2015 provided that the total interior lighting power limit calculated in Table 2015 is not exceeded.

2015.9 Documentation

2015.9.1 Lighting power audit form: Prior to November 1, 1978 a report of the lighting power load for every building subject to the provisions of Section 2015.0 shall have been submitted to the local building official and to the State Building Code Commission by the building owner. The report shall indicate for each building area corresponding to one of the categories of Table 2015 the existing connected lighting power load in watts, the total area, and the average watts per square foot. The report shall be made on lighting power audit forms available at local building departments or at the office of the State Building Code Commission.

2015.9.2 Compliance plan: When lighting power loads exceed the limits of Section 2015.0, the building owner shall include with his lighting power audit an implementation plan indicating how and when the building will be brought into compliance with Section 2015.0. Implementation shall have been completed by February 1, 1979.

2015.9.3 Lighting power load certification: Certification of the building lighting power load by a registered engineer or architect may be required by the building official.

Table 2015
LIGHTING LIMIT (CONNECTED LOAD)
FOR LISTED OCCUPANCIES: EXISTING BUILDING

Type of use	Max. watts/sq. ft.
Interior	
Category A: classrooms, office areas, automotive mechanical areas, museums, conference rooms, drafting rooms, clerical areas, laboratories, merchandising areas, kitchens, examining rooms, book stacks, athletic facilities.	3.00
Category B: auditoriums, waiting areas, spectator areas, restrooms, dining areas, transportation terminals, working corridors in prisons and hospitals, book storage areas, active inventory storage, hospital bedrooms, hotel and motel guest rooms, enclosed shopping mall concourse areas, stairways.	1.00
Category C: corridors, lobbies, elevators, inactive storage areas.	0.50
Category D: indoor parking.	0.25
Exterior	
Category E: building perimeter: wall-wash, facade, canopy.	5.00 (per linear foot)
Category F: outdoor parking	0.10

Article 21

ONE AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS

Article 21 for one and two-family dwellings will be published separately and will include the administrative section (Article 1) of the code, so that it can by and large stand alone. This document is available from: The State Bookstore, Room 116, State House, Boston, Massachusetts 02133.

Article 22

REPAIR, ALTERATION, ADDITION, AND CHANGE OF USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

SECTION 2200.0 SCOPE

2200.1 General: The intent of these provisions is to provide for the public safety, health and general welfare by permitting repair or alteration of, additions to, and change of use of, existing buildings and structures or parts thereof without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all of the requirements of this code for new construction except where otherwise specified in this article. This article is not intended to prevent conformance with the requirements of this code for new construction.

Note: Specialized codes, rules, regulations and laws pertaining to repair, alteration, addition or change of use of existing structures promulgated by the various authorized agencies may impact upon the provisions of this article. Specialized state codes, rules, regulations, and laws include, but are not limited to, those listed in Appendix P.

SECTION 2201.0 DEFINITIONS

2201.1 General: Definitions shall be construed as being the same as defined in Article 2 except as follows.

Building system: Any mechanical, electrical, structural, egress, or fire protection system.

Existing building or structure: Any completed building or structure.

Hazard index: The rating of a use group for relative hazard as listed in Table 2203.

SECTION 2202.0 APPLICATION

2202.1 General: Where there are not specific provisions in this article applying to the repair, alteration of, additions to, and changes of use of

any existing building or structure or part thereof, then such building or part thereof shall be made to comply with the pertinent provisions of this code for new buildings or structures. The provisions of this article shall apply to existing buildings and structures which have been occupied and/or used for a period of at least two (2) years.

For any proposed work covered by this article, the building owner shall cause the existing structure to be investigated and evaluated. The investigation shall provide sufficient information to satisfactorily determine the performance level of the existing structure with the proposed work incorporated.

2202.2 Repair or alteration: The repair or alteration of existing buildings and structures shall comply with the requirements of this article, except for ordinary repairs as provided for in Section 102.0.

2202.3 Additions to existing buildings: Additions to existing buildings and structures shall comply with the requirements of Section 2203.4.

2202.4 Change in existing use

2202.4.1 Continuation of existing use: The legal use and occupancy of any building or structure may be continued without change, except as may be specifically covered in Sections 405.1 and 405.2 of this code, or as may be deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

2202.4.2 Change in use: A change shall not be made in the use group of any building which would place the building in a different use group unless such building is made to comply with the requirements of this article.

2202.4.3 Part change in use: If a portion of the building is changed to a new use group, and that portion is separated from the remainder of the building with the required vertical and horizontal fire separation assemblies complying with the fire grading in Table 902, or with approved compliance alternatives, then the portion changed shall be made to conform to the requirements of this article.

If a portion of the building is changed to a new use group, and that portion is not separated from the remainder of the building with the required vertical and horizontal fire separation assemblies complying with the fire grading in Table 902 or with approved compliance alternatives, then the provisions of this article applying to each use shall apply to the entire building; and if there are conflicting provisions, the requirements securing the greater public safety shall apply.

2202.5 Historic buildings: Historic buildings shall meet the applicable provisions of Article 4 of this code.

2202.6 Reference standards: The building official may use Appendix T when determining compliance with this article.

2202.7 Permit application: In addition to the requirements specified in Article 1, the application for a building permit shall include items of non or partial compliance with the requirements of this article, and compliance alternatives, if any are proposed, for approval by the building official. The building official shall respond to the acceptability of any proposed compliance alternatives within thirty (30) days of the filing of the building permit application.

2202.8 Documentation: Whenever action is taken on any building permit application to repair, make alterations, or change the use or occupancy of an existing structure, and when said application proposes the use of compliance alternatives, the building official shall insure that one (1) copy of the proposed compliance alternatives, including applicable plans, test data or other data required for evaluation, be submitted to the Commission, along with a copy of the building permit application and the building official's decision regarding the proposed compliance alternatives.

SECTION 2203.0 REQUIREMENTS

2203.1 Buildings exceeding code requirements for new construction: Existing buildings and structures which, in part or as a whole, exceed the requirements of this code, may, in the course of compliance with this article, reduce or remove in part or total, features not required by this code for new construction, provided, however, that such features were not a condition of prior approval.

2203.2 Buildings not meeting code requirements for new construction: Provided their present degree of compliance to the code is not reduced, existing buildings and structures which, in part or as a whole, do not meet the requirements of this code for new construction may be altered or repaired without further compliance to the code by utilizing the provisions of this article.

2203.3 Compliance alternatives: Where compliance with the provisions of this code for new construction, required by this article, is impractical because of construction difficulties, acceptable compliance alternatives may be used. Appendix T contains some acceptable compliance alternatives. The building official may accept compliance alternatives other than those listed in Appendix T.

2203.3.1 File: In accordance with Section 2202.8, the building official shall provide the Commission with information regarding compliance alternatives accepted or rejected by him. It is the intent of the Commission to amend those acceptable compliance alternatives listed in Appendix T.

2203.4 Additions: Additions to an existing building shall comply with all code requirements for new construction. The combined height and area of the existing building and new addition shall not exceed that permitted by this code for new construction. Where a fire wall complying with Section 907.0 is provided, the addition may be considered as a separate building. However, the existing building shall comply with Sections 2203.1 and 2203.2.

The addition shall not impose loads either vertical or horizontal which would cause the existing building to be subjected to stresses exceeding those permitted by this code for new construction.

2203.5 Increase in floor load: Any proposed increase in floor loading shall be investigated to determine the adequacy of the existing floor system to support the increased loads. If the existing floor system is found to be inadequate, it shall be modified to support the increased loads or the proposed allowable floor loading shall be reduced and posted.

2203.6 Hazardous conditions: The conditions or defects described in Sections 2203.6.1 through 2203.6.3 below shall be deemed to be hazardous and shall be corrected. This section shall not be construed to limit the authority of the building official under Section 123.0.

2203.6.1 Structural: Any building or structure or portion thereof which is in imminent danger of collapse because of, but not limited, to the following factors:

1. dilapidation, deterioration, or decay;
2. faulty design and/or construction;
3. the removal, movement or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; and
4. the deterioration, decay or inadequacy of the foundation.

2203.6.2 Number of exits: Less than two (2) approved independent exitways serving every story, except in one- and two-family dwellings and as modified in Sections 417.0 and 418.0 and 609.3.

2203.6.3 Capacity of exits: Any required door, aisle, passageway, stairway or other required means of egress which is not of sufficient width to comply with Section 608 and is not so arranged as to provide safe and adequate means of egress.

2203.7 No change in use

2203.7.1 Minor alterations and repairs: Alterations or repairs which do not adversely affect the performance of the building may be made with the same or like materials.

2203.7.2 New systems: When the proposed alteration does not involve a change in use group then further compliance with the requirements of the code for new construction is not required, except that any

new building systems shall conform to the code for new construction to the fullest extent physically practical in accordance with Section 2203.3 of this article.

2203.7.3 Increase in occupancy load: If an increase of greater than fifteen (15) per cent in the occupancy load is involved, the building shall comply with this code for new construction with regard to egress requirements. Existing exitway facilities may be used in contributing to the total calculated egress requirements.

2203.7.4 Increase in number of dwelling units: If the number of dwelling units in buildings of use group R (residential) is increased, the building shall comply with Sections 2203.8.1.1 through 2203.8.1.5 inclusive.

2203.7.5 Places of assembly: Provisions herein contained shall not prohibit the alteration of a building heretofore occupied as a place of public assembly for such continued use provided the seats, aisles, passageways, balconies, stages, appurtenant rooms and all special permanent equipment comply with the requirements of Sections 417.0 and 418.0.

2203.8 Change in use group: Any change in use to use group I (Institutional) shall comply with the requirements of this code for new construction. For all other changes in use, the building official shall first determine whether the alteration results in a lesser, equal, or greater hazard in accordance with Table 2203. Change in use group shall be evaluated relative to the last known legal occupancy of the building.

2203.8.1 Equal or lesser hazard: When the proposed use is of equal or lesser hazard, further compliance with the code for new construction is not required except as specified herein. Alterations or repairs to an existing building or structure which do not adversely affect the performance of the building may be made with like materials. Any proposed change to the existing building or change in type of contents of the existing building shall not increase the fire hazard to adjacent buildings or structures. If the fire hazard to adjacent buildings or structures is increased, then the requirements of Table 214 for exterior walls shall apply.

2203.8.1.1 New systems: Any new building system shall conform to this code for new construction to the fullest extent practical in accordance with Section 2203.3 of this article.

2203.8.1.2 Exit signs and lights: Exit signs and lights shall be provided in accordance with Section 623.0.

2203.8.1.3 Means of egress lighting: Means of egress lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 624.0.

2203.8.1.4 Fire alarm systems: Fire alarm systems shall be provided in accordance with Sections 1216.0 and 1217.0.

2203.8.1.5 Enclosure stairways: Open stairways shall be enclosed except as otherwise permitted by Article 6. For the purpose of this section only, there shall not be a minimum fireresistance rating for the enclosure. All doors in the enclosure shall be self-closing.

2203.8.1.6 Places of assembly: All buildings of use group A (assembly) shall comply with Sections 417.0 and 418.0.

2203.8.2 Greater hazard

2203.8.2.1 Increase in one hazard index number: When the proposed change in use results in a use group one (1) hazard index number higher than its present use group as defined in Table 2203, the entire building must meet the requirements of the code for new construction with the following exceptions.

- a. Compliance is required with Sections 213.0 and Table 902 except that floors providing horizontal separation in buildings of Types 3 and 4 construction equipped with a fire suppression system shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour.
- b. Further compliance is not required with Section 302.2.
- c. Further compliance is not required with Sections 305.2 and 305.3, e.g. a change in use is allowed in an existing structure even if it exceeds the area and height limits of Table 305.
- d. Further compliance is not required with Section 315.1.
- e. Compliance is required with Section 616.0 except that existing exitway stairways may be used as part of the required egress for the new use, provided that the width is of sufficient capacity for the occupancy load, they are structurally sound, and that the enclosures in buildings of Types 3 and 4 construction shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than one (1) hour. Enclosures in buildings of Type 1 and 2 construction shall have a fireresistance rating of not less than two (2) hours. Where stair exitway doors are doors to an apartment or office, they need not swing onto the landing.
- f. For earthquake resistance and liquefaction, further compliance to Sections 718.0 and 723.0 is not required. Structural alterations may be made to existing buildings and other structures, but the resistance to lateral forces shall not be less than that before such alterations were made, unless the building or structure as altered meets the requirements of this code for earthquake loads.
- g. Further compliance is not required with Section 815.0.
- h. Further compliance is not required with Sections 868.0 and 907.0. The height above the roof of existing fire, party and exterior walls need not comply with these sections.

2203.8.2.2 Increase of two or more hazard index numbers: When the proposed change in use results in a use group two (2) or more hazard index numbers higher than its present use group as defined in Table

2203, the entire building must meet the requirements of this code for new construction.

Table 2203
HAZARD INDEX

Scale: 1-8 (1 is lowest, 8 is highest hazard)		
Use group*	Description	Index no.
A-1-A	Theatre with stage	6
A-1-B	Theatre without stage	5
A-2	Night club	7
A-3	Restaurant	5
	Lecture halls, recreation centers, museums, libraries, similar assembly buildings	4
A-4	Churches and schools	4
B	Business	2
F	Factory and industrial	3
H	High hazard	8
I-1	Institutional restrained	5
I-2	Institutional incapacitated	4
M	Mercantile	3
R-1	Hotels, motels	2
R-2	Multi-family	2
R-3	1 and 2 family	2
S-1	Storage, moderate hazard	3
S-2	Storage, low hazard	1

*See Sections 203.0 thru 212.0 and Appendix T.

SECTION 2204.0 OTHER CODE SECTIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING STRUCTURES

2204.1 General: The following is a list of some additional code sections which may pertain to repair, alteration, addition, or change of use of existing structures.

- 101.1 Applicability
- 102.0 Ordinary repairs
- 103.0 Installation of service equipment
- 104.0 Maintenance
- 105.0 Change in existing use
- 106.0 Alterations and repairs
- 108.5.1 Duties and powers of the building official and state inspector,
inspection and certification, specified use groups
- 111.1 Preliminary inspection
- 111.5 Inspection, existing buildings
- 116.0 Demolition of structures
- 117.0 Moved structures
- 119.2 Certificate of use and occupancy, buildings or structures here-
after altered
- 120.0 Posting structures

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- 121.0 Violations
- 123.0 Unsafe structures
- 124.0 Emergency measures
- 302.0 Restrictions within the fire limits
- 309.0 Street encroachments
- 403.0 Fire prevention code
- 405.0 Existing buildings
- 417.2.2 Places of public assembly, superimposed theatres
- 417.2.3 Places of public assembly, frame construction
- 424.2 Group residence, existing buildings
- 435.2 Summer camps for children, new and existing occupancies
- 436.0 Historic buildings
- 505.0 Existing buildings (light, ventilation and sound transmission control)
- 600.1 Means of egress, scope
- 600.2 Modification of exitway requirements
- 605.0 Maintenance of exitways
- 621.0 Fire escapes
- 705.0 Structural and foundation loads and stresses, existing buildings
- 716.6.7 Earthquake loads, minor alterations
- 804.4 Heretofore approved materials
- 924.6 Exterior trim restrictions, existing combustible construction
- 926.2 Roof coverings, existing roofs
- 1005.0 Chimneys, flues, and vent pipes, existing buildings
- 1103.0 Mechanical equipment and systems, existing buildings
- 1200.3 Fire protection systems, maintenance
- 1200.8 Fire protection systems, periodic inspections and tests
- 1201.1 Fire protection systems, plans and specifications required
- 1201.2 Fire protection systems, plans and specifications approved by other agencies
- 1212.7 Standpipes for buildings under demolition
- Article 13 Precautions during building operations
- 1403.0 Unsafe and unlawful signs, notices
- 1404.0 Existing signs
- 1405.0 Signs, maintenance and inspection
- 2001.3 Energy conservation, existing buildings
- 2001.4 Energy conservation, exempt buildings
- 2002.0 Energy conservation, existing buildings
- 2015.0 Lighting power limits for existing buildings
- 2100.2.4 Building code provisions for one and two-family dwellings, alterations to existing buildings

GENERAL NOTES CONCERNING STANDARDS

The standards issued by the accredited authoritative agencies listed herein are intended to serve as criteria for accepted safe practice for various materials, products, systems of construction, or specific uses as required or used under the provisions of this code. The text of the code referring to any standard indicates whether conformance with that standard is mandatory or permissive.

In the following appendices, an effort has been made to group the standards according to the principal subjects to which they apply. Some standards cover both accepted engineering practice and material specifications, or other combinations of subject matter, so that it is sometimes necessary for convenience to list them in more than one of the appendices.

Wherever possible, the standards have been listed under the designation of the principal authoring agency. Many of these standards are reissued by one or more agencies, in addition to the authoring agency, under their own designations. While there may be some variation in details in the various versions of the same standard issued by several agencies, these differences are generally of such minor nature that any of the versions is acceptable even though not specifically listed herein.

For example, the standard fire test procedure for building construction and materials originating in a committee of the American Society for Testing Materials and issued as *ASTM E119 Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, is also published by the National Fire Protection Association and issued as *NFiPA 251 Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, and by Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, which issues it as *UL 263 Standards for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*.

In addition to the standards listed, there are a number of listings of materials, devices, products and assemblies that are accepted for specified performances. Among such listings, which are generally recognized in the *Massachusetts State Building Code*, are those listed below.

1. Test reports; inspection service; lists of building materials, fire protection and extinguishing equipment and devices; and electrical equipment, issued by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

2. Test investigations; reports and lists of fire protection equipment; special hazards; electrical equipment; building construction and mill fire prevention organizations, issued by Factory Mutual Laboratories.

3. *Building Materials and Structures Report on Fire-Resistance Classifications of Building Constructions* (BMS92) issued by National Bureau of Standards.

4. *Fire-Resistance Ratings of Construction Assemblies* issued by American Insurance Association.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE STANDARDS AGENCIES

The following agencies promulgate standards referenced in this code and the following appendices. The abbreviations in front of the agency are used to identify the standards that the agency promulgates.

AA

Aluminum Association
818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

AAMA

Architectural Aluminum
Manufacturers Association
35 East Wacker Drive
Room 3200
Chicago, Illinois 60601

ABPA

American Board Products Association
205 West Touhy Avenue
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

ACI

American Concrete Institute
P.O. Box 19150
Redford Station
Detroit, Michigan 48219

AISC

American Institute of Steel
Construction, Inc.
1221 Avenue of the Americas
Suite 1580
New York, New York 10020

AISI

American Iron and Steel Institute
1000 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

AITC

American Institute of Timber
Construction
333 W. Hampden Avenue
Englewood, Colorado 80110

AInsa

American Insurance Association
85 John Street
New York, New York 10038

ANSI

American National Standards
Institute, Inc.
1430 Broadway
New York, New York 10018

APA

American Plywood Association
1119 A Street
Tacoma, Washington 98401

ASHRAE

American Society of Heating,
Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning
Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

ASME

American Society of Mechanical
Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

ASTM

American Society for Testing and
Materials
1916 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

AWS

American Welding Society
2501 N.W. Seventh Street
Miami, Florida 33125

AWPA

American Wood Preservers'
Association
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

AWPB

American Wood Preservers Bureau
P.O. Box 6085
Arlington, Virginia 22206

AWPI

American Wood Preservers Institute
1651 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

BIA

Brick Institute of America
1750 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE

BOCA

Building Officials and Code
Administrators International
17926 South Halsted Street
Homewood, Illinois 60430

CPSC

Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, D.C. 20207

DOC

United States Department of
Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234

DOD-OCD

Department of Defense
Office of Civil Defense
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20390

FM

Factory Mutual Engineering
Corporation
Standards-Laboratories Department
1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062

FS

Federal Specifications
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

GA

Gypsum Association
1603 Orrington Avenue
Suite 1210
Evanston, Illinois 60201

HPMA

Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers
Association
P.O. Box 6246
Arlington, Virginia 22206

HUD

United States Department of
Housing and Urban Development
Division of Mobile Home Standards
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410

IES

Illuminating Engineers Society
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

ICBO

International Conference of
Building Officials
5360 South Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601

MBMA

Metal Building Manufacturers
Association
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

NCMA

National Concrete Masonry
Association
6845 Elm Street
McLean, Virginia 22101

NFiPA

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

NFoPA

National Forest Products Association
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RCSHSB

Red Cedar Shingle and
Handsplit Shake Bureau
5510 White Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

SJI

Steel Joist Institute
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202

SMACNA

Sheet Metal and Air-Conditioning
Contractors National Association,
Inc.
8224 Old Courthouse Road
Vienna, Virginia 22180

SPIB

Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
P.O. Box 846
Pensacola, Florida 32594

SBCCI

Southern Building Code Congress
International
900 Montclair Road
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

SSSI

Steel Scaffolding & Shoring Institute
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

TCA

Tile Council of America
4801 Montgomery Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014

TPI

Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
7411 Riggs Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20783

UL

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
207 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

USDA

United States Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20225

U.S. ARMY

Office of the Chief of Engineers
U.S. Army
Publications Depot
890 South Pickett Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

APPENDIX B

ACCEPTED ENGINEERING PRACTICE STANDARDS

See also Appendices C, D, E, F and G for standards on specific materials or test of units or assemblies; some of which include engineering practice standards for specific applications.

Concrete

Concrete Formwork—Recommended Practice for	ACI 347—68
Inspection and Testing Agencies for	
Concrete, Steel and Bituminous	
Materials as Used in Construction	ASTM E329—72
Manufacturing Reinforced Concrete Floor and Roof Units—	
Recommended Practice for	ACI 512—67
Reinforced Concrete—Building Code Requirements for	ACI 318—77
Reinforced Concrete Structures—Manual of Standard	
Practice for Detailing	ACI 315—74
Reinforced Steel Welding Code	AWS D12.1—75

Electrical Illumination

Daylighting—Recommended Practices of	IES RP5—62
Design Criteria for Lighting Interior Living Spaces	IES RP11—69
Electrical Code—National	NFPA 70—78
IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and	
Electronic terms	ANSI C42.100—72
Industrial Lighting	ANSI A 11.1—73
Lighting Handbook	IES—72
Massachusetts Electrical Code	527—CMR—12.00
Office Lighting—Recommended Practice	IES RP1—73
School Lighting—Recommended Practice	IES RP3—70

Energy Conservation

ASHRAE 1977 Handbook of Fundamentals	ASHRAE—77
ASHRAE 1976 Systems Volume	ASHRAE—76
Energy Conservation in New Building Design	ASHRAE 90—75
Rate of Air Leakage through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls,	
and Doors—Standard Method of Test for	ASTM E283—73
	ANSI A134.1. 134.2
	NWMA IS—2 & IS—3
Thermal Environmental Conditions for	
Human Occupancy	ASHRAE Standard 55—74

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association

Fibrous Glass Duct Construction Standards	3rd ed., 1972
	SMACNA
High Velocity Duct Construction Standards	2nd ed., 1969
	SMACNA
Low Velocity Duct Construction Standards	4th ed., 1969
	SMACNA
American Refrigeration Institute Standard	520—74
Gas Water Heaters Vol. III, Circulatory Tank	ANSI Z21.10.3—74

Energy Conservation—continued

Household Automatic Electric Storage Type Water Heaters	ANSI C72. 11-72
Evaluation of Various Heating A/C Equipment and Devices—Standards for	ASHRAE 90-75

Equipment

Conveyors, Elevators, Hoists and Lifts

Construction, Care and Use of Automotive Lifts —Safety Requirements for	ANSI B153.1-74
Conveyors and Related Equipment—Safety Standards for	ANSI B20.1-76
—Safety Code for	ANSI A17.1-71
—1972 Supplement	ANSI A17.1a-72
—1973 Supplement	ANSI A17.1b-73
—1974 Supplement	ANSI A17.1c-74
—1975 Supplement	ANSI A17. 1d,e,f-75
Elevators, Escalators and Moving Walks—Practice for the Inspection of	ANSI A17.2-73
Elevator and Escalator Regulations	524 CMR 3.00-11.00
Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator, and Moving Walk Regulations	524 CMR-15.00-33.00
Manlifts—Safety Standard for	ANSI A90.1-69
—1972 Supplement	ANSI A90.1a-72
Massachusetts Electrical Code	524 CMR 12.00
Material Hoists, Safety Requirements for	ANSI A 10.5-75
Personnel Hoists, Safety Requirements for	ANSI A 10. 4-75

Heating

Boiler Code and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code	ASME-77
Inspection of Boilers, Air Tanks, etc.	MGL Chapter 146
Massachusetts Fuel Gas Code	248 CMR 3.00-8.00

Mechanical Equipment and Piping

Basic Mechanical Code	BOCA-78
Massachusetts Plumbing Code	248 CMR 2.00
Material Hoists, Safety Requirements for	ANSI A 10.5-75
Personnel Hoists, Safety Requirements for	ANSI A 10.4-75

Heating

Boiler Code and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code	ASME-77
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Mechanical Equipment and Piping

Basic Mechanical Code	BOCA-78
Basic Plumbing Code	BOCA-78

Fire and Sound Tested Assemblies

Approved Guide, Equipment, Materials, Services for Conservation of Property	FM-FMED-77
Fire Resistance Design Manual	GA-600-78
Fire Resistance Directory	UL-77
Fire Resistance Ratings	AInsA-64
—1968 Supplement	AInsA-68
—1970 Supplement	AInsA-70
—1972 Supplement	AInsA-72

Fire Protection and Safety Practices

Life Safety Code	NFiPA 101-76
NOTE: NFiPA 101-1976 is acceptable for matters of design of exits not provided for by the BOCA Codes. Finish and construction requirements incorporated therein are not applicable.	
Aircraft Hangars—Standard on	NFiPA 409-75
Basic Fire Prevention Code	BOCA-78

Fire Protection and Safety Practices—continued

- Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film
 - Standard for the Storage and Handling of NFiPA 40–74
- Dry Cleaning Plants—Standard for NFiPA 32–74
- Dust Explosions and Ignition,
 - Standard for the Prevention of
 - in Flour and Feed Mills and Allied Grain Storage Elevators NFiPA 61C–73
 - in Grain Elevators, Bulk Handling Facilities NFiPA 61B–73
 - in Industrial Plants—Fundamental Principles for NFiPA 63–75
 - in Starch Factories NFiPA 61A–73
- Fire Damper Guide for Air Handling Systems SMACNA–70
- Fire Tests for Flame Resistant Textiles and Films—Standard Methods of NFiPA 701–76
- Garages
 - Parking Structures—Standard for NFiPA 88A–73
 - Repair Garages—Standard for NFiPA 88B–73
- Gas Shielded Arch Welding—Recommended Safe Practice for AWS A6.1–66
- Household Fire Warning Equipment—Standard for NFiPA 74–75
- Incinerators and Rubbish Handling—Standard on NFiPA 82–72
- Insulated Roof Deck Construction—Fire Standard for UL 1256
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases—Standard for the Storage and Handling of NFiPA 58–76
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants—Standard for the Storage and Handling of NFiPA 59–76
- Liquids, Flammable and Combustible—Code for NFiPA 30–76
- Massachusetts Board of Fire Prevention Regulations See Appendix P
- Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting
 - Standard for the Installation and Operation of NFiPA 51–74
- Piers and Wharves—Standard for the Construction and Protection of NFiPA 87–75
- Potential Heat of Building Materials—Standard Test Method for ...NFiPA 259–76
- Pulverized Fuel Systems—Standard for the Installation and Operation of NFiPA 60–73
- Pyroxylin Plastics—Code for Storage of NFiPA 40E–75
- Fire Performance of Roof Deck Construction—Test Method for FM 4450
- Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers That Have Held Combustibles AWS A6.0–65
- Safety in Welding and Cutting ANSI Z49.1–73
- Smoke and Heat Venting—Guide for NFiPA 204–68
- Solid Fuel Type Room Heater—Standard for UL 1482
- Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials—Standard for NFiPA 33–73
- Tents, Grandstands and Air-Supported Structures Used for Places of Assembly—Standard for NFiPA 102–72

Glass

- Safety Glazing Material Used in Buildings—Performance Specifications and Methods of Test for.....ANSI Z97.1–72/75
- Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 143

Interior Finishes

- Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board—Specifications for (See Appendix M) GA 216–75

Interior Finishes—continued

Gypsum Base for Veneer Plasters—Standard Specification for	ASTM C588—7
Gypsum Board Products, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Partition Tile or Block, and Precast Reinforced Gypsum Slabs—Method of Physical Testing of	ASTM C473—7
Gypsum Lath—Standard Specification for	ASTM C37—7
Gypsum Plasters—Specification for	ASTM C28—7
Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Concrete—Standard Methods for Physical Testing of	ASTM C472—7
Gypsum Veneer Plaster—Specifications for	ASTM C587—7
Gypsum Veneer Plaster—Specifications for Application	GA 150—7
Gypsum Wallboard—Specification for	ASTM C36—7
Interior Lathing and Furring—Specifications for	ANSI A42.4—6
Interior Marble—Specifications for	ANSI A94.1—6
Metal Ceiling Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-in Panels—Standard Recommended Practice for Installation of	ASTM C636—7
Metal Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-in Panel Ceilings—Standard Specifications for	ASTM C635—7
Portland Cement and Portland Cement-Lime Plastering, Exterior (Stucco) and Interior, Lathing and Furring—Specifications for	ANSI A42.3—7
Portland Cement and Portland Cement-Lime Plastering, Exterior (Stucco) and Interior—Specifications for	ANSI A42.2—7
Steel Framing Members to Receive Screw-Attached Gypsum Wallboard Backing Board, or Water-Resistant Backing Board—Specifications for	ASTM C754—7
Tile, Ceramic, Installed with	
—Chemical Resistant, Water Cleanable Tile-Setting and Grouting Epoxy	ANSI A108.6—7
—Dry-Set Portland Cement Mortar	ANSI A108.5—7
—Water Resistant Organic Adhesives	ANSI A108.4—7
Tile, Electrically Conductive Ceramic, Installed with Conductive Dry Set Portland Cement Mortar	ANSI A108.7—7
Tile, Installation of Glazed Wall Tile, Ceramic Mosaic Tile, Quarry and Paver Tile with Portland Cement Mortar	ANSI A108.1—7

Masonry

Cold Weather Masonry Construction	BIA—68
Design and Construction of Loadbearing	
Concrete Masonry—Specifications for	NCMA—70
Engineered Brick Masonry—Requirements for	BIA—69
NOTE: This standard (BIA—69) is only applicable to brick masonry of solid masonry units made from clay or shale.	
Masonry—Building Code Requirements for	ANSI A41.1—70
Materials, Proportioning, and Application of Shotcrete, Specification for	ACI 506.2—77
Reinforced Masonry—Building Code Requirements for	ANSI A41.2—70
Structural Plain Concrete—Building Code Requirements for	ACI 322—72

Metal

Aluminum

Aluminum Construction Manual, Aluminum Formed Sheet Building Sheathing Design Guide	AA-ABS32—69
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Metal—continued

Aluminum Construction Manual, Specifications for Aluminum Structures	AA-SAS30-76
Aluminum Construction Manual, Aluminum Sheet Metal Work in Building Construction	AA-ASM35-71

Steel

Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel—Specification for	AISC-S307-60
Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members— Specification for	AISI-68
Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings—Specification for	AISC-S310-69
Supplement No. 1	AISC-S319-70
Supplement No. 2	AISC-S320-71
Supplement No. 3 Revised	AISC-S321-75
Design of Cold-Formed Stainless Steel Structural Members—Specification for	AISI-74
Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting	(See Fire Protection and Safety Practice)
Non-Load (Axial) Bearing Steel Studs, Runners (Track), and Rigid Furring Channels for Screw Application of Gypsum Board—Specification for	ASTM C645-76
Longspan Steel Joist LJ and LH Series, and Deepspan Steel Joists DLJ and DLH Series—Standard Specifications for	SJI/AISC-74
Metal Building Systems Manual	MBMA-74
Open Web Steel Joists, J-Series and H-Series— Standard Specification for	SJI/AISC-74
Steel Drill Screw Application of Gypsum Sheet Material to Light Gage Steel Studs—Specification for	ASTM C646-76a
Structural Applications of Steel Cables for Buildings—Criteria for	AISI-73
Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A490 Bolts— Specification for	AISC-S314-76
Welding Code, Structural	AWS D1.1-75
—Revision No. 1	AWS D1.1-Rev-1-76
—Revision No. 2	AWS D1.1-Rev-2-77

Wood and Wood Products

Adhesives for Field Gluing Plywood to Wood Framing— Performance Specifications for	APA-AFG01-74
All-Weather Wood Foundation System— Basic Requirements	NFoPA-TR7-76
—1977 Supplement	NFoPA-TR7-77
APA Glued Floor System	APA-U405-76
Code of Suggested Practices—Timber Construction Standard	AITC 106-77
—Construction Details—Typical Timber Construction Standard	AITC 104-76
Heavy Timber Construction—Standard for	AITC 108-69
Joists and Rafters Span Tables for	NFoPA-77
Design Values	NFoPA-77
National Design Specification for Wood Construction	NFoPA-77
—1977 Supplement (Design Values)	NFoPA-77
Pile Foundations Know How	AWPI-70
Pole Building Design	AWPI-72
Plywood Commercial/Industrial Construction Guide	APA-Y300-76
Plywood Design Specifications	APA-Y510-76
Plywood-Lumber Components—Design Specifications for (includes curved panels, beams, stressed-skin panels, sandwich panels, diaphragm construction and folded plates)	APA-V815-77

Wood and Wood Products—continued

Plywood-Lumber Components—Fabrication Specifications (includes curved panels, beams, stressed-skin panels, sandwich panels, and folded plates)	APA-V820-7
Plywood Residential Construction Guide	APA-Y405-76
Protection of Structural, Glued Laminated Timber During Transit, Storage and Erection—Recommended Practice for	AITC 111-65
Structural Design Data—Wood	NFoPA-70
Structural Design Guide for Hardwood Plywood	HPMA-HP-SG-72
Structural Glued Laminated Timber—Inspection Manual for	AITC 200-73
Structural Timber Framing—Standard for the Design of	AITC 102-76
Timber Construction Manual	AITC-74
Trusses—Design Specifications for Light Metal Plate Connected Wood	TPI-74
Wood Handbook	USDA Handbook No. 72-74

Unclassified Miscellaneous

Automatic Locks; Common Doors of Certain Apartment Houses to be Equipped with	MGL C 143-3R
Basic Property Maintenance Code	BOCA-78
Building Materials and Equipment—Coordination of Dimensions of	ANSI A62.1-57
Construction and Maintenance of Buildings or Other Structures Used as Garages, and the Related Storage. Keeping and Use of Gasoline—Rules and Regulations Governing	527 CMR 5.00
Control and Restriction of Billboards, Signs and Other Advertising Devices, October 1, 1973—Rules and Regulations for	311 CMR 1.00-3.00
Demolition—Safety Requirements for	ANSI A10.6-69
Fallout Shelters—Suggested Building Code Provisions for	DOD-OCD-TR-36-66
Flood Proofing Regulations	U.S. Army-72
Floor and Wall Openings, Railings, and Toe Boards—Safety Requirements for	ANSI A12.1-73
Installing Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe—Recommended Practice for	ASTM C12-74
Keeping, Storage, Use, Manufacture, Sale, Handling, Transportation or other Disposition of Explosives	527 CMR 13.00
Loads, Minimum Design in Buildings and Other Structures—Building Code Requirements for	ANSI A58.1-72
Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards	HUD-75
One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code	BOCA, AInA, SSBC, ICBO-75
1976 Supplement	BOCA, AInA, SSBC, ICBO-76
Prevention of Accidents in Construction Operations—Rules and Regulations for	441 CMR 10.00
Prevention of Accidents in Window Cleaning, (Industrial Bulletin No. 21), Department of Labor & Industry—Rules and Regulations for	441 CMR 19.00

Unclassified Miscellaneous—continued

Rules and Regulations for Manufactured Bldgs., Bldg. Components and Mobile Homes	SBCC
Shoring Concrete Formwork—Recommended Safety Requirements for ...	SSSI-73
Signs and Outdoor Display Structures— Building Code Requirements for	ANSI A60.1-49
Waterproofing and Drainage of Floors—Manual on	NFiPA 92M-72

APPENDIX C

MATERIAL STANDARDS

See also Appendix D for standards for tests of specific materials.

Concrete

Aggregates, Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C33—77
Aggregates, Lightweight, for Structural Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C330—77
Aggregates, Lightweight, for Concrete Masonry Units	(See Masonry)
Aggregates, Lightweight, for Insulating Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C332—77
Forms for One-way Concrete Joist Construction—Types and Sizes of	DOC PS 16—69
Gypsum Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C317—75
Manufacturing Reinforced Concrete Floor and Roof Units—Recommended Practice for	ACI 512—67
Masonry Units—Concrete	(See Masonry)
Natural Cement—Specifications for	ASTM C10—76
Portland Cement—Specifications for	ASTM C150—77
Ready Mix Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C94—74a
Reinforcing	(See Metals)
Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C171—75
Vermiculite Concrete Roofs and Slabs on Grade—Specifications for	ANSI A122.1—65

Interior Finishes

Adhesives, Organic, for Installation of Ceramic Tile Types I and II—Standard for	ANSI A136.1—72
Aggregates, Inorganic, for use in Gypsum Plaster—Specifications for	ASTM C35—76
Conductive Dry-Set Portland Cement Mortar, Standard Specification for (for Ceramic Tile)	ANSI A118.2—76
Dry-Set Portland Cement Mortar—(for Ceramic Tile)	ANSI A118.1—76
Epoxy, Chemical Resistant, Water Cleanable Tile-Setting and Grouting—Standard Specifications for	ANSI A118.3—76
Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Chemical Analysis of—Standard Methods for	ASTM C471—75
Gypsum Base for Veneer Plaster—Specifications for	ASTM C588—76
Gypsum Board Products, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Partition Tile or Block, and Precast Reinforced Gypsum Slabs—Method of Physical Testing of	ASTM C473—76
Gypsum Lath—Specifications for	ASTM C37—76
Gypsum Plasters—Specifications for	ASTM C28—76
Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Concrete, Physical Testing of—Standard Methods for	ASTM C472—73
Gypsum Veneer Plaster—Specifications for	ASTM C587—73
Gypsum Wallboard—Specifications for	ASTM C36—76
Latex-Portland Cement Mortar, Standard Specification for (for Ceramic Tile)	ANSI A118.4—76
Lime, Hydrated, Normal Finishing—Specifications for	ASTM C6—74
Lime, Hydrated, Special Finishing—Specifications for	ASTM C206—76

Interior Finishes—continued

Quicklime and Hydrated Lime—Methods of Physical Testing of	ASTM C110-76a
Quicklime for Structural Purposes—Specifications for	ASTM C5-74
Tile, Ceramic—Standard Specifications for	TCA 137.1-76

Masonry

Aggregate, Fine—Effect of Organic Impurities in, on Strength of Mortar	ASTM C87-75
Aggregates, Lightweight, for Concrete Masonry Units—Specifications for	ASTM C331-77
Aggregate for Masonry Grout—Specifications for	ASTM C404-76
Aggregate for Masonry Mortar—Specifications for	ASTM C144-76
Brick, Building (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)—Specifications for	ASTM C62-75a
Brick, Concrete Building—Specifications for	ASTM C55-75
Brick, Face, Calcium Silicate (Sand Lime Brick)—Specification for	ASTM C73-75
Brick, Facing (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)—Specifications for	ASTM C216-77
Brick, Hollow (Hollow Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)	ASTM C652-77
Cement, Masonry—Specifications for	ASTM C91-75
Ceramic Tile (Veneers)	(See Interior Finishes)
Clay Facing Tile, Structural—Specification for	ASTM C212-75
Clay Load-Bearing Wall Tile, Structural—Specifications for	ASTM C34-75
Clay Non-Load Bearing Screen Tile, Structural—Specification for	ASTM C530-75
Clay Non-Load-Bearing Wall Tile, Structural—Specification for	ASTM C56-76
Concrete Masonry Units, Hollow Load Bearing—Specifications for	ASTM C90-75
Concrete Masonry Units, Hollow Non-Load Bearing—Specifications for	ASTM C129-75
Concrete Masonry Units, Solid Load Bearing—Specifications for	ASTM C145-75
Glazed Units: Ceramic Glazed Structural Clay Facing Tile, Facing Brick, and Solid Masonry Units—Specifications for	ASTM C126-76
Gypsum Partition Tile and Block—Specifications for	ASTM C52-77
Lime, Hydrated for Masonry Purposes—Specifications for	ASTM C207-76
Limes	(See Interior Finishes)
Mortar and Grout for Reinforced Masonry—Specification for	ASTM C476-76
Mortar for Unit Masonry—Specification for	ASTM C270-73
Portland Cement-Lime Mortar for Brick Masonry—Standard Specification for	BIA M1-72
Portland Cement—Specifications for	(See Concrete)
Chemical-Resistant Masonry Units—Specification for	ASTM C279-54
Structural Clay Products—Standard Definition of Terms Relating to	ASTM C43-70

Metal

Alloy Steel Bolts, Quenched and Tempered, for Structural Steel Joints—Standard Specifications for	ASTM A490-76a
Alloy Steel Sheets and Strip, Regular Quality Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled—Specification for	ASTM A506-73

Metal—continued

Aluminum-Alloy Bars, Rods and Wire— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B211—75
Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Shapes and Tubes—Standard Specifications for	ASTM B221—76a
Aluminum-Alloy Die and Hand Forgings— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B247—76
Aluminum Alloy Seamless Pipe and Seamless Extruded Tubing— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B241—76
Aluminum Alloy Sheet and Plate— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B209—77
Aluminum-Alloy Standard Structural Shapes, Rolled or Extruded—Standard Specifications for	ASTM B308—73
Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B210—76
Aluminum Alloy Extruded Structural Pipe and Tube— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B249—75
Aluminum-Alloy Round Welded Tubes— Standard Specifications for	ASTM B313—73
Aluminum-Alloy Rivet and Cold Heading Wire and Rods—Standard Specifications for	ASTM B316—75
Aluminum Alloy Die Castings—Standard Specifications for	ASTM B85—76
Aluminum Alloy Permanent Mold Castings— Standard Specification for	ASTM B108—76
Aluminum Alloy Sand Castings—Standard Specifications for	ASTM B26—76a
Aluminum Sliding Glass Doors—Specifications for	AAMA 402.9—77
Aluminum Windows—Specifications for	AAMA 302.9—77
Bare Mild Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding—Specifications for	AWS A5.17—76
Bolts, High Strength, for Structural Steel Joints Including Suitable Nuts and Plain Hardened Washers—Specifications for	ASTM A325—76c
Bolts and Studs, Quenched and Tempered Steel— Specifications for	ASTM A449—76c
Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure and High Temperature Service— Specifications for	ASTM A194—77
Carbon-Steel Castings Suitable for Fusion Welding for High Temperature Service— Specifications for	ASTM A216—75
Carbon Steel Nuts—Specifications for	ASTM A563—76a
Carbon Steel Plates of Structural Quality, Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength—Specifications for	ASTM A283—75
Carbon Steel Strip, Cold-Rolled— Specifications for	ASTM A109—72
Castings, Mild-to-Medium Strength Carbon Steel for General Application—Specifications for	ASTM A27—77
Castings, Gray Iron—Specifications for	ASTM A48—76
Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Squares— Specifications for	ASTM A500—77
Steel Castings for Structural Purposes, High Strength—Specifications for	ASTM A148—73
Electrodes, Low Alloy Steel Covered Arc Welding—Specifications for	AWS A5.5—69
Electrodes, Mild Steel Arc Welding— Specifications for	AWS A5.1—69

Metal—continued

High Strength, Low Alloy Structural Steel with 50,000 psi Minimum Yield Point to 4 inches Thick—Specifications for	ASTM A588-77
Hot-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing—Specifications for	ASTM A501-76
Hot-Formed Welded and Seamless High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Tubing— Specifications for	ASTM A618-74
Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets and Strip, Structural Quality—Specifications for	ASTM A570-75
Steel Sheet, Zinc Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip Process for Roofing—Specifications for	ASTM A361-76
Steel, Sheet, Cold Rolled, Long Terne Coated— Specification for	ASTM A308-76
Low Carbon Steel, External and Internal Threaded, Standard Fasteners—Specifications for	ASTM A307-76b
Mild Steel Electrodes for Flux-Cored Arc Welding—Specifications for	AWS A5.20-69
Mild Steel Electrodes for Gas Metal-Arc Welding—Specifications for	AWS A5.18-69
Piles, Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe— Specifications for	ASTM A252-77
Pipe, Metal	(See Plumbing and Piping)
Reinforcement, Axle-Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete— Specifications for	ASTM A617-76
Reinforcement, Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete— Specifications for	ASTM A615-76a
Reinforcement, Deformed Steel Wire for Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM A496-72
Reinforcement, Rail-Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete— Specifications for	ASTM A616-76
Reinforcement, Steel Wire, Cold-Drawn, for Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM A82-76
Reinforcement, Steel Wire, Welded Fabric for Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM A185-73
Reinforcement, Welded Deformed Steel Wire Fabric for Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM A497-72
Seven-Wire Stress-Relieved Strand, Uncoated, for Prestressed Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM A416-74
Steel Drill Screw Application of Gypsum Sheet Material to Light Gauge Steel Stud	ASTM C646-76a
Sheet Piling Steel—Specifications for	ASTM A328-75a
Steel, Carbon and High-Strength, Low-Alloy Hot-Rolled Sheet, Hot-Rolled Strip and Cold-Rolled Sheet, General Requirements— Standards for	ASTM A568-74
Steel, Cold-Rolled Sheet, Carbon Structural— Specifications for	ASTM A611-72
Steel Forgings, Carbon and Alloy for General Industrial Use—Specifications for	ASTM A668-77
Steel, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip, High Strength, Low-Alloy Columbium and/or Vanadium—Specifications for	ASTM A607-75
Steel, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy with Improved Corrosion Resistance—Specifications for	ASTM A606-75
Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot Dip Process, General Requirements—Specifications for	ASTM A525-73
Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip—Standard for	ASTM A176-77

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Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel	
Plate, Sheet, and Strip—Standard for	ASTM A167-77
Steel Structural Rivets—Specifications for	ASTM A502-76
Non-Load (Axial) Bearing Steel Studs, Runners (Track), and Rigid Furring Channels for Screw Application of Gypsum Board—Specification for	ASTM C645-77
Structural Steel—Specifications for	ASTM A36-75
Structural Steel, High Strength— Specifications for	ASTM A440-75
Structural Steel, High Strength Low Alloy— Specifications for	ASTM A242-75
Structural Steel, High Strength Low Alloy Columbium Vanadium—Specifications for	ASTM A572-77
Structural Steel, High Strength Low Alloy Manganese Vanadium—Specifications for	ASTM A441-75
Structural Steel, High Yield Strength. Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Plate, Suitable for Welding—Specifications for	ASTM A514-77
Structural Steel with 42,000 psi Minimum Yield Point ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. Maximum Thickness)—Specification for	ASTM A529-75
Uncoated Stress-Relieved Wire for Prestressed Concrete— Specifications for	ASTM A421-76

Plumbing and Piping

Asbestos-Cement Non-Pressure Sewer Pipe— Specifications for	ASTM C428-77
Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe— Specifications for	ASTM C296-76
Brass Pipe, Seamless Red Brass— Specification for	ASTM B43-76
Cast Iron and Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe— Specifications for	ASTM A377-77
Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings— Specifications for	ASTM A74-75
Clay Pipe —Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Bell and Spigot Pipe	ASTM C425-75
—Drain Tile—Specifications for	ASTM C4-75
—Extra Strength and Standard Strength Clay Pipe and Perforated Clay Pipe— Specifications for	ASTM C700-75
Concrete Pipe —Culvert Storm Drain and Sewer, Reinforced Specifications for	ASTM C76-76
—Sewer—Specifications for	ASTM C14-75
Copper Drainage Tube (DWV)—Specification for	ASTM B306-76
Copper Pipe, Seamless, Standard Sizes— Specifications for	ASTM B42-76
Steel Pipe —Black and Hot Dipped Zinc Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless, for Ordinary Uses— Specifications for	ASTM A120-77
—Steel or Iron, Spiral-Welded— Specifications for	ASTM A211-75
—Welded and Seamless—Specifications for	ASTM A53-77
Tile, Clay Drain	(See Clay Pipe)
Tube and Tubing —Brass, Seamless—Specifications for	ASTM B135-74
—Copper, Seamless—Specifications for	ASTM B75-77

Plumbing and Piping—continued

—Copper, Seamless, Water—Specifications for ASTM B88—76
—Copper Brazed Steel Tubing—
Specifications for ASTM A254—76
Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe ANSI B36.10—75
Valves, Flanges and Pipe Fittings, Gray
Iron Castings—Specifications for ASTM A126—73

Roofing and Siding

Asphalt for Dampproofing and Waterproofing—
Specifications for ASTM D449—73
Asphalt for Use in Constructing Built-Up
Roof Coverings—Specifications for ASTM D312—77
Asphalt Roll Roofing Surfaced with
Mineral Granules—Specifications for ASTM D249—73
Asphalt Roll Roofing Surfaced with Powdered
Talc or Mica—Specifications for ASTM D224—75
Asphalt Shingles Surfaced with Mineral
Granules—Specifications for ASTM D225—70
Asphalt Siding Surfaced with Mineral
Granules—Specifications for ASTM D699—70
Fiberboard Nail-Base Sheathing—
Standard Specification for ASTM D2277—75
Fiber Insulation Board, Structural and Decorative
—Recommended Product and Application Specification
½ Inch Fiberboard Nail-Base Sheathing ABPA-IB Spec. No. 2—75
—Recommended Product and Application Specification
Structural Insulating Roof Deck ABPA-IB Spec. No. 1—75
—Method of Testing (Made from Cellulosic fiber) ASTM C209—72
—Specifications for (Made from Cellulosic fiber) ASTM C208—72
Formboard, Structural Insulating (Made from
Cellulosic Fibers)—Specifications for ASTM C532—74
Grading Rules for CertiGrade Red Cedar Shingles RCSHSB—75
Gypsum Sheathing Board—Specifications for ASTM C79—76

Wood and Wood Products

American Softwood Lumber Standard DOC PS20—70
Fire Retardant Pressure Treatment, Plywood AWPA C27—74
Fire Retardant Pressure Treatment,
Structural Lumber AWPA C20—74
Glued Laminated Structural Lumber Standards
—Appearance Grades AITC 110—76
—Dimensions of AITC 113—75
—“E” Rated and Visually Graded Lumber of Douglas Fir,
Southern Pine, Hem-Fir, Lodgepole pine AITC 120—74
—Electric Utility Framing and Crossarms AITC 114—74
—Structural Glued Laminated Members and
Laminations Before Gluing of Southern
Pine, Pacific Coast Douglas Fir and
Western Hemlock by Pressure Process AWPA C28—76
—Structural Glued Laminated Southern Pine SPIB—74
—Structural Glued Laminated Timber DOC PS 56—73
—Structural Glued Laminated Timber of
Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Southern
Pine and California Redwood AITC 117—76
—Supplement No. 2—Hem Fir AITC—73

Wood and Wood Products—continued

- Supplement No. 3—Douglas Fir and Western Larch Outer
Laminations and Western Woods Core Laminations AITC-74
- Supplement No. 5—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, and Western Woods,
for Small Beams of 20 Inches Depth or Less AITC-76
- Hardboard—Commercial Standard for DOC PS 58-73
- Hardboard Siding, Voluntary Product Standard for DOC PS 60-73
- Hardwood Glued Laminated Timber—Standard Specifications for ...AITC 119-76
- Laminated Hardwood Block Flooring—Standard for ANSI O10.2-75
- Methods for Establishing Structural Grades and
Related Allowable Properties for Visually Graded
Lumber ASTM D245-74
- Methods of Test for Durability
of Fire Retardant Treatment
of Wood ASTM D-2898-77
- Particleboard—Commercial
Standard for DOC CS 236-66
- Piles, Round Timber—
Establishing Design Stresses for ASTM D2899-74
- Piles, Timber, Round—
Specifications for ASTM D25-73
- Plywood
 - Construction and Industrial—
Product Standard for DOC PS I-74
 - Hardwood and Decorative—
Product Standard for DOC PS51-71
 - Preservative Treatment for
Pressure Process AWPA C9-76
- Preservative Treatment
 - of Lumber, Timber, Bridge Ties, and
Mine Ties (All Species)—Standards for AWPA C2-76
 - of Piles by Pressure Process—Standards for AWPA C3-76
 - of Poles by Pressure Process—Standards for AWPA C4-75
 - by Pressure Process—All Timber Products—
Standards for AWPA C1-76
- Preservatives for Wood
 - Creosote—Standards for AWPA P 1-65
 - Creosote and Creosote Solutions AWPA P 2-76
 - Oil-Borne Preservatives—Standards for AWPA P 8-74
 - Oil-Borne Solvents—Standards for AWPA P 9-76
 - Water-Borne Preservatives—Standards for AWPA P 5-76
- Quality Control Standards for Pressure-
Treated Lumber and Plywood
 - With Creosote or Creosote Coal Tar
Solution (For Above Ground Use) AWPB-LP-5-75
 - With Creosote or Creosote Coal Tar
Solution (For Ground Contact) AWPB-LP-55-75
 - With Heavy Petroleum Solvent-Penta
Solution (For Above Ground Use) AWPB-LP-7-75
 - With Heavy Petroleum Solvent-Penta Solution
(For Ground Contact) AWPB-LP-77-76
 - With Light Petroleum Solvent-Penta Solution
(For Above Ground Use) AWPB-LP-3-75
 - With Light Petroleum Solvent-Penta Solution
(For Ground Contact) AWPB-LP-33-75
 - With Volatile Petroleum Solvent (LPG)-Penta
Solution (For Above Ground Use) AWPB-LP-4-75
 - With Volatile Petroleum Solvent (LPG)-Penta
Solution (For Ground Contact) AWPB-LP-44-75
 - With Water-Borne Preservatives (For Above
Ground Use) AWPB-LP-2-75

Wood and Wood Products—continued

—With Water-Borne Preservatives (For Ground
Contact) AWPB-LP-22-75
Shingles(See Roofing and
Siding)
Structural Timber Framing—Treating Standard for AITC 109-77
Tongue-and-Groove Heavy Timber Roof Decking—
Standard for AITC 112-74

Unclassified Miscellaneous

Felt—Methods of Testing ASTM D461-72
Formboard, Gypsum—Specification for ASTM C318-73
Insulated Metal Roof Deck Standard FM-FMRC 4450-71
Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission
Loss of Building Partitions—Standard Recommendation
Practice for ASTM E90-75
Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission
Through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping
Machine—Tentative Method of ASTM E492-73T
Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using
10-lb Rammer and 18-in. Drop Standard
Test—Methods for ASTM D1557-70
Nails, Brads, Staples and Spikes:
Wire, Cut and Wrought—Federal Specifications
for, with Amendment 3-1974 FSFF-N-105B-71
Nails for the Application of
Gypsum Wallboard—Standard ASTM C514-72
Perlite Loose Fill Insulation—
Standard Specifications for ASTM C549-73
Thickness of Solid Electrical Insulation—
Method of Test for ASTM D374-74
Vermiculite Loose Fill, Insulation—
Standard Specifications for ASTM C516-75

Plastics

Definitions of Terms Relating to ASTM D883-76
Deformation of, Under Load—
Method of Test for ASTM D621-76
Density of Smoke from Burning or Decomposition—
Method of Test for.....ASTM D2843-77
Flammability of Flexible Plastic—Method of Test for ASTM D568-77
Flammability of Self-supporting Plastics—Methods of Test for ASTM D635-77
Ignition Properties of—Method of Test for ASTM D1929-77

APPENDIX D

STRUCTURAL UNIT TEST STANDARDS

See also Appendices B and C for engineering practice standards and material standards which contain unit test methods.

Concrete

Coarse Aggregates, Resistance to Abrasion of Small Size, by use of the Los Angeles Abrasion Machine—Test for	ASTM C131-76
Fine and Coarse Aggregates, Sieve or Screen Analysis of— Test for	ASTM C136-76
Concrete, Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of	ASTM C42-74
Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory—Making and Curing ..	ASTM C192-76
Concrete, Molded Cylinders—Test for Compressive Strength of	ASTM C39-72
Lightweight Insulating Concrete, Compressive Strength—Test for	ASTM C495-77
Concrete Masonry Units—Sampling and Testing	ASTM C140-75
Concrete Masonry Units, Hollow Load Bearing— Specifications for	ASTM C90-75
Concrete Masonry Units, Solid Load Bearing— Specifications for	ASTM C145-75
Concrete, Hardened Portland Cement—Test for Cement Content of	ASTM C85-73
Concrete, Ready Mixed—Specifications for	ASTM C94-74a
Sands for Concrete—Test for Organic Impurities in	ASTM C40-75

Interior Finishes

Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Chemical Analysis of— Standard Methods for	ASTM C471-75
Gypsum Board Products, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Partition Tile or Block, and Precast Reinforced Gypsum Slabs—Method of Physical Testing of	ASTM C473-76
Gypsum Concrete—Specifications for	ASTM C317-75
Gypsum Formboard—Specifications for	ASTM C318-73
Gypsum Lath—Specifications for	ASTM C37-76
Gypsum Plasters—Specifications for	ASTM C28-76
Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Concrete, Physical Testing of— Standard Methods for	ASTM C472-73
Gypsum Sheathing Board—Specifications for	ASTM C79-76
Gypsum Wallboard—Specifications for	ASTM C36-76
Insulating Board (Made from Cellulosic Fiber), Structural and Decorative —Methods of Testing	ASTM C209-72
—Specifications for	ASTM C208-72
Lime	(See Masonry)

Masonry

Aggregate for Masonry Mortar—Specifications for	ASTM C144-76
Bond Strength of Mortar to Masonry Units, Method of Test for ..	ASTM E148-76
Brick, Concrete Building—Specifications for	ASTM C55-76
Brick and Structural Clay Tile—Sampling and Testing	ASTM C67-73
Cement, Masonry—Specifications for	ASTM C91-75

Masonry—continued

Ceramic Tile (Veneers)(See Interior Finishes)

Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime and Hydrated Lime ASTM C25-72

Concrete Masonry Units(See Concrete)

Diagonal Tension (Shear) in Masonry Assemblages

—Method of Test for ASTM E519-74

Flexural Bond Strength of Masonry

—Methods of Test for ASTM E518-76

Glazed Units—Ceramic Glazed Structural Clay Facing Tile, Facing Bricks, and Solid Masonry Units—Specifications for ASTM C126-76

Lime and Limestone Products—Methods of Sampling, Inspection, Packing and Marking of ASTM C50-74

Lime, Hydrated and Quick—Methods of Physical Testing of ASTM C110-76a

Lime, Hydraulic Hydrated for Structural Purposes—Specifications for ASTM C141-72

Mortars, Hydraulic Cement—Method of Test for Compressive Strength of (Using 2 in. Cube Specimens) ASTM C109-77

Mortars, Hydraulic Cement—Method of Test for Tensile Strength of ASTM C190-77

Stone, Natural Building—Methods of Test for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of ASTM C97-77

Stone, Natural Building—Method of Test for Compressive Strength of ASTM C170-76

Stone, Natural Building—Methods of Test for Modulus of Ruptures of ASTM C99-76

Water Permeance of Masonry

—Method of Test for ASTM E514-74

Compressive Strength of Masonry Prisms—Method of Test for ...ASTM E 447-74

Strength Tests of Panels for Building Construction—Methods of Conducting ASTM E 72-77

Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry ASTM C 780-74

Metals

Cast Iron—Method of Testing Compression of ASTM A256-76

Metallic Materials—Methods of Tension Testing of ASTM E8-77a

Unclassified Miscellaneous

Cement, Hydraulic—Methods of Sampling ASTM C183-76

Cement, Natural—Specifications for ASTM C10-76

Cement, Portland—Specifications for ASTM C150-77

Clay Pipe, Testing ASTM C301-76

Plastics Under Load—Method of Test for Deformation of ASTM D621-75

Tile, Clay Drain—Specification for ASTM C4-75

Wood and Wood Products

Evaluating the Properties of Wood-Base Fiber and Particle Panel Materials ASTM D1037-72a

Timber, Small Clear Specimens—Method of Testing ASTM D143-72

Timbers in Structural Sizes—Methods of Static Tests of ASTM D198-76

Veneer, Plywood and Other Glued Veneer Construction—Methods of Testing ASTM D805-72

APPENDIX E

STRUCTURAL ASSEMBLY TEST STANDARDS

See also Appendix D for standards for tests of unit materials.

Mechanical Fasteners in Wood, Testing of	ASTM D1761-77
Heavy Truss Assemblies, Testing	ASTM E73-74
Panels for Building Construction—Methods of Conducting Strength Test of	ASTM E72-77
Rate of Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls and Doors, Standard Method of Test for	ASTM E283-73

APPENDIX F

DURABILITY TEST STANDARDS

See also Appendices C, D and E for tests of individual materials or unit assemblies.

Concrete and Concrete Aggregate

Concrete, Aggregate—Method of Tests for Voids in	ASTM C30—70
Concrete, Air Content of Freshly Mixed, by the Pressure Method—Method of Test for	ASTM C231—75
Unit Weight, Yield and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete—Test for	ASTM C138—75
Organic Impurities in Sand for Concrete—Method of Test for	ASTM C40—75

Masonry and Masonry Products

Ceramic Glazed Structural Clay Facing Tile, Facing Brick and Solid Masonry Units— Specifications for	ASTM C126—76
Freezing and Thawing Tests (see specifications for material) —Brick and Structural Clay Tile—Sampling and Testing	ASTM C67—73
—Clay Drain Tile—Specifications for	ASTM C4—75

Plastics

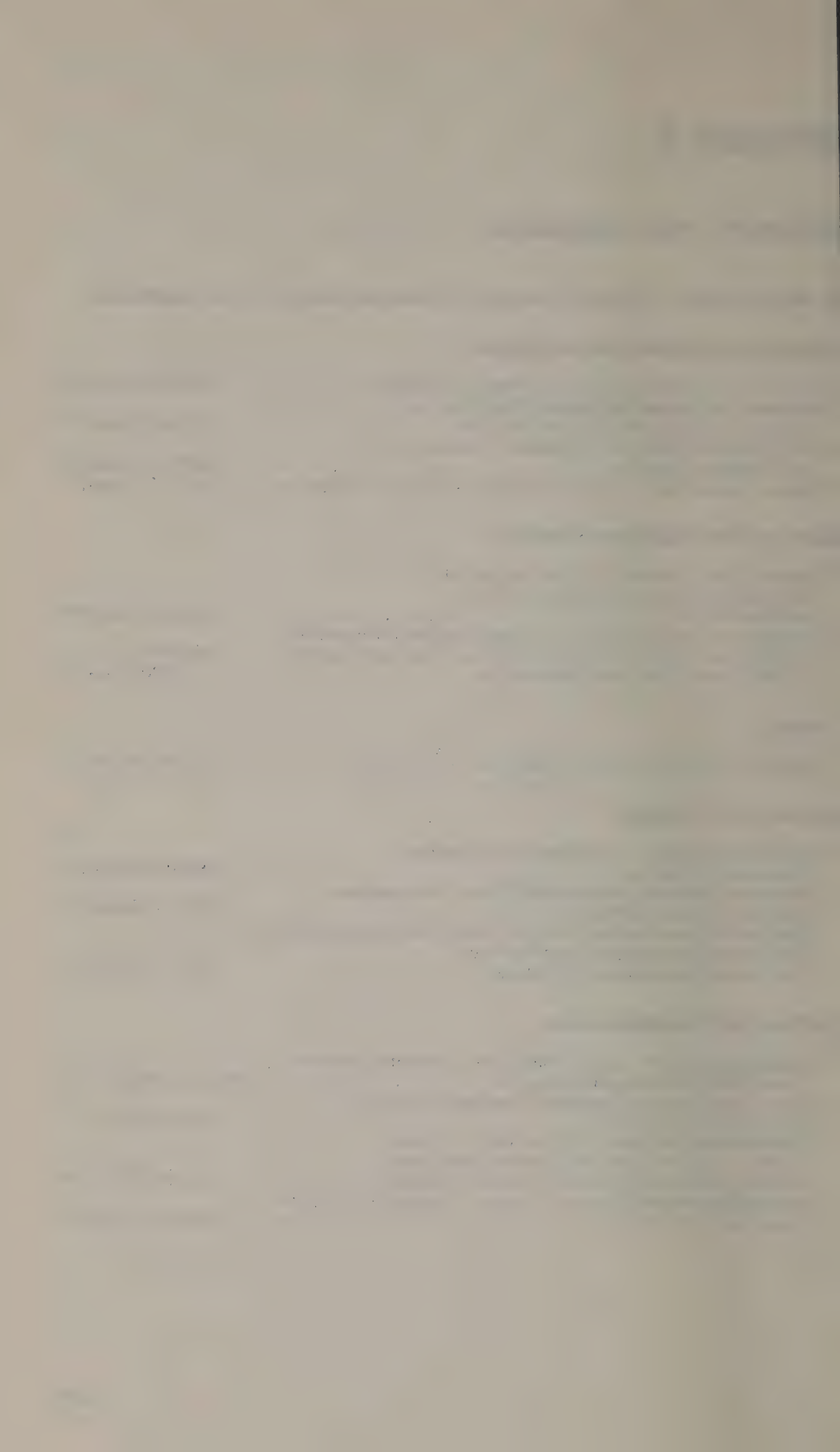
Water Absorption of Plastics—Methods of Test for	ASTM D570—77
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Roofing and Siding

Asphalt Roll Roofing, Cap Sheets, and Shingles— Methods of Testing	ASTM D228—69
Bituminous Materials, Accelerated Test of Weathering— Recommended Practice for	ASTM D529—73
Felted and Woven Fabrics Saturated with Bituminous Substance for Use in Waterproofing and Roofing— Methods of Sampling and Testing	ASTM D146—72

Unclassified Miscellaneous

Evaluating the Properties of Wood-Base Fiber and Particle Panel Materials—Specifications for	ASTM D1037—72a
Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Chemical Analysis of— Standard Methods for	ASTM C471—75
Gypsum Board Products, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Partition Tile or Block, and Precast Reinforced Gypsum Slabs—Method of Physical Testing of	ASTM C473—76
Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Concrete, Physical Testing of— Standard Methods for	ASTM C472—73



APPENDIX G

FIRE TEST AND FLAME SPREAD TEST STANDARDS

Combustible or Noncombustible Properties

Noncombustibility of Elementary Materials—
Method of Test for Determining ASTM E136-73

Fireresistance Properties

Building Construction and Materials—
Methods of Fire Test of ASTM E119-76
Ceiling Construction(See Building
Construction)
Door Assemblies—Methods of
Fire Tests of ASTM E152-76
Fire Dampers UL 555-73
Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant
Textiles and Films—Standard
Methods of NFiPA 701-76
Roof Coverings—Methods of
Fire Test of ASTM E108-75
Tents, Grandstands and Air-Supported
Structures Used for Places
of Assembly—Standard for NFiPA 102-76
Flame Retardant Tentage and Flammable Tentage 527 CMR 19.00
Flammable Definitions. 527 CMR 21.00
Underlayment—Federal Specifications for DDC-C-001023

Flame Spread Properties

Flooring Radiant Panel Test NFiPA 253-78
Sound Controlling Blocks and Boards (Acoustical
Tiles and Panels, Prefabricated) with
amendment No. 4-1976 FS SS-118a-67
Surface Burning Characteristics of Building
Materials—Method of Test for ASTM E84-77

Flash Point

Flash Point by Pensky-Masters Closed Tester—Method
of Test for ASTM D93-73
Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester—Method of Test for ASTM D56-75
Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup—
Method of Test for ASTM D92-72

Unclassified Miscellaneous

Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs—
Standard for the DOC FF-1-70
(Rain Test, Standard) Tests for fire-resistance of
roof covering Materials UL 790-78
(ASTM E 108-75)

APPENDIX H

STANDARD TIME-TEMPERATURE FIRE TEST CONTROLS

Time h:min	Temperature, deg F	Curve area above 68 F base		Temperature, deg C	Curve area above 20 C base	
		Deg. F. x min.	Deg. F. x hr.		Deg. C. x min.	Deg. C. x hr.
0:00	68	00	00	20	00	0
0:05	1,000	2,330	39	538	1,290	22
0:10	1,300	7,740	129	704	4,300	72
0:15	1,399	14,150	236	760	7,860	131
0:20	1,462	20,970	350	795	11,650	194
0:25	1,510	28,050	468	821	15,590	260
0:30	1,550	35,360	589	843	19,650	328
0:35	1,584	42,860	714	862	23,810	397
0:40	1,613	50,510	842	878	28,060	468
0:45	1,638	58,300	971	892	32,390	540
0:50	1,661	66,200	1,103	905	36,780	613
0:55	1,681	74,220	1,237	916	41,230	687
1:00	1,700	82,330	1,372	927	45,740	762
1:05	1,718	90,540	1,509	937	50,300	838
1:10	1,735	98,830	1,647	946	54,910	915
1:15	1,750	107,200	1,787	955	59,560	993
1:20	1,765	115,650	1,928	963	64,250	1,071
1:25	1,779	124,180	2,070	971	68,990	1,150
1:30	1,792	132,760	2,213	978	73,760	1,229
1:35	1,804	141,420	2,357	985	78,560	1,309
1:40	1,815	150,120	2,502	991	83,400	1,390
1:45	1,826	158,890	2,648	996	88,280	1,471
1:50	1,835	167,700	2,795	1,001	93,170	1,553
1:55	1,843	176,550	2,942	1,006	98,080	1,635
2:00	1,850	185,440	3,091	1,010	103,020	1,717
2:10	1,862	203,330	3,389	1,017	112,960	1,882
2:20	1,875	221,330	3,689	1,024	122,960	2,049
2:30	1,888	239,470	3,991	1,031	133,040	2,217
2:40	1,900	257,720	4,295	1,038	143,180	2,386
2:50	1,912	276,110	4,602	1,045	153,390	2,556
3:00	1,925	294,610	4,910	1,052	163,670	2,728
3:10	1,938	313,250	5,221	1,059	174,030	2,900
3:20	1,950	332,000	5,533	1,066	184,450	3,074
3:30	1,962	350,890	5,848	1,072	194,940	3,249
3:40	1,975	369,890	6,165	1,079	205,500	3,425
3:50	1,988	389,030	6,484	1,086	216,130	3,602
4:00	2,000	408,280	6,805	1,093	226,820	3,780

APPENDIX I

FIRE PROTECTION STANDARDS

Alarm and Detecting Systems

Alarms Systems, Public Fire Service Communications	NFiPA 73-75
Automatic Fire Detectors—Standard for	NFiPA 72E-74
Signaling Systems—Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of	
—Auxiliary Protective—for Fire Alarm Service	NFiPA 72B-75
—Central Station Protective—for Guard, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service	NFiPA 71-77
—Household Fire Warning Equipment	NFiPA 74-75
—Local Protective—for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service	NFiPA 72A-75
—Proprietary Protective—for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service	NFiPA 72D-75
—Remote Station Protective	NFiPA 72C-75
Smoke Detectors, Single and Multiple Stations	UL 217-77

Prevention of Spread of Fire

Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems	
—Other than Residence Type	NFiPA 90A-76
—Residence Type	NFiPA 90B-76
Aircraft Hangars—Standard on	NFiPA 409-75
Doors, Tin-Clad Fire	UL 10A-73
Dust Explosion Prevention	(See Appendix B)
Fire Doors and Windows—Standard for	NFiPA 80-77
Hardware, Sliding, for Standard Horizontally Mounted Tin-Clad Fire Doors	UL 14B-73
Hardware, Swinging, for Standard Tin-Clad Fire Doors	UL 24C-73

Protection Systems

Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems—Standard on	NFiPA 12-77
Dry Chemical Extinguishing System —Standard for	NFiPA 17-75
Extinguishers, Portable Fire— Standard for the Installation and Maintenance of	NFiPA 10-75
Fire Suppression System for Life Safety, Standard for the Design and Installation of	BOCA 100-78
Foam Extinguishing Systems, Standard for	NFiPA 11-77
Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems and Foam-Water Spray Systems— Standard for the Installation of	NFiPA 16-74
Foam Systems—Standard for High Expansion	NFiPA 11A-76
Halogenated Fire Extinguishing Agent Systems—Standard for	
—Halon 1211	NFiPA 12B-77
—Halon 1301	NFiPA 12A-77

Protection Systems—continued

Hose Systems	(See Standpipe and Hose Systems)
Outside Protection (Yard Piping)—Standard for	NFiPA 24-77
Private Fire Brigades—Recommendations for Organization, Training and Equipment of	NFiPA 27-75
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire—Standard for the Installation of	NFiPA 20-76
Sprinkler Systems—Standard for the Installation of	NFiPA 13-76
Sprinkler Systems—Recommended Practice for the Care and Maintenance of	NFiPA 13A-76
Standpipe and Hose Systems—Standard for the Installation of	NFiPA 14-76
Valves, Controlling Water Supplies for Fire Protection—Standard for the Supervision of	NFiPA 26-76
Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection—Standard for	NFiPA 15-77
Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection—Standard for	NFiPA 22-76
Wetting Agents—Standard for	NFiPA 18-72

APPENDIX J

UNIT DEAD LOADS FOR DESIGN PURPOSES

The intent of this appendix is to assist the designer and building official in establishing the minimum weights for materials commonly used in building construction. Some material assemblies have a range in weight. A typical figure is indicated, but when there is reason to suspect a considerable deviation, the actual weight should be determined.

Note on use of Appendix J tables

When making calculations based on the tables in Appendix J, the weights of masonry include mortar but not plaster. For plaster, add 5 pounds per square foot (psf) for each face plastered. Values given represent averages. In some cases there is a considerable range of weight for the same construction.

Table J-1
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR CONCRETE SLABS

Concrete slabs	Pounds per square foot
Concrete, reinforced-stone, per inch of thickness	12½
Concrete, reinforced-lightweight sand, per inch of thickness	9½
Concrete, reinforced, lightweight, per inch of thickness	9
Concrete, plain stone, per inch of thickness	12
Concrete, plain, lightweight, per inch of thickness	8½

Table J-2
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR RIBBED SLABS

Ribbed slabs Depth, in inches Rib depth plus slab thickness)*	Pounds per square foot					
	Width of rib, in inches					
	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 inch clay-tile fillers (normal weight concrete):						
4 plus 2	49	51	52	54	—	—
6 plus 2	60	63	65	67	—	—
8 plus 2½	79	82	85	87	—	—
10 plus 3	96	100	103	106	—	—
12 plus 3	108	112	116	120	—	—

*Make appropriate allowances for tapered ends.

Table J-2 (cont'd.)
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR RIBBED SLABS

Ribbed slabs Depth, in inches (rib depth plus slab thickness)*	Pounds per square foot					
	Width of rib, in inches					
	4	5	6	7	8	9
20 inch wide forms:						
6 plus 2½	45	48	50	50	—	—
8 plus 2½	51	54	57	60	—	—
10 plus 2½	57	60	64	68	—	—
12 plus 2½	63	67	72	76	—	—
14 plus 2½	—	74	79	84	—	—
16 plus 2½	—	—	88	93	98	—
20 plus 2½	—	—	—	111	118	—
30 inch wide forms:						
6 plus 2½	41	43	45	47	—	—
8 plus 2½	45	47	50	53	—	—
10 plus 2½	49	52	55	58	—	—
12 plus 2½	53	57	60	64	—	—
14 plus 2½	—	62	66	70	—	—
16 plus 2½	—	—	72	76	80	—
20 plus 2½	—	—	—	90	95	101
2-way clay-tile fillers (12 × 12):						
4 plus 2	61	62	64	—	—	—
6 plus 2	87	89	90	—	—	—
8 plus 2½	100	103	107	—	—	—
10 plus 3	121	126	131	—	—	—
12 plus 3	136	141	146	—	—	—

*Make appropriate allowances for tapered ends.

Table J-3
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR WAFFLE SLABS

Waffle slabs Depth, in inches (Rib depth plus slab thickness)	Pounds per square foot
19 × 19, 5 @ 24	
6 plus 2½	66
8 plus 2½	78
10 plus 2½	85
12 plus 2½	101
30 × 30, 6 @ 36	
8 plus 3	73
10 plus 3	83
12 plus 3	95
14 plus 3	106
16 plus 3	114
20 plus 3	135

Table J-4
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR FLOOR FINISH

Floor finish	Pounds per square foot
Double $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wood on sleepers, light-concrete fill	19
Double $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wood on sleepers, stone-concrete fill	28
Single $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wood on sleepers, light-concrete fill	16
Single $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wood on sleepers, stone-concrete fill	25
3 inch wood block on mastic, no fill	10
1 inch cement finish on stone-concrete fill	32
1 inch terrazzo on stone-concrete fill	32
Marble and mortar on stone-concrete fill	33
Linoleum on stone-concrete fill	32
Linoleum on light-concrete fill	22
1½ inch asphalt mastic flooring	18
3 inch wood block on ½ inch mortar base	16
Solid flat tile on 1 inch mortar base	23
2 inch asphalt block, ½ inch mortar	30
1 inch terrazzo, 2 inch stone concrete	32
Floor finish tile per inch depth	12
Cement finish per inch depth	12
Gypsum slabs per inch depth	4
Precast concrete plank per inch depth	(as determined by test)
Hardwood flooring per inch depth	4
Underflooring per inch depth	3
Linoleum	2
Asphalt tile	2
Brick pavers per inch thickness	10

Table J-5
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR WATERPROOFING

Waterproofing	Pounds per square foot
Five-ply membrane	5

Table J-6
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR FLOOR FILL

Floor fill	Pounds per square foot
Cinder fill, per inch	5
Cinder concrete, per inch	9
Lightweight concrete, per inch	7
Sand, per inch	8
Stone concrete, per inch	12

Table J-7
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR WOOD-JOIST FLOORS

Wood-joist floors (no plaster)—double wood floor joist sizes in inches:	Pounds per square foot	
	12-in spacing	16-in spacing
2 × 6	6	5
2 × 8	6	6
2 × 10	7	6
2 × 12	8	7
3 × 6	7	6
3 × 8	8	7
3 × 10	9	8
3 × 12	11	9
3 × 14	12	10

Table J-8
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR MATERIALS

Materials	Pounds per cubic foot
Cast-stone masonry (cement, stone, sand)	144
Cinder fill	57
Concrete, plain:	
Cinder	108
Expanded-slag aggregate	100
Haydite (burned-clay aggregate)	90
Slag	132
Stone (including gravel)	144
Vermiculite and perlite aggregate, nonload-bearing	25-50
Other light aggregate, load-bearing	70-105
Concrete, reinforced:	
Cinder	111
Slag	138
Stone (including gravel)	150
Earth (dry)	96
Earth (damp)	108
Earth (wet)	120
Cork	15
Masonry, ashlar:	
Granite	168
Limestone, crystalline	168
Limestone, oolitic	135
Marble	173
Sandstone	144
Masonry, rubble mortar:	
Granite	153
Limestone, crystalline	147
Limestone, oolitic	138
Marble	156
Sandstone	137
Rubber stone masonry	156
Terra cotta, architectural:	
Voids filled	120
Voids unfilled	72

Table J-8 (cont'd.)
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR MATERIALS

Materials	Pounds per cubic foot
Timber, seasoned:	
Ash, commercial white	41
Cypress, southern	32
Fir, Douglas, coast region	34
Oak, commercial reds and whites	45
Redwood	28
Spruce, red, white, and Sitka	28
Southern pine, short leaf	39
Southern pine, long leaf	48
Timber, hemlock	30

Table J-9
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR ROOF AND WALL COVERINGS

Roof and wall coverings	Pounds per square foot
Asphalt shingles	2
Cement asbestos shingles	4
Cement tile	16
Clay tile (for mortar add 10 lb):	
2 inch book tile	12
3 inch book tile	20
Roman	12
Spanish	19
Ludowici	10
Composition:	
Three-ply ready roofing	1
Four-ply felt and gravel	5½
Five-ply felt and gravel	6
Copper or tin	1
Corrugated asbestos-cement roofing	4
Fiberboard, ½ inch	¾
Formed sheet steel	1-3
Formed steel decking	(see manufacturer)
Gypsum sheathing, ½ inch	2
Rigid insulation, ½ inch	¾
Sheet lead	3
Skylight, metal frame, ⅜ inch wire glass	8
Slate, 3/16 inch	7
Slate, ¼ inch	10
Spanish tile	20
Wood sheathing, per inch thickness	3
Wood shingles	3

Table J-10
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS

Suspended ceilings	Pounds per square foot
Cement on wood lath	12
Cement on metal lath	15
Gypsum on wood or metal lath	10
Plaster on tile or concrete	5
Suspended metal lath and gypsum plaster	10
Suspended metal lath and cement plaster	15
Plaster on wood lath	8

Table J-11
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR UNPLASTERED WALLS AND PARTITIONS

Walls and partitions (unplastered)	Pounds per square foot
4 inch clay brick, high absorption	34
4 inch clay brick, medium absorption	39
4 inch clay brick, low absorption	46
4 inch sand-lime brick	38
4 inch concrete brick, heavy aggregate	46
4 inch concrete brick, light aggregate	33
8 inch clay brick, high absorption	69
8 inch clay brick, medium absorption	79
8 inch clay brick, low absorption	89
8 inch sand-lime brick	74
8 inch concrete brick, heavy aggregate	89
8 inch concrete brick, light aggregate	68
12 inch common brick	120
12 inch pressed brick	130
12 inch sand-lime brick	105
12½ inch concrete brick, heavy aggregate	130
12½ inch concrete brick, light aggregate	98
17 inch clay brick, high absorption	134
17 inch clay brick, medium absorption	155
17 inch clay brick, low absorption	173
17 inch sand-lime brick	138
17 inch concrete brick, heavy aggregate	174
17 inch concrete brick, light aggregate	130
22 inch clay brick, high absorption	168
22 inch clay brick, medium absorption	194
22 inch clay brick, low absorption	216
22 inch sand-lime brick	173
22 inch concrete brick, heavy aggregate	216
22 inch concrete brick, light aggregate	160
4 inch brick, 4 inch load-bearing structural clay tile backing	60
4 inch brick, 8 inch load-bearing structural clay tile backing	75
8 inch brick, 4 inch load-bearing structural clay tile backing	102
8 inch combination brick and concrete block	72
12 inch combination brick and concrete block	90
8 inch load-bearing structural clay tile	42
12 inch load-bearing structural clay tile	58
8 inch concrete block, heavy aggregate	55

Table J-11 (cont'd.)

UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR UNPLASTERED WALLS AND PARTITIONS

Walls and partitions (unplastered)	Pounds per square foot
12 inch concrete block, heavy aggregate	85
8 inch concrete block, light aggregate	38
12 inch concrete block, light aggregate	55
2 inch furring tile, one side of masonry wall, add to above figures	12
4 inch hollow concrete block—stone aggregate	30
lightweight	20
6 inch hollow concrete block—stone aggregate	42
lightweight	30
8 inch hollow concrete block—stone aggregate	55
lightweight	38
10 inch hollow concrete block—stone aggregate	62
lightweight	46
12 inch hollow concrete block—stone aggregate	85
lightweight	55
4 inch solid concrete block—stone aggregate	45
lightweight	34
6 inch solid concrete block—stone aggregate	50
lightweight	37
8 inch solid concrete block—stone aggregate	67
lightweight	48
10 inch solid concrete block—stone aggregate	84
lightweight	62
12 inch solid concrete block—stone aggregate	108
lightweight	72
4 inch load-bearing clay tile	24
6 inch load-bearing clay tile	36
2 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	11
3 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	18
4 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	20
6 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	30
8 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	36
10 inch non-load-bearing clay tile	40
4 inch non-load-bearing hollow concrete block	20
6 inch non-load-bearing hollow concrete block	30
8 inch non-load-bearing hollow concrete block	40
T.C. 1½ inch split terra cotta furring	8
2 inch split terra cotta furring	10
3 inch split terra cotta furring	12
2 inch hollow gypsum block	9½
3 inch hollow gypsum block	10
4 inch hollow gypsum block	15
5 inch hollow gypsum block	18
6 inch hollow gypsum block	24
2 inch solid gypsum block	12
3 inch solid gypsum block	18
4 inch solid gypsum block	24
2 inch facing tile	15
4 inch facing tile	25
6 inch facing tile	38
2 inch solid plaster	20
4 inch solid plaster	32
4 inch hollow plaster	22
Wood studs 2 × 4, unplastered	4
Wood studs 2 × 4, plastered one side	12
Wood studs 2 × 4, plastered two sides	20
4 inch glass block	18

Table J-12
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR LATH AND PLASTER PARTITIONS*

Lath and plaster partitions	Pounds per square foot
2 inch solid cement on metal lath	25
2 inch solid gypsum on metal lath	18
2 inch solid gypsum on gypsum lath	18
2 inch metal studs gypsum and metal lath both sides	18
3 inch metal studs gypsum and metal lath both sides	19
4 inch metal studs gypsum and metal lath both sides	20
6 inch wood studs plaster and wood lath, both sides	18
6 inch wood studs plaster and metal lath, both sides	18
6 inch wood studs plaster and plaster boards, both sides	18
6 inch wood studs unplastered gypsum board, both sides (dry wall)	10

*See also ANSI A58.1-72

Table J-13
UNIT DESIGN DEAD LOADS FOR PLASTER WORK

Plaster work	Pounds per square foot
Gypsum (one side)	5
Cement (one side)	10
Gypsum on wood lath	8
Gypsum on metal lath	8
Gypsum on plaster board or fiber board	8
Cement on wood lath	10
Cement on metal lath	10

APPENDIX K

UNIT WORKING STRESSES FOR ORDINARY MATERIALS

K-100.0 General

K-100.1 Scope: Unless otherwise specified herein, the allowable working stresses and design capacities for ordinary materials, as defined in Sections 201.0 and 719.0, shall be reduced ten per cent below the recommended values of the accepted engineering standards listed in Appendix B. When the structural material is identified in regard to manufacture and grade, and the identification is accompanied by satisfactory mill tests or the strength and stress grade of the materials are otherwise confirmed to the satisfaction of the building official, the allowable working stresses and design capacities may be increased to comply with the accepted engineering standards.

K-101.0 Masonry stresses

K-101.1 Mortar for unit masonry: Mortar for unit masonry shall comply with either the proportion specifications as set out in Section 815.2, or shall meet the property specifications of the accepted material standard listed in Appendix C. Unless laboratory data are presented to show that the mortar meets the requirements of the property specifications, the proportion specifications shall govern.

K-101.2 Compressive stresses: Except as permitted in other sections of this code, the compressive stresses in masonry shall not exceed the values as shown in Table K-101.

K-101.3 Shear and tensile stresses: Except as permitted in other sections of this code, the allowable shear or tensile stresses in masonry shall not exceed the values permitted in the accepted engineering practice standards listed in Appendix B.

K-102.0 Concrete

K-102.1 Concrete proportions: Concrete shall comply with either the maximum permissible water-cement ratios and minimum cement contents of Table K-102; or shall comply with the standard Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete listed in Appendix B for proportions based on strength tests of trial batches; or of concrete from the production facility representing similar materials and conditions.

K-102.2 Capacities and stresses: The allowable design capacities or working stresses for ordinary materials shall not exceed those in Section 840.0 for plain concrete and in the standard Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete listed in Appendix B, subject to the ten per cent reduction specified for ordinary materials.

K-103.0 Reinforced gypsum concrete

K-103.1 Stresses: When ordinary materials are used, the allowable working stresses shall be based on the following proportions, measured dry by weight with sufficient water to make a plastic mix that will fill the forms: 100 per cent neat calcined gypsum; 97 per cent gypsum and 3 per cent wood chips, shavings or

Table K-101
ALLOWABLE COMPRESSIVE STRESSES GROSS CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA
(Except as noted)

Type of masonry and grade of masonry unit (psi gross area)	Type of mortar			
	M	S	N	O
	psi	psi	psi	psi
Solid masonry of brick and other solid units of clay or shale; sand lime or concrete:				
8000 plus psi	400	350	300	200
from 4500 or 8000 psi	250	225	200	150
from 2500 to 4500 psi	175	160	140	100
from 1500 to 2500 psi	125	115	100	75
Grouted masonry of solid masonry units:				
from 4500 to 8000 psi	350	275	200	—
from 2500 to 4500 psi	275	215	155	—
from 1500 to 2500 psi	225	175	125	—
Solid masonry of solid concrete masonry units:				
1800 plus psi	175	160	140	100
from 1200 to 1800 psi	125	115	100	75
Masonry of hollow units	85	75	70	—
Hollow walls (cavity or masonry bonded) ^a				
Solid masonry units				
2500 plus psi	140	130	110	—
from 1500 to 2500 psi	100	90	80	—
Hollow masonry units	70	60	55	—
Stone ashlar masonry				
Granite	800	720	640	500
Limestone or marble	500	450	400	325
Sandstone or cast stone	400	360	320	250
Rubble stone, coursed, rough or random	140	120	100	80

Note a. On gross cross-sectional area of wall minus area of cavity between wythes. The allowable compressive stresses for cavity walls are based upon the assumption that the floor loads bear upon but one (1) of the two (2) wythes. Where hollow walls are loaded concentrically, the allowable stresses may be increased by twenty-five (25) per cent.

Table K-102
MAXIMUM WATER-CEMENT RATIOS AND MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENTS

Specified compressive strength*(psi)	Minimum sacks of cement per cubic yard of concrete	Maximum permissible water-cement ratios			
		Non-air-entrained concrete		Air-entrained concrete	
		Absolute ratio by weight	U.S. gal. per 94 lb. bag of cement	Absolute ratio by weight	U.S. gal. per 94 lb. bag of cement
2500	5	0.65	7.3	0.54	6.1
3000	5½	0.58	6.6	0.46	5.2
3500	6	0.51	5.8	0.40	4.5

*28 day strengths for cements meeting strength limits of ASTM C150, Type 1, 1A, II or IIA and 7 day strengths for type III and IIIA.

and 87.5 per cent gypsum and 12.5 per cent wood chips, shavings or fibers; ultimate compressive strengths of 1,800, 1,000 and 500 pounds per square inch respectively.

The working stresses shall not exceed the values prescribed in the standard for Reinforced Gypsum Concrete listed in Appendix B subject to the ten per cent reduction prescribed for ordinary materials.

K-104.0 Steel reinforcement

K-104.1 Stresses: The allowable working stresses for reinforcement specified in the standard Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete listed in Appendix B shall be used in all reinforced construction, including reinforced concrete, reinforced gypsum concrete and all forms of reinforced masonry, subject to the ten per cent reduction specified for ordinary, unidentified materials.

K-105.0 Structural steel and cast steel

K-105.1 Stresses: The allowable working stresses for structural steel and cast steel contained in the Specification for Design, Fabrication and the Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings listed in Appendix B shall be used on all structural building construction, subject to the ten per cent reduction specified for ordinary, unidentified materials.

K-106.0 Cast iron

K-106.1 Stresses: The maximum stress for cast iron shall be as indicated in Table K-106.

Table K-106
CAST IRON STRESS

	Maximum stress in pounds per square inch
Tension	3,000
Extreme tension (fiber stress in bending)	3,000
Extreme compression (fiber stress in bending)	16,000
Shear	3,000
Column compression	9,000 minus $40 \frac{l}{r}$
Ratio $\frac{l}{r}$ not to exceed seventy (70)	

K-107.0 Open-web steel joist

K-107.1 Stresses: The allowable working stresses specified for open-web steel joists shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Steel Joist Construction listed in Appendix B. For all other steel joists, unless otherwise specifically approved and identified, the allowable working stresses specified by the standard shall be reduced ten per cent.

K-108.0 Cold formed steel construction

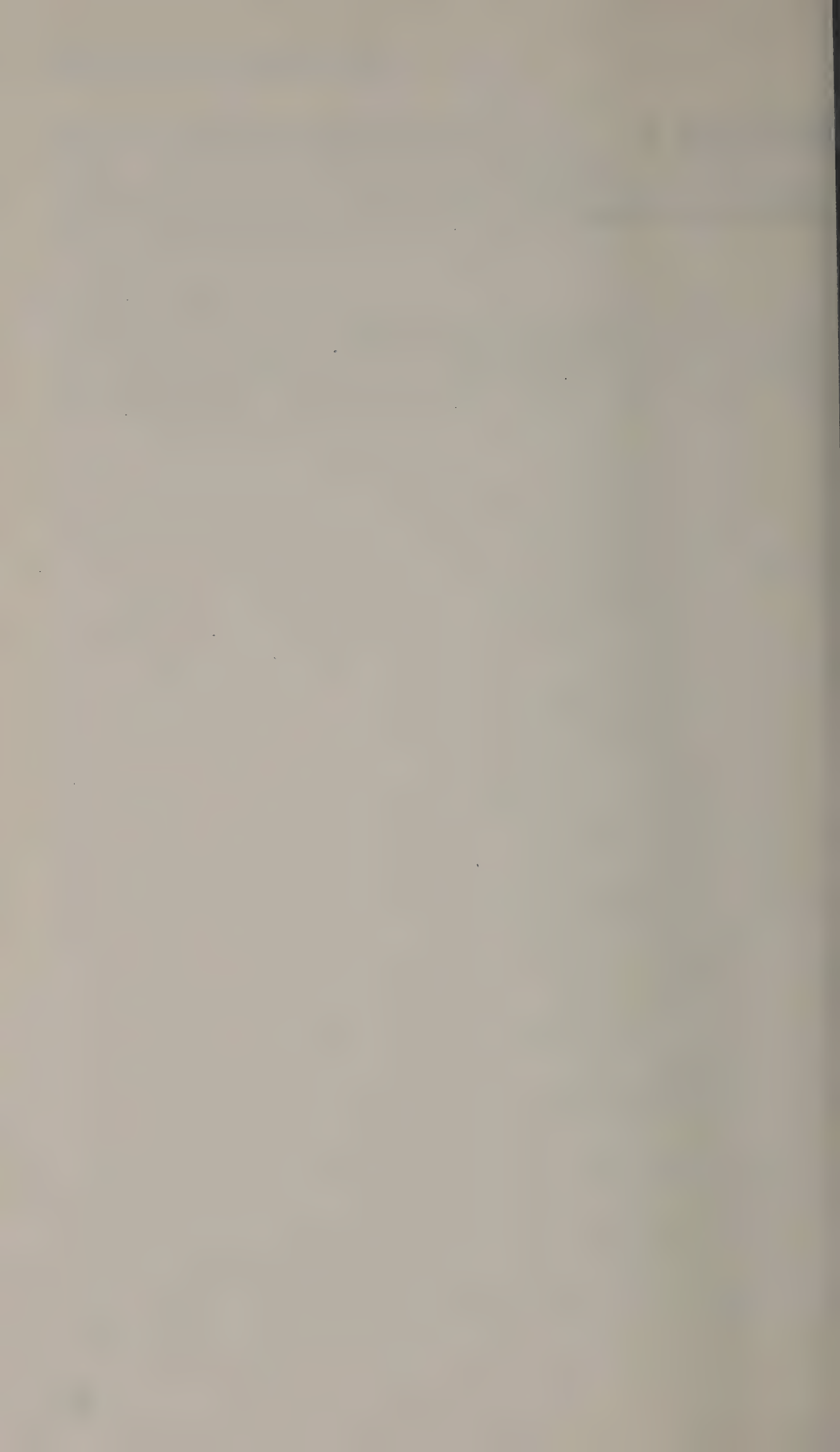
K-108.1 Stresses: When ordinary materials which are not identified as to manufacture and grade are used, the allowable working stresses in the Specification for the Design of Cold-formed Steel Structural Members listed in Appendix B shall be reduced ten per cent.

K-109.0 Lumber

K-109.1 Stresses: When the grade of lumber is not identified as provided in Section 719.0 for controlled materials, the maximum allowable working stresses for the species of lumber used shall be determined in accordance with the principles for stress grade lumber as set forth in National Design Specifications for Wood Construction listed in Appendix B.

APPENDIX L

APPENDIX L DELETED



APPENDIX M

RECOMMENDED NAILING SCHEDULE

Building element	Nail size and type	Number and location
Stud to sole plate	8d common 16d common	4 toe-nail or 2 direct nail
Stud to cap plate	16d common	2 toe-nail or 2 direct nail
Double studs	10d common	12" o.c. direct
Corner studs	16d common	24" o.c. direct
Sole plate to joist or blocking	16d common	16" o.c.
Double cap plate	10d common	16" o.c. direct nail
Cap plate laps	10d common	2 direct-nail
Ribbon strip, 6" or less	10d common	2 each direct bearing
Ribbon strip, 6" or more	10d common	3 each direct bearing
Roof rafter to plate	8d common	3 toe-nail
Roof rafter to ridge	16d common	2 toe-nail or direct nail
Jack rafter to hip	10d common 16d common	3 toe-nail or 2 direct nail
Floor joists to studs	10d common	5 direct or
(No ceiling joists)	10d common	3 direct
Floor joists to studs	10d common	2 direct
(With ceiling joists)		
Floor joists to sill or girder	8d common	3 toe-nail
Ledger strip	16d common	3 each direct joist
Ceiling joists to plate	16d common	3 toe-nail
Ceiling joists (laps over partition)	10d common	3 direct nail
Ceiling joists (parallel to rafter)	10d common	3 direct nail
Collar beam	10d common	3 direct
Bridging to joists	8d common	2 each direct end
Diagonal brace (to stud and plate)	8d common	2 each direct bearing
Tail beams to headers	20d common	1 each end 4 sq. ft. floor area
(when nailing permitted)		
Header beams to trimmers	20d common	1 each end 8 sq. ft. floor area
(when nailing permitted)		
1" roof decking	8d common	2 each direct rafter
(6" or less in width)		
1" roof decking	8d common	3 each direct rafter
(over 6" in width)		

Building element	Nail size and type	Number and location
1" sub-flooring (6" or less)	8d common	2 each direct joist
1" sub-flooring (8" or more)	8d common	3 each direct joist
2" sub-flooring	16d common	2 each direct joist
1" wall sheathing (8" or less in width)	8d common	2 each direct stud
1" wall sheathing (over 8" in width)	8d common	3 each direct stud
Plywood roof and wall sheathing (½" or less)	6d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 12" o.c. intermediate
(⅝" or greater)	8d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 12" o.c. intermediate
(⅝", ¾", or 1½")	16 ga. galvanized wire staples, ⅜" minimum crown; length of 1" plus plywood thickness	4" o.c. edges and 8" o.c. intermediate
(⅝")	Same as immediately above	2½" o.c. edges and 5" o.c. intermediate
Plywood subflooring:		
(½")	6d common or 6d annular or spiral thread	6" o.c. direct edges and 10" o.c. intermediate
(⅝", ¾")	8d common or 6d annular or spiral thread	6" o.c. direct edges and 10" o.c. intermediate
(1", 1½")	10d common or 8d ring shank or 8d annular or spiral thread	6" o.c. direct edges and 6" o.c. intermediate
(1½")	16 ga. galvanized wire staples	4" o.c. edges and 7" o.c. intermediate
(⅝")	⅜" minimum crown, 1⅝" length	2½" o.c. edges and 4" o.c. intermediate
Built up girders and beams	20d common	32" o.c. direct
Continuous header to stud	8d common	4 toenail
Continuous header, two pieces	16d common	16" o.c. direct

Building element	Nail size and type	Number and location
$\frac{1}{2}$ " fiberboard sheathing	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanized roofing nail <i>or</i> 6d common nail <i>or</i> 16 gage staple, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " long with minimum crown of $\frac{7}{16}$ "	3" o.c. exterior edge, 6" o.c. intermediate
$2\frac{5}{32}$ " fiberboard sheathing	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " galvanized roofing nail <i>or</i> 8d common nail <i>or</i> 16 gage staple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long with minimum crown of $\frac{7}{16}$ "	3" o.c. exterior edge, 6" o.c. intermediate
Gypsum sheathing	12 gage $1\frac{1}{4}$ " large head corrosion-resistive	4" o.c. on edge, 8" o.c. intermediate
Particleboard ($\frac{3}{8}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	6d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 8" o.c. intermediate
($\frac{5}{8}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ ")	8d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 8" o.c. intermediate
Particleboard sheathing		
($\frac{3}{8}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	6d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 12" o.c. intermediate
($\frac{5}{8}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ ")	8d common	6" o.c. direct edges and 12" o.c. intermediate
Shingles, wood*	No. 14 B&S corrosion-resistive	2 each bearing
Weather boarding	8d corrosion-resistive	2 each bearing

* Shingle nails shall penetrate not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch into nailing strips, sheathing or supporting construction except as otherwise provided in Section 854.4.4.

Table M-1
MAXIMUM SPACING OF GYPSUM WALLBOARD FASTENERS
(For non-fire rated construction assemblies)⁵

Thickness of gypsum wallboard (inch)	Plane of framing surface	Long dimension of gypsum wallboard sheets in relation to direction of framing members	Maximum spacing of framing members (center-to-center) (in inches)	Maximum spacing of fasteners (center-to-center) (in inches)		Nails ¹ to wood ⁴
				Nails ¹²	Screws ³	
1/2	Horizontal	Either direction	16		12	No. 13 gauge, 1-3/8" long, 19/64" head No. .098 gauge, 1-1/4" long, Annular ringed 5d, cooler nail
	Horizontal	Perpendicular	24	7	12	
	Vertical		24	8	12	
5/8	Horizontal	Either direction	16	7	12	No. 13 gauge, 1-5/8" long, 19/64" head No. .098 gauge, 1-3/8" long, Annular ringed 6d, cooler nail
	Horizontal	Perpendicular	24	7	12	
	Vertical	Either direction	24		12	
Fastening required with adhesive application						
1/2 or 5/8	Horizontal	Either direction	16	16	16	As required for 1/2" and 5/8" gypsum wallboard, see above
		Perpendicular	24	12	16	
	Vertical	Either direction	24	24	24	
2-3/8 (3/4 total)	Horizontal	Perpendicular	24	16	16	Base ply nailed as required for 1/2" gypsum wallboard and face ply placed with adhesive
	Vertical	Either direction	24	24	24	

Note 1. Where the metal framing has a clinching design formed to receive the nails by two edges of metal, the nails shall be not less than 5/8 inch longer than the wallboard thickness, and shall have ringed shanks. Where the metal framing has a nailing groove formed to receive the nails, the nails shall have barbed shanks or be 5d cooler nail (No. 13½ gauge, 15/8 inches long, 15/64-inch head) for ½ inch gypsum wallboard; 6d cooler nail (No. 13 gauge, 17/8 inches long, 15/64-inch head) for 5/8 inch gypsum wallboard.

Note 2. Two nails spaced not less than 2 inches apart, nor more than 2½ inches apart and pairs of nails spaced not more than 12 inches center-to-center may be used.

Note 3. Screws shall be No. 6 with tapered head and long enough to penetrate into wood framing not less than 5/8 inch and metal framing not less than ¼ inch.

Note 4. All nails shall meet ASTM C514 or Federal Specification FF-N-105C.

Note 5. For fireresistance rated construction see the pertinent fire test information.

APPENDIX N

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 inch equals 25.4 millimeters | 1 horsepower equals 0.746 kilowatts |
| 1 inch equals 2.54 centimeters | 1 millimeter equals 0.039 inch |
| 1 foot equals 0.305 meter or 30.48 centimeters | 1 centimeter equals 0.394 inch |
| 1 yard equals 0.914 meter | 1 meter equals 3.281 feet |
| 1 mile equals 1.609 kilometers | 1 meter equals 100 centimeters or 1000 millimeters |
| 1 square inch equals 6.452 square centimeters | 1 kilometer equals 0.621 mile |
| 1 square foot equals 0.093 square meter | 1 kilometer equals 1000 meters |
| 1 square yard equals 0.836 square meter | 1 square centimeter equals 0.155 square inch |
| 1 acre equals 0.405 hectare | 1 square meter equals 10.764 square feet |
| 1 cubic inch equals 16.387 cubic centimeters | 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres |
| 1 cubic foot equals 0.028 cubic meter | 1 cubic centimeter equals 0.061 cubic inch |
| 1 cubic yard equals 0.765 cubic meter | 1 cubic meter equals 35.315 cubic feet |
| 1 quart (liquid) equals 0.946 liter | 1 cubic meter equals 1.308 cubic yards |
| 1 gallon equals 0.004 cubic meter | 1 liter equals 1.057 quarts (lq.) |
| 1 ounce (avoirdupois) equals 28.349 grams | 1 gram equals 0.035 ounces (avdp.) |
| 1 pound (avdp.) equals 0.454 kilogram | 1 kilogram equals 2.205 pounds (avdp.) |
| 1 ton (2000 pounds) equals 0.9072 metric ton or 907.2 kilograms | 1 metric ton equals 1.102 tons or 2204.6 pounds (avdp.) |
| | 1 metric ton equals 1000 kilograms |
| | 1 kilowatt equals 1.134 horsepower |

APPENDIX O

ACCREDITED AUTHORITATIVE AGENCIES

Concrete

American Concrete Institute
P. O. Box 4754 Redford Station
22400 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, Michigan 48219 ACI

Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601.....CRSI

Gypsum Association
201 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606.....GA

National Concrete Masonry Association
2009 Fourteenth Street, North
Arlington, Virginia 22201 NCMA

National Lime Association
4000 Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016 NLA

Portland Cement Association
5420 Old Orchard Road
Skokie, Illinois 60076 PCA

Electrical

Institute of Electrical and
Electronics Engineers, Inc.
345 East 7th Street
New York, New York 10017 IEEE

Illuminating Engineers Society
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017 IES

International Association of
Electrical Inspectors
802 Busse Highway
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 IAEI

National Electrical Manufacturers
Association
155 East 44th Street
New York, New York 10017 NEMA

National Electric Sign Association
10922 South Western Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60642 NESA

Equipment

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration
Institute
1815 North Fort Myer Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22209 ARI

American Gas Association
1032 East 62nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44103 AGA

American Petroleum Institute
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005 API

American Society of Heating,
Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning
Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017 ...ASHRAE

The American Society of Mechanical
Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017 ASME

Home Ventilating Institute
230 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601 HVI

Incinerator Institute of America
2425 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201 IIA

The Institute of Boiler and
Radiator Manufacturers
393 Seventh Avenue, 10th Floor
New York, New York 10001 I-B-R

National Automatic Sprinkler and
Fire Control Association, Inc.
2 Holland Avenue
White Plains, NY 10603 NASFCA

National Elevator Industry, Inc.
600 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10016 NEI

National LP-Gas Association
79 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603 NLPGA

National Oil Fuel Institute, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017 NOFI

National Environmental Systems
Contractors Association
221 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601 NESCA

Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel
Laws Society, Inc.
57 Pratt Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06103 ..UBPVLS

Government Agencies

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Health
Boston, Mass. 02111 Mass-DPH

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Public Safety
Boston, Mass. 02215 Mass-DPS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Human Services
Boston, Mass. 02202 Mass-EOHS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Outdoor Advertising Board
Boston, Mass. 02116 Mass-OAB

Department of Defense
Office of Civil Defense
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20390 ...DOD- OCD

Federal Aviation Agency
Systems Research and Development
Service
Washington, D. C. 20553 FAA

Federal Specifications
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20234 FS

Forest Products Laboratory
United States Department of
Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin 53705 FPL

Housing and Home Finance Agency
Division of Housing Research
Washington, D. C. 20410 HHFA

Joint Army-Navy Specifications
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. 20225
Air Material Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio 45433 JAN

National Bureau of Standards
(Department of Commerce)
Washington, D. C. 20234 NBS

National Research Council of Canada
Division of Building Research
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada NRCC

Naval Facilities Engineering
Command
(formerly Bureau of Yards and Docks)
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. 20390 NFEC

Navy Specifications
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts
Navy Department
Washington, D. C. 20225 NS

Product Standards Section
Office of Engineering Standards
Services
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D. C. 20234 PS

Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201 PHS

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402 GPO

United States Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20225 USDA

United States Department
of Commerce
Construction Division
Washington, D. C. 20225 USDC

United States Forest Service
Madison, Wisconsin 53705 USFS

United States Department
of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201 USHEW

United States Naval Supply Depot
5801 Tabor Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19120 USNSD

Interior finishes and masonry

Acoustical and Insulating Materials
Association
205 West Touhy Avenue
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 AIMA

American Hardboard Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606 AHA

Asphalt and Vinyl Asbestos Tile
Institute
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017 AVATI

Facing Tile Institute
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601 FTI

- Gypsum Association
201 North Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606 GA
- Marble Institute of America, Inc.
Pennsylvania Building
Washington, D. C. 20004 MIA
- Indiana Limestone Institute of
America, Inc.
400 East 7th Street, P. O. Box 489
Bloomington, Indiana 47401 ILIA
- National Building Granite Quarries
Association, Inc.
P. O. Box 444
Concord, N. H. 03302 NBCQA
- National Concrete Masonry Association
2009 Fourteenth Street, North
Arlington, Virginia 22201 NCMA
- National Lime Association
4000 Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016 NLA
- National Particleboard Association
711 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005 NPA
- Perlite Institute, Inc.
45 West 45th Street
New York, New York 10036 PI
- Portland Cement Association
5420 Old Orchard Road
Skokie, Illinois 60076 PCA
- The Society of the Plastics
Industry, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017 SPI
- Brick Institute of America
(formerly Structural Clay
Products Institute)
1750 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101 BIA
- Tile Council of America
Research Center, P.O. Box 326
Princeton, New Jersey 08540 TCA
- Vercimulite Institute
141 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604 VI
- Metal and steel**
- Aluminum Association
750 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017 AA
- American Institute of Steel
Construction, Inc.
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017 AISC
- American Iron and Steel Institute
150 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017 AISI
- American Welding Society
2501 N. W. Seventh Street
Miami, Florida 33125 AWS
- Architectural Aluminum
Manufacturers Association
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601 AAMA
- Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute
2029 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006 CISPI
- Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601 CRSI
- Copper Development Association, Inc.
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017 CDA
- Lead Industries Association, Inc.
292 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017 LIA
- Metal Building Manufacturers
Association
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 MBMA
- Metal Lath Association
12703 Triskett
Cleveland, Ohio 44111 MLA
- National Association of Architectural
Metal Manufacturers
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601 NAAMM
- Rail Steel Bar Association
38 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603 RSBA
- Research Council on Riveted and
Bolted Structural Joints of the
Engineering Foundation
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017 RCRBSJEF
- Steel Deck Institute
9836 W. Roosevelt Road
Westchester, Illinois 60153 SDI

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE

Steel Bar Mills Association
(formerly Rail Steel Bar
Association)
38 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603 SBHA

Steel Door Institute
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 SDI

Steel Joist Institute
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202 SJI

Steel Scaffolding & Shoring Institute
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 SSSI

The Steel Window Institute
2130 Keith Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 SWI

Wire Reinforcement Institute
5034 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20016 WRI

**General standards and
testing laboratories**

American Insurance Association
85 John Street
New York, New York 10038 AIA

American National Standards Institute,
Inc.
(formerly United States of America
Standards Institute, Inc.,
American Standards Association)
1420 Broadway
New York, New York 10018 ANSI

American Society for Testing and
Materials
P. O. Box 7510
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101 ASTM

Factory Mutual Engineering Division
Standards-Laboratories Department
1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062 ..FMED

General Electric Company
3198 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 ...GE

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02110 NFiPA

National Sanitation Foundation
Testing Laboratory, Inc.
School of Public Health
P. O. Box 1468
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 NSFTL

United States of America
Standards Institute, Inc.
(See American National Standards
Institute) USASI

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
207 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611 UL

**Fire testing laboratories
(floor, walls, roof and similar
tests)**

Commercial Testing Company, Inc.
(For testing carpeting for E-84 and
the National Bureau of Standards
Smoke Chamber Test only.)
P. O. Box 94-407 Central Avenue
Dalton, Georgia 30720 CTR

Factory Mutual Engineering
Corporation
1151 Boston Providence Turnpike
Norwood, Mass. 02062 FM

National Bureau of Standards
(Department of Commerce)
Washington, D. C. 20234 NBS

The Ohio State University
Building Research Laboratory
2070 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43210 OSU

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
207 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611 UL

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, Illinois 60062 UL

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
1655 Scott Boulevard
Santa Clara, California 95050 UL

University of California at Berkeley
College of Engineering
Berkeley, California 94720 UCB

U. S. Testing Company, Inc.
(For all tests listed in Appendix G, except
ASTM E-119, E-152, E-163.)
1415 Park Avenue
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030 UST

Flame spread testing laboratories

Factory Mutual Engineering
Corporation
1151 Boston Providence Turnpike
Norwood, Mass. 02062 FM

Southwest Research Institute
8500 Culebra Road
San Antonio, Texas 78228 SWRI

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
1655 Scott Boulevard
Santa Clara, California 95050 UL

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, Illinois 60062 UL

U. S. Testing Company, Inc.
(For all tests listed in Appendix G, except
ASTM E-119, E-152, E-163.)
1415 Park Avenue
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030 UST

Structural testing laboratories

The Detroit Testing Laboratory, Inc.
12800 Northend Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48237 DTL

Forest Products Laboratory
United States Department
of Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin 53705 FPL

General Electric Company
3198 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 ...GE

Robert W. Hunt Company
810 South Clinton
Chicago, Illinois 60607 RWH

IIT Research Institute
(formerly Armour Research
Foundation)
10 West 35th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60616 IITRI

NAHB Research Foundation, Inc.
Research Laboratory
Rockville, Maryland NAHB

H. C. Nutting Company
4120 Airport Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226 HCN

The Ohio State University
Building Research Laboratory
2070 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43210 OSU

The Pennsylvania State University
Research Institute
University Park, Pa. 16802 PSU

Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory
1330 Locust Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219 PTL

University of Detroit
Research Institute
Detroit, Michigan 48221 UD

Unclassified miscellaneous

The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006 AIA

American Public Health Association
1790 Broadway
New York, New York 10017 APHA

American Society of Civil Engineers
United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017 ASCE

American Society of Sanitary
Engineering
960 Illuminating Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44113 ASSE

American Water Works Association
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016 ...AWWA

Building Officials and Code
Administrators International, Inc.
17926 S. Halsted Street
Homewood, Illinois 60430 BOCA

Building Research Advisory Board
Division of Engineering
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20418 BRAB

International Association of Plumbing
& Mechanical Officials
5032 Alhambra Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90032 ..IAMPO

International Conference of
Building Officials
5360 South Workman Mill Road
Whittier, California 90601 ICBO

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc.
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006.....MCA

Mineral Fiber Products Bureau
509 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022 MFPB

Mobile Homes Manufacturers
Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606 MHMA

National Association of
Building Manufacturers
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036 NABM

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE

National Association of Home Builders
National Housing Center
1625 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036 NAHB

National Clay Pipe Institute
P. O. Box 310
350 West Terra Cotta Avenue
Crystal Lake, Illinois 60014 NCPI

National Insulation Manufacturers
Association
441 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017 NIMA

National Mineral Wool Insulation
Association
Rockefeller Center
1270 Sixth Avenue
New York, New York 10020 ...NMWIA

National Research Council
Ottawa 2, Canada NRC

National Society of Professional
Engineers
2029 K Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006 NSPE

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning
Contractor's National
Association, Inc.
1611 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209 SMACNA

Southern Building Code Congress
International
900 Montclair Road
Birmingham, Alabama 35213 ...SBCCI

Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
Suite 800
919 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006 TPI

Wood and wood products

Acoustical and Insulating Materials
Association
205 West Touhy Avenue
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068 AIMA

American Hardboard Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606 AHA

American Institute of Timber
Construction
333 W. Hampden Avenue
Englewood, Colorado 80110 AITC

American Plywood Association
1119 A Street
Tacoma, Washington 98401 APA

American Wood Preservers'
Association
1625 Eye St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006 AWPA

American Wood Preservers'
Bureau
P. O. Box 6085
Arlington, Virginia 22206 AWPB

American Wood Preservers'
Institute
1651 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101 AWPI

Appalachian Hardwood
Manufacturers, Inc.
1015 Mercantile Library Building
414 Walnut Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 AHM

Association of Timber and Timber
Treatment of Inspection Agencies
729 Fisher Road
Grosse Pointe, Mich. 48230 ...ATTTIA

California Redwood Association
617 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94111 ...CRA

Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers
Association
P. O. Box 6246
Arlington, Virginia 22206 HPMA

National Forest Products Association
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036 NFoPA

National Particleboard Association
2306 Perkins Place
Silver Springs, Maryland 20910 NPA

Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers
Association, Inc.
13 South Street
Glen Falls, New York 12801 ..NELMA

Northern Hardboard and Pine
Manufacturers Association, Inc.
501 Northern Building
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301 ..NHPMA

Product Fabrication Service
P. O. Box 5038
Madison, Wisconsin 53705 PFS

Red Cedar Shingle and Handsplit
Shake Bureau
5510 White Building
Seattle, Washington 98101 RCSHSB

Lumber Manufacturers Association
805 Sterick Building
Memphis, Tennessee 38103 SHLMA

Southern Forest Products
Association
(formerly Southern Pine Association)
P. O. Box 52468
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150**SFPA**

Timber Engineering Company
5530 Wisconsin Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20015**TECO**

Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
919-18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006**TPI**

Western Wood Products
Association
1500 Yeon Building
Portland, Oregon 97204**WWPA**

APPENDIX P

SPECIALIZED MASSACHUSETTS RULES AND REGULATIONS
OTHER THAN STATE BUILDING CODE COMMISSION

Specific numbers have been established by the Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State to identify for reference purposes all rules and regulations promulgated by agencies of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These numbers are designated as "Code of Massachusetts Regulations" (CMR's).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

Board of State Examiners of Plumbers and Gas Fitters

Massachusetts State Plumbing Code	248 CMR 2.00
Massachusetts Fuel Gas Code	248 CMR 3.00-8.00

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS,
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING DIVISION

Outdoor Advertising Board

Control and Restriction of Billboards, Signs, and other Advertising Devices, August 1, 1978-Rules and Regulations for	311 CMR 3.00
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Division of Health Care and Standards

Designer's Guide (Bureau of Planning and Construction)	
Dispensaries and Clinics, December 21, 1966-	
Rules and Regulations for the Licensure of	105 CMR 140.000
Hospitals in Massachusetts, 1971-Licensure Rules and Regulations for	105 CMR 130.000
Intensive Care Unit Amendment, October 1, 1972	105 CMR 130.520 through 130.535
Long Term Care Facilities in Massachusetts, September 29, 1972, General Standards of Construction-Rules and Regulations for	105 CMR 151.000

The State Sanitary Code

Camp Grounds, Developed Family Type-	
Minimum Standards for	310 CMR 18.00 ARTICLE VIII*
Farm Labor Camps-	
Housing and Sanitation Standards for	105 CMR 420.000 ARTICLE III
Food Service Establishments-	
Minimum Sanitation Standards for	105 CMR 595.000 ARTICLE X
General Application and Administration	105 CMR 400.000 ARTICLE I
Human Habitation, Fitness-	
Minimum Standards of	105 CMR 410.000 ARTICLE II
Recreational Camps for Children-	
Sanitation Standards for	105 CMR 430.000 ARTICLE IV
Swimming Pools-Minimum Standards for	310 CMR 16.00 ARTICLE VI*

*Articles VI and VIII of the State Sanitary Code have been transferred to the Department of Environment Quality Engineering.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

Division of Industrial Safety

Accidents on Construction Operations—
Rules and Regulations for 441 CMR 10.00
Industrial Bulletin No. 12

Accidents in Window Cleaning—Rules and Regulations
for the Prevention of 441 CMR 19.00
Industrial Bulletin No. 21

Lighting Code for Factories, Workshops,
Manufacturing, Mercantile Establishments 441 CMR 16.00
Industrial Bulletin No. 18

Structural Painting—Revised Rules and
Regulations and Recommendations Pertaining to 441 CMR 11.00
Industrial Bulletin No. 13

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Architectural Barriers Board

Architectural Barriers Board—
Rules and Regulations of the 521 CMR 3.00 (16-1AB)

Board of Boiler Rules

Part 1 of Steam Boiler Rules 522 CMR 2.00 (BLR-1)

Part 1-A of Steam Boiler Rules,
Atomic Energy Installations 522 CMR 3.00 (BLR-1-A)

Part II of Steam Boiler Rule,
Power and Miniature Class 522 CMR 4.00 (BLR-2)

Low Pressure Steam-Heating Boilers 522 CMR 5.00 (BLR-3)

Part IV—Steam Boiler Rules 522 CMR 6.00 (BLR-4)

Part I—Air Tank Regulations,
Installation and Inspection 522 CMR 7.00 (BLR-5)

Part II—Air Tank Regulations,
Installation and Inspection 522 CMR 8.00 (BLR-6)

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning 522 CMR 9.00 (BLR-7)

Material Specifications 522 CMR 10.00 (BLR-8)

Welding Specifications 522 CMR 11.00 (BLR-9)

Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Pressure Vessels 522 CMR 12.00 (BLR-11)

Board of Elevator Regulations

Elevator and Escalator Regulations 524 CMR 3.00 (ELV-1)
through 11.00

Elevator, Dumbwaiter, Escalator, and
Moving Walk Regulations 524 CMR 15.00 (ELV-2)
through 33.00

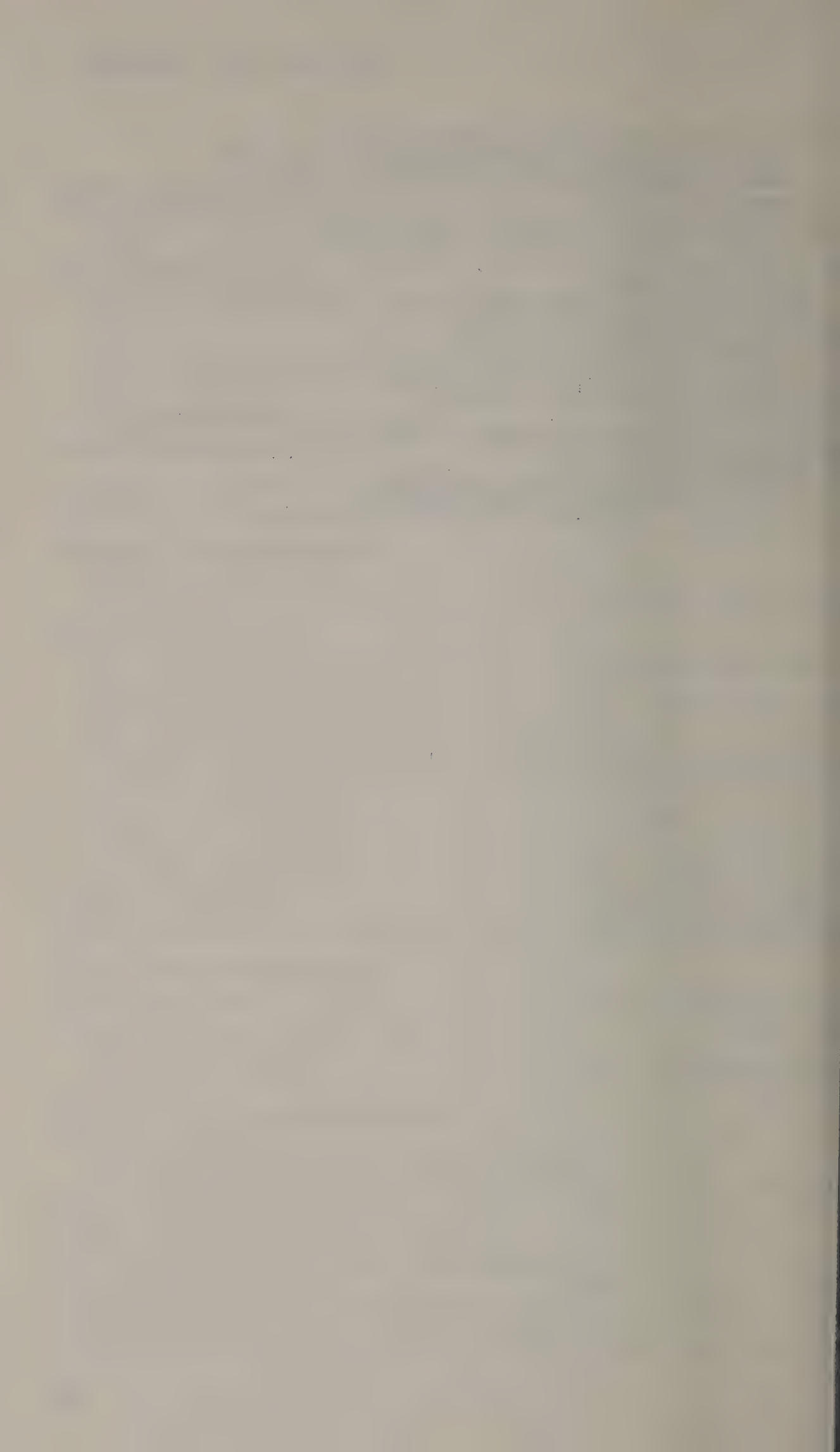
Board of Fire Prevention Regulations

Dry-Cleaning and Dry-Dyeing and the Keeping, Storage
and Use of Cleaning and Dyeing Fluid in Connection
Therewith—Rules and Regulations Governing 527 CMR 3.00 (FPR-2)

Fires, the Prevention of Fire and Fire Hazards,
Remedying any Condition Found to Exist in or
about any Building or Other Premises or on any
Ship or Vessel in Respect to—Rules and Regulations
for the Purpose of 527 CMR 10.00 (FPR-9)

Flammable Fluids, Solids or Gases, Keeping, Storage,
Manufacture or Sale in Limited Quantities of—Rules
and Regulations Governing 527 CMR 14.00 (FPR-13)

Garages, and the Related Storage, Keeping and Use of Gasoline, the Construction and Maintenance of Buildings or Other Structures used as—Rules and Regulations Governing	527 CMR 5.00 (FPR-4)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Systems, Gas Piping and Appliance Installations in Building, the Construction, Location, Installation and Operation—Rules and Regulations Governing	527 CMR 6.00 (FPR-5)
Massachusetts State Electrical Code	527 CMR 12.00 (FPR-11)
Oil Burning Equipment and the Keeping, Storage and Use of Fuel Oil or Other Inflammable Liquid Products used in Connection Therewith—Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction, Installation, and Operation of	527 CMR 4.00 (FPR-3)
Plastics, Manufacturing and Handling of—Rules and Regulations Governing	527 CMR 7.00 (FPR-6)
Tanks and Containers, Construction, Location, Use and Maintenance of—Rules and Regulations Governing	527 CMR 9.00 (FPR-8)



APPENDIX Q

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE COMMISSION RULES AND REGULATIONS

Concrete Testing Laboratories

Concrete Personnel

Class A, Field Concrete Technician

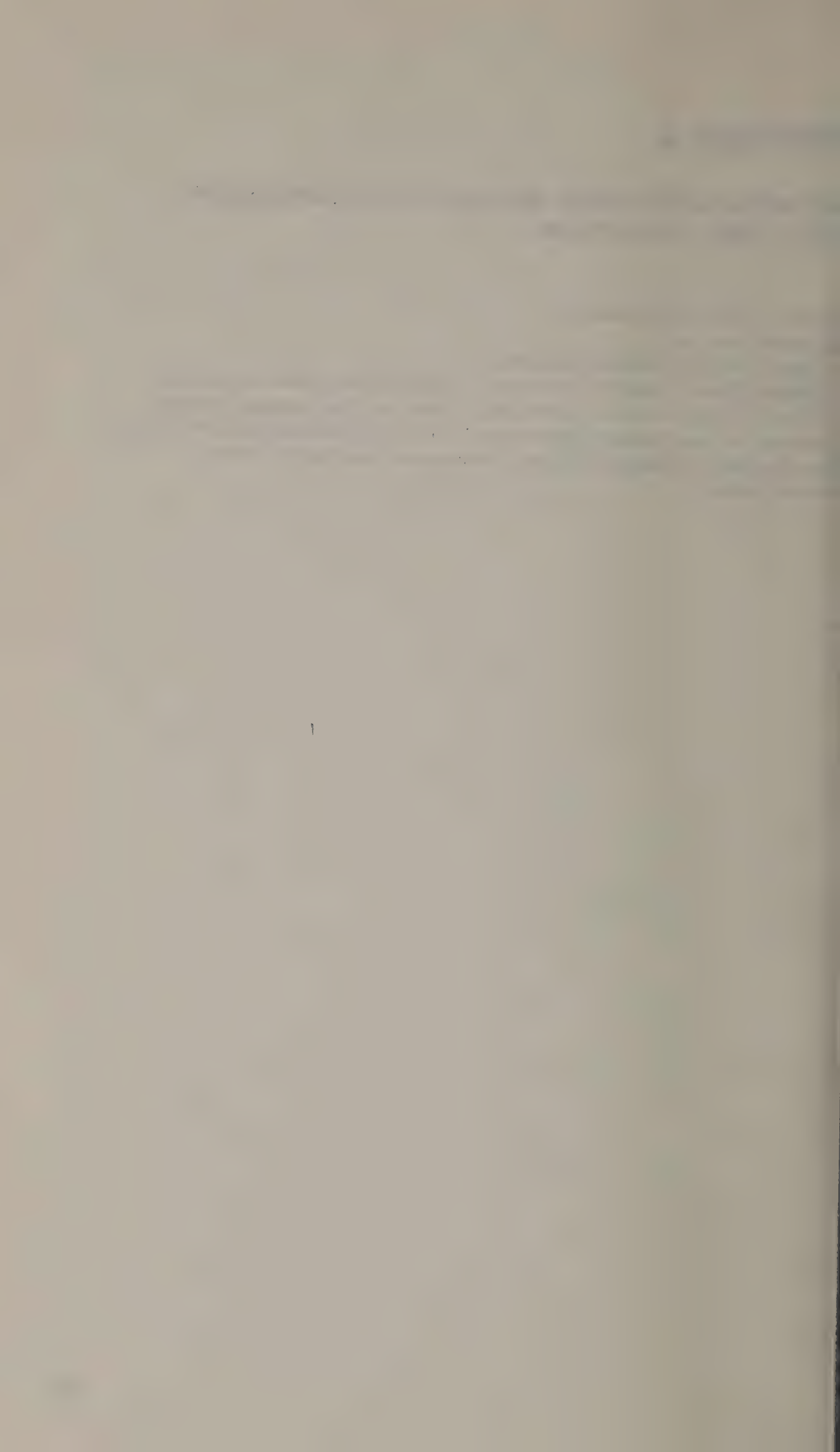
Class B, Plant Concrete Technician (Rules and Regulations pending)

Class C, Field Concrete Inspections (Rules and Regulations pending)

Licensing of Construction Supervisors (to become effective January 1, 1980)

Manufactured Buildings, Building Components and Mobile Homes

Native Lumber



APPENDIX R

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APPENDIX T

REFERENCE DATA FOR REPAIR, ALTERATION, ADDITION AND CHANGE OF USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

PART ONE—GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION

T-101.0 Purpose

T-101.1 Intent of Article 22: The purpose of this guideline is to provide guidance to users of the Massachusetts State Building Code as to techniques of acceptable practice which can be used to assess the acceptability of various methods of meeting the intent of the code provisions of Article 22 on a case-by-case basis. The purpose of the code provisions in Article 22 and this guideline is to allow repair, alteration, addition and change of use of existing buildings without requiring the entire building to be brought up to new construction requirements, while still providing for the public health, safety and general welfare. The provisions of Article 22 and this guideline recognize that the provisions of the Massachusetts State Building Code for new construction reflect the latest improvements in materials, construction techniques, standards of living and safety and therefore may preclude the repair, alteration, addition, or change of use of existing buildings that have demonstrated their usefulness and safety.

T-102.0 Scope

T-102.1 Techniques: This guideline is intended to demonstrate techniques of analysis and compliance with Article 22 of the Massachusetts State Building Code in the repair, alteration, addition, and change of use of existing buildings.

T-103.0 Statement of concept

T-103.1 General Conditions: Conceptually, it is the intent of Article 22 and these guidelines to allow repair, alteration, addition, or change of use of existing buildings without meeting all new construction requirements under the following general conditions:

1. all hazardous conditions must be corrected;
2. the existing building becomes the minimum performance standard; and
3. the degree of compliance of the building after changes must not be below that existing before the changes, except that nothing in this section will require compliance with requirements more stringent than that required for new construction.

T-104.0 Implementation

T-104.1 Framework: Implementation of the above concept requires that a framework be established for evaluating the condition of the building; determining the potential for modification; and establishing the acceptability of proposed changes.

T-104.2 Evaluation of existing building: Evaluation of existing conditions in a structure is required to determine the existence of any hazardous conditions,

which must be corrected; and to provide a basis for evaluating the impact of the proposed changes on the performance of the building.

The following list of evaluation tools described in Sections T-104.2.1 through T104.2.7 of this appendix can be used for determining the condition of the structure. However, this list is not necessarily complete and the use of other methods should not be precluded.

T-104.2.1 Available documentation of existing building: Prime sources of design information for existing buildings are the architectural and engineering drawings and specifications used in the construction of the building. Although the passing of time often obscures the identities of depositaries of such documents, the following are likely prospects in attempting to locate such information.

1. If the building is currently in use, an individual or office responsible for its management may have retained drawings and specifications to facilitate maintenance. A building manager, resident engineer, superintendent, custodian, stationary engineer or plant engineer may be the most direct contact at the building site.
2. Other potential sources (especially if the building is not in use) include the original designer-architect or engineer.
3. The building department which issued the permit for construction may have documentation.
4. Documentation may have been retained by the general contractor or numerous subcontractors. This presents the possibilities of the mason, carpenter, plumber, electrician, HVAC installer, steel erector, etc., as well as manufacturers of component parts.
5. In the case of large corporations or government agencies, a separate contracting officer may have developed a technical file on the erection of a building.
6. In some cases, individual consultants are contracted to serve as "clerk-of-the-works" and pursue the inspection of a building project from start to finish with the keeping of a file likely.
7. Insurance companies sometimes maintain drawings or records of their insured buildings.
8. Historical or archaeological societies may have considered a building to be important enough to develop a file of documentation.

T-104.2.2 Field surveys: Having drawn upon available documentation to help evaluate a building's condition, such documentation may be augmented by on-site data acquired through field survey. The most obvious approach is to make use of detailed visual examination to confirm and/or alter any previously available information pertaining to the building.

T-104.2.3 Testing: Testing is a tool that may be used in evaluating the condition of a building or structure or parts thereof when other methods of evaluation will not suffice. Testing may be initiated voluntarily on the part of the permit applicant or may be required by the building official in the absence of approved rules as indicated in Section 800.6 of the code. This section points out that ". . . the building official shall make or cause to be made the necessary tests and investigations, or he shall accept duly authenticated reports from recognized authoritative sources." The costs of all such tests are to be borne by

the permit applicant and should therefore be required by the building official *only when other methods of evaluation prove inadequate or insufficient*. Such testing should be conducted by an approved testing agency under the supervision of a registered architect or engineer. The report of the tests shall be submitted to the building official and shall include the details of test procedures, references to any accepted test standards used, the results of the tests and any conclusions drawn from the test results.

T-104.2.4 Field tests: Both non-destructive and destructive test procedures can be applied to evaluate the condition of a building.

T-104.2.5 Non-destructive testing: This includes techniques where the structural integrity of the building is not affected, such as the following:

1. analyzing various portions of the building to determine dimensions, types and condition of materials, etc.;
2. portable apparatus for impact testing;
3. load application short of failure to determine capacity of materials and components;
4. magnetic methods for detecting flaws in ferrous metals;
5. proximity magnetometers (locating rebars in concrete, concealed ferrous fasteners, etc.);
6. electronic means for measuring the sonic modulus of elasticity of concrete and masonry in assessing its soundness;
7. ultrasonic transmission or reflective methods in detecting flaws in various materials; and
8. x-ray or infrared-ray photographic techniques used to evaluate portions of elements whose integrity is questionable.

T-104.2.6 Destructive testing: In destructive testing a sample of the building could be removed and tested (e.g., concrete core), or components of the building could be reconstructed and tested in the laboratory.

T-104.2.7 Laboratory analysis: In some cases, tests can be performed in the laboratory. Such tests might include the following:

1. chemical or metallurgical tests;
2. optical or electronic microscopic examination which can help identify and evaluate the soundness of materials where decay or other molecular degradation is involved;
3. conventional laboratory tests for determining physical properties (strength, ductility, absorption, solubility, permeability, strength, stiffness, etc.); and/or
4. testing of a scale model of the building (computer model, wind tunnel model, etc.).

T-104.3 Evaluation of change in performance level: It is necessary to determine if the level of performance of the building after alteration is below that which existed before the change. The hazard level could be increased for certain attributes (such as fire safety) while decreased for other attributes (such as floor loads) for a given alteration. The evaluation of the change in hazard levels of each attribute can be accomplished using various tools singly or in combination as described below in Sections 104.3.1 through 104.3.5.

T-104.3.1 Data on archaic systems: Performance data on architectural and structural systems being encountered in existing buildings in the Commonwealth are tabulated in part four of this appendix. This data can be compared to the proposed altered systems to determine if the performance is being adversely affected.

T-104.3.2 Compliance alternatives: Alternate solutions tabulated in part two of this appendix were developed from appeal data and from accepted practice. The list is not all-inclusive and should not preclude consideration of other alternatives.

T-104.3.3 Analysis methods: Analytical methods based on good engineering practice may be used to determine changes in performance levels.

T-104.3.4 Test methods: Test procedures as discussed in Sections T-104.2.3 through T-104.2.6 of this appendix can be used to evaluate the performance of existing construction.

T-104.3.5 Professional judgment: Professional judgment based on previous experience with similar buildings should be used to the fullest extent possible.

PART TWO—SUGGESTED COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

T-201.0 Purpose and scope

T-201.1 Purpose: The purpose of this reference is to assist the building official and those regulated by this code in judging the acceptability of compliance alternatives to specific code provisions required by the code.

T-201.2 Application: This reference contains generally acceptable compliance alternatives and examples. The examples are solely for the purpose of illustrating principles which can be applied to the solution of code compliance problems and are not necessarily acceptable under all circumstances. It is recognized that all building systems interact with each other. Therefore, any consideration of compliance alternatives must take into account all existing and proposed conditions to determine their acceptability. The principles applied can be used for the solution of similar compliance problems in other buildings and occupancy groups. Commentaries are provided where the philosophy in establishing the alternatives is not obvious. The examples were developed from appeal data and accepted practice. They are not all-inclusive and should not preclude consideration of other alternatives.

Note: It is anticipated that additional compliance alternatives will be added to this reference through the mechanism of appeal decisions and from results of research being conducted by various organizations in the field of relative performance of life safety systems.

T-202.0 Compliance alternatives for egress requirements

T-202.1 Number of exits

T-202.1.1 General compliance alternatives

1. Provide connecting fire balconies.
2. Provide alternate egress facilities (windows, etc.).

3. Provide a fire escape.
4. Provide fire rated areas of refuge.

T-202.1.2 Examples: Example 1 involves a five-story “row house” of occupancy group B without a fire suppression system and with only one means of egress.

Solution A. Add one or more fire escapes as may be necessary to provide all tenants with reasonable access to two means of egress in separate directions. Access to a street, public way or area of refuge shall be provided at the termination of the fire escape.

Solution B. Add connecting fire balconies across fire walls if the above solution is impractical due to construction difficulties.

Example 2 involves a building of group R-2 occupancy with an apartment in the basement. There is only one means of egress from the basement.

Solution A. Provide egress windows in each apartment that comply with Section 609.4.

T-202.2 Travel distance

T-202.2.1 General compliance alternatives

1. Add detection system.
2. Add a partial fire suppression system.
3. Add smoke doors.
4. Increase fireresistance rating of corridor walls and doors.

T-202.2.2 Examples: This example involves a four-story building of occupancy group R-2 without a fire suppression system. The length of exitway access travel is 150 feet.

Solution A. Add a partial fire suppression system off the domestic water supply (if adequate) in the exit access corridor.

Solution B. Subdivide corridor into segments less than 100 feet with smoke doors.

Solution C. If not required by other sections of the code, install smoke and fire detectors with audible alarms in the corridor.

Solution D. Increase the fireresistance rating of the exit access corridor from one hour to two hours and provide 1½ hour “B” label self-closing or automatic closing fire doors in all openings into the corridor.

T-202.3 Enclosure of exitways

T-202.3.1 General compliance alternatives

1. Improve enclosure of exitway.
2. Add a partial fire suppression system.
3. Add a detection system.

T-202.3.2 Examples: This example involves a four-story row building of occupancy group R-2 with connecting fire balconies and an interior stair. The stair is enclosed with wood lath and plaster on wood stud partitions and paneled doors.

Solution A. Cover partitions on the apartment side with ⅝” Type X gypsum

wallboard or its equivalent. Replace or build up panel doors until minimum solid portion is 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and install self-closers.

Solution B. Provide a heat and smoke detection system in the stairwell with an alarm audible to all tenants. Provide self-closers on all stairwell doors.

Solution C. Provide a partial fire suppression system in the stairwell off the domestic water supply (if adequate). Provide self-closers on all stairwell doors.

T-202.3.3 Commentary: The above example, while pertaining to a four-story group R-2 building, can also be applied to other buildings of various height and occupancies. The principle that the degree of compliance may not be reduced should be remembered. If the existing enclosure is of fire-resistive construction, it must be maintained. The primary principle to remember, in the required enclosure of exitway, is that an enclosure must be provided, whether fire-resistive or not, so as to provide a smoke barrier. The purpose of providing a smoke barrier is to prevent the passage of smoke from a fire on one floor to the exitways and exit access corridors of other floors and thus rendering them unusable for egress. This principle is illustrated by solutions A, B, and C in the above example.

T-203.0 Compliance alternatives for fire hazards

T-203.1 Fire separations and partitions

T-203.1.1 General compliance alternatives

1. Improve fire separation.
2. Add a fire suppression system.
3. Add a detection system.

T-203.1.2 Examples: Example 1 involves a three-story, Type 3A building, of occupancy group M on the first floor and occupancy group B on the second and third floors. The required separation is three hours.

Solution A. Add a fire suppression system to the first and second floors.

Solution B. Add $\frac{5}{8}$ " Type X gypsum wallboard or its equivalent to the underside of the second floor and install a system of smoke and heat detectors with audible alarms on the first and second floors.

Example 2 involves the separation between two tenants of wood lath and plaster on a wood studs partition. The required separation is one hour.

Solution A. Add $\frac{5}{8}$ " Type X gypsum wallboard or its equivalent to either side of the existing partition.

Example 3 involves a building of occupancy B with unrated exit access corridors.

Solution A. Install a partial fire suppression system in the exit access corridors.

Solution B. Add $\frac{5}{8}$ " Type X gypsum wallboard or its equivalent to either side of the corridor partition and install self-closers on all corridor doors.

Solution C. Install a smoke and heat detection system in the corridor with an alarm audible to all tenants on the floor and install self-closers on all corridor doors.

T-203.2 Openings and exterior wall protection

T-203.2.1 General compliance alternatives

- 1. Add fire suppression system.
- 2. Improve fireresistance.
- 3. Remove or improve openings.

T-203.2.2 Examples: Example 1 involves a two-story Type 4B building, of occupancy M on the first floor with the basement and upper floors used for storage. The distance between the building and the side lot line is five feet and between it and the adjacent building is ten feet. The adjacent building is of Type 4B construction and of occupancy group R-2. The former occupant was a grocery store; the new occupant is a hardware store.

Solution A. Install a deluge sprinkler system along the interior side of the wall affected.

Solution B. Add 5/8" Type X gypsum wallboard to interior side of the wall affected.

Example 2 is the same as example 1 but with doublehung wood windows in affected wall.

Solution A. Remove windows and close opening with one-hour fire-resistive construction.

Solution B. Remove windows and install fire windows.

Solution C. Install a deluge sprinkler system as in solution A to example 1.

PART THREE—DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPANCY BY HAZARD INDEX NUMBER AND USE GROUP

This part provides a more detailed guide for users of the code to determine hazard index numbers and use groups for various types of occupancies. It supplements Article 2 and Table 2203 contained in Article 22.

Table T-1
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Advertising displays manufacture including billboards	3	S-1
Airport or other aircraft landing or service facility (see also: Helicopter rooftop landing facility)	3	F
Amusement park, indoor	4	A-3
Animal Crematoruim	3	F
Hospital, kennel, pound	2	B
Apartment (see Residences)		
Appliances Manufacture	3	F
Sales	3	M
Arenas	4	A-3
Asphalt Processing and products manufacture	8	H

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Athletic equipment		
Manufacture	3	F
Sales	3	M
Auditoriums	6, 5 or 4	A-1-A, A-1-B, A-3
Automobile & other motor vehicles		
Gasoline service station	2	B
Rental agency within a building	2	B
Repair	3	S-1
Repair incidental to auto sales with limitations	3	S-1
Sales within a building	3	M
Wrecking	3	F
Washing	3	S-1
Awning manufacturer	3	F
Baked goods shop	3	M
Bakeries	3	F
Banks	2	B
Banquet halls	5	A-3
Barber shops	2	B
Beauty shops	2	B
Beverages		
Bottling	3	F
Manufacture		
Alcoholic	8	H
Less than 0.5% alcohol @ 60°	3	F
Bicycle		
Manufacture	3	F
Rental or repair conducted within a building	3	S-1
Sales	3	M
Billiard parlor	4	A-3
Blacksmith shops	3	F
Blueprinting, etc., establishments	3	F
Boarding house	2	R-1 or R-2
Boats or ships		
Building or repair of boats	3	F
Bone distillation	3	F
Bowling alleys	4	A-3
Broom or brush manufacture	3	F
Building materials		
Wholesale business in roofed structures	3	M or S-1
Bus terminals or stations	4	A-3
Business schools or colleges	4	A-4
Camera & other photo equipment		
Manufacture except film sales	3	F
Sales	3	M
Canvas or canvas products		
Manufacture or repair	3	F
Carpet & rug		
Cleaning establishments	8 or 3	H, F
Manufacture or repair	3	F
Catering for outside consumption	3	F

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Cemeteries		
Crematory in cemetery	3	F
Mausoleum, crypt, columbarium	1	S-2
Mortuary chapel in cemetery	4	A-4
Ceramic products manufacture		
Including pottery, small glazed tile, & similar items	3	F
Charcoal, fuel, briquettes, or lampblack manufacture	8	H
Chemicals		
Packaging	8 or 3	H or F depending on nature of materials involved
Manufacture	8 or 3	H or F depending on nature of materials involved
Churches or other places of worship	4	A-4
Circuses, temporary	4	A-3
Cleaning (see Drycleaning & dying; Laundries; Automobiles, washing)		
Clothing		
Manufacturing	8 or 3	H or F depending on nature of materials involved
Rental Establishment	3	M
Retail sales	3	M
Tailoring, custom manufacture or repair (see also Feathers; Felt; Fur; Leather)	3	M
Clubs		
Private	4	A-3 without residence
Nightclubs (see Eating & drinking establishments)		
Coal, coke or tar products, manufacture	8	H
Colleges & universities		
Classroom buildings	4	A-4
Dormitories	2	R-1
Fraternities or sororities	2	R-1
Community centers	4 or 2	A-3 or B
Convalescent homes (see Nursing homes)		
Convents	2	R-1
Cosmetics or toiletries manufacture	8	H
Cotton ginning	8	H
Cotton wadding or linters manufacture	8	H
Courthouses	2 or 4	B or A-3
Crematoriums		
Animal	3	F
Human	3	F
Dance halls	7	A-2
Day care agencies	4	I-2 or A-4
Day nurseries	4	I-2
Dental offices (see Medical & dental)		
Department stores	3	M

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Dormitories	2	R-1 or R-2
Dressmaking shops, custom	8	H
Drinking places (see Eating & drinking establishments)		
Drive-in restaurants	5	A-3
Drive-in theaters	4	A-5
Drug stores	3	M
Dry cleaning & dyeing establishment	8 or 3	H or F depending on solvents used B
Dwellings (see Residences)		
Eating or drinking establishments		
Lunchrooms, restaurants, cafeterias, etc. primarily enclosed	5	A-3
Drive-in	4	A-3
With entertainment or dancing	7	A-2
Electric		
Power or steam generating plants	3	F
Substation	3	F
Electrical appliances, bulbs, wiring supplies, etc.		
Manufacture	3	F
Sales	3	M
Electronic components & supplies		
Manufacture or repair	3	F
Feathers		
Curing, dyeing, washing or bulk processing	8	H
Manufacturing exclusive of above	8	H
Felt		
Curing, dyeing, washing or bulk processing	3	F
Products manufacture, exclusive of above	3	F
Fertilizers, manufacture	8	H
Film, photographic, manufacture	3 or 8	F or H
Storage and studios	3 or 8	F or H
Fire station	2	B
Fish processing	3	F
Florida shops	3	M
Food		
Product processing except meat and fish	3	F
Retail sales	3	M
Fraternities or sororities	2	R-1 or R-2
Funeral establishments	4	A-3
Fur		
Curing, dyeing, finishing, tanning	8	H
Products manufacture exclusive of above	3	F
Garage (see Parking garage)		
Garbage incineration or reduction	3	F
Garden supplies, produce or flowers	3	M
Gas		
Manufacture	8	H
Public utility stations for metering or regulating	2	B

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Storage		
2500 cu. ft. or less	3	S-1
More than 2500 cu. ft.	8	H
Gasoline service stations (see Automobiles)		
Gelatin manufacture	3	F
Generating plants, electric or steam	3	F
Gift shops	3	M
Glass products form previously manufactured	3	F
Glue manufacture	3	F
Golf		
Indoor courses or driving ranges	4	A-3
Gymnasiums	4	A-3
Gypsum manufacture	3	F
Grain storage	8	H
Hair		
Curing, dyeing, washing, bulk processing	3	F
Product manufacture exclusive of above	3	F
Hardware		
Manufacture	3	F
Retail sales	3	M
Hat bodies manufacture	3	F
Helicopter landing facility, rooftop	3	S-1
Home occupations	2	B
Homes for the aged	4	I-2
Hosiery manufacture	3	F
Hospitals		
Including convalescent, nursing or rest homes, and sanitariums, provided custodial care is not provided for drug addicts, alcoholics, mentally ill or mentally deficient	4	I-2
For care of drug addicts, mentally ill or mentally deficient	5	I-1
Research or teaching laboratories (see also Animal hospitals)	2	B
Hotels	2	R-1
Ice manufacture (dry or natural)	3	F
Ice skating rinks	4	A-3
Incineration or reduction of garbage, offal, or dead animals	3	F
Industrial uses (see specific items)		
Without resulting noise, vibration, special danger, hazard, dust, smoke, fumes, etc.	3	F
Other than above	3 or 8	F or H
Ink or inked ribbon manufacture	3	F
Jewelry	3	F
Kennels (see Animal)		
Laboratories		
Research laboratory not accessory to school or hospital	2	B
Scientific research or teaching laboratory, non-profit, accessory to school or hospital subject to limitations	2	B

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Laundries		
Hand laundry	2	B
Self service; pick-up and delivery station of laundry or dry cleaner	2	B
Steam laundries without limitations	3	F
Leather		
Curing, dyeing, finishing or tanning	3	F
Product manufacture exclusive of above	3	F
Libraries	4	A-3
Linoleum or oilcloth manufacture	3	F
Liquor sales, package	3	M
Luggage manufacture	3	F
Lumber (see Wood)		
Manufacturing	3 or 8	F or H
Matches manufacture	8	H
Mattress manufacture and renovation	3	F
Meat		
Markets	3	M
Slaughtering or packaging	3	F
Medical and dental		
Offices	2	B
(See also Laboratories; Orthopedic and medical appliances; Hospitals)		
Meeting hall	4	A-3
Metals, manufacture	3	F
Reduction, refining or smelting	8	H
Monasteries	2	R-1
Motels	2	R-1
Motor freight stations (see Trucking terminals)		
Museums	4	A-3
Musical instruments manufacture	3	F
Newspaper publishing	3	F
Newsstands	3	M
Novelty products manufacture	3	F
Nursing homes	4	I-2
Offices	2	B
Oilcloth manufacture	3	F
Optical equipment or similar precision instruments manufacture	3	F
Orphanages		I-2
Orthopedic or medical appliances manufacture	3	
Paint, turpentine or varnish		F
Manufacture	8	H
Spraying booths	8	H
Paper products manufacture	3	F
Parish houses	4	A-3
Parking garages	3	S-1
Petroleum or petroleum products		
Refining	8	H
Storage	3	S-1
Pharmaceutical products manufacture	3	F
Photography studio	2	B
Plastics		
Products manufacture	8	H
Raw, manufacture	8	H

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Police stations	2	B
Pool rooms	2	A-3
Post offices	2	B
Printing		
Plant	3	F
Printing or newspaper publishing	3	F
Prisons & other correctional or detention institutions	5	I-1
Pumping station or substation, water or sewage	2	B
Radio		
Sales	3	M
Studios with audience	5	A-1-B
Studios without audience	2	B
Railroad		
Freight terminal	3	S-1
Passenger station	4	A-3
Recreation		
Center, indoor	4	A-3
Community center building	4	A-3
Rectories	2	R-1
Residences		
One-family	2	R-3
Two-family	2	R-3
Apartment	2	R-2
Temporary dwelling structure	2	R-3
Boarding or lodging house	2	R-1 or R-2
Dormitory	2	R-1 or R-2
Fraternity or sorority	2	R-1 or R-2
Hotel, motel, apartment hotel with accessory services	2	R-1
Convents, monasteries, rectories	2	R-1
Research laboratories (see Laboratories)		
Restaurant, lunch room, cafeteria or other establishment primarily for eating	5	A-3
Retail business	3	M
Stores with combustible or flammable goods constructing a high hazard	8	H
Rubber		
Manufacture (natural or synthetic), including tires, tubes or similar products	8	H
Products (exclusive or processing) including washers, gloves, footwear, bathing caps and like	3	F
Sanatariums		
Not providing custodial care for drug addicts, alcoholics, mentally ill or mentally deficient	4	I-2
Providing care for above	5	I-1
Schools	4	A-4
Seminaries	4 or 2	A-4 & R-1
Settlement houses (depending on nature of activities)	4 or 2	A-3 or B

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Sewage		
Disposal plant	3	F
Pumping station	3	F
Shoddy manufacture	8	H
Shoes		
Manufacture	3	F
Repair shop	2	B
Silverware, manufacture, plate or sterling	3	F
Size manufacture	3	A-3
Skating rinks	4	A-3
Soap and detergents		
Manufacturing, including fat rendering	8	H
Packaging	3	F
Solvent extracting	8	H
Sporting or athletic goods		
Manufacture	3	F
Stores	3	M
Stables	3	S-1
Stadiums	4	A-5
Wholesale business including accessory storage other than flammable liquids, gases and explosives, in roofed structures	3 or 1	S-1 or S-2 depending on nature of materials involved
Stores (see Retail stores; or specific items)		
Tailor shops, custom	2	B
Tanning (see Leather; Fur)		
Taxidermist shops	3	M
Telephone exchanges		
Automatic	2	B
Non-automatic	2	B
Television		
Sales	3	M
Studios	6 5 2	A-1a with scenery A-1b no scenery B no audience
Textiles		
Manufacture, including knit goods, yard goods, thread or cordage; spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing	3	F
Shoddy, manufacture	8	H
Theaters	6 5	A-1a with scenery A-1b no scenery motion picture
Tires, manufacture	8	H
Tobacco products manufacture including curing	3	F
Tools and hardware		
Manufacture	3	F
Sales	3	M
Toys		
Manufacture	3	F
Trailer park (see also Mobile homes)		
Truck		
Repairs	3	S-1
Sales	3	M

Table T-1 (cont'd.)
HAZARD INDEX AND USE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Use of structure	Hazard index number	Use group
Trucking terminals	3	S-1
Turpentine manufacture	8	H
Warehouses	8, 3 or 1	H, S-1, or S-2 depending on nature of materials involved
Waterpumping stations	2	B
Wax products manufacture	8	H

PART FOUR—ARCHAIC CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS

T-401.0 Purpose and scope

T-401.1 Purpose: The purpose of this part of Appendix T is to assist the building official and those regulated by this code in evaluating the properties of archaic construction systems.

T-401.2 Scope: This part of Appendix T contains data on construction systems no longer in general use but which may be encountered in older existing buildings. It is meant to be used for assessing existing conditions when evaluating how proposed changes will impact upon the performance of the building.

T-401.3 Application: In any given problem, all available data should be collected and professional judgment exercised in arriving at decisions. Evaluative judgment should be used when test data does not exist or when applying the data contained in this standard.

T-402.0 Archaic fireresistive systems

T-402.1 General: This part of Appendix T contains a list of fireresistive materials and construction which are not necessarily currently in common use. Some of the hourly ratings contained in the listing predate ASTM E-119 that is in current use. The hourly ratings may be higher or lower if tested according to ASTM E-119. In addition to the data contained herein, see Report BMS92, Building Materials and Structures, dated October 7, 1942, National Bureau of Standards. The data listed below is extracted from the Boston Building Code, circa 1943.

T-402.2 Fireresistive materials and construction

T-402.2.1 Minimum qualities: Materials, to be given the fireresistive ratings specified in this part, shall have the following minimum qualities set forth in Sections T-402.2.2 through T-402.2.19.

T-402.2.2 Class 1 concrete: Concrete of Class 1 shall be so proportioned as to have a strength of at least fifteen hundred (1500) pounds per square inch (psi) and the coarse aggregate shall consist of limestone, trap rock, blast

furnace slag, cinders containing not more than twenty (20) per cent of combustible material, burned clay or shale.

T-402.2.3 Class 2 concrete: Concrete of Class 2 shall be so proportioned as to have a strength of at least fifteen hundred (1500) pounds psi, the coarse aggregate consisting of sandstone, granite, quartzite, siliceous gravel or other similar material not over one (1) inch in size.

T-402.2.4 Masonry: Masonry shall be laid in lime-cement or cement mortar, or approved masonry cement mortar, except that masonry of gypsum tile shall, and masonry of structural clay tile may, be laid in gypsum mortar. Masonry shall be thoroughly bonded by breaking joints in successive courses or by the use of metal ties.

T-402.2.5 Brick: Brick shall be burned clay or shale, concrete or sand-lime brick of Grade C or better.

T-402.2.6 Stone: Stone shall be limestone, marble, slate or equally fire-resistive natural stone. Sandstone, granite or other stone which, because of its crystalline structure or for other reason, is less fire-resistive, shall not be considered fire protection for structural metal, but may be used in a masonry wall not less than twelve (12) inches thick required to have fire-resistance. Stone masonry shall have the same fire-resistive rating as brick masonry.

T-402.2.7 Cast stone: Cast stone masonry shall have the same fire-resistive rating as brick masonry.

T-402.2.8 Concrete blocks: Concrete blocks, whether solid or hollow, shall have as coarse aggregate limestone, trap rock, blast furnace slag, cinders containing not more than twenty (20) per cent of combustible material, burned clay or shale.

T-402.2.9 Structural clay tile: Structural clay tile shall conform to the specifications for load-bearing tile, floor tile or partition tile. Where partition tile is specified, load-bearing tile may be used.

T-402.2.10 Gypsum: Gypsum tile or pre-cast gypsum concrete, whether solid or hollow, shall conform to Standard Specifications for Gypsum Partition Tile or Block of the American Society for Testing Materials and shall not contain more than three (3) per cent by weight of wood or other combustible binder or filler.

T-402.2.11 Gypsum concrete: Gypsum concrete shall not contain more than twelve and one-half (12½) per cent by weight of wood or other combustible binder or filler, and shall have a compressive strength of at least five hundred (500) psi. It shall not be used where exposed to the elements.

T-402.2.12 Lath: Expanded metal or wire lath as a base or reinforcement for plastering shall weigh not less than two and two-tenths (2.2) pounds per square yard and shall have not less than two and one-half (2½) meshes per inch.

T-402.2.13 Metal mesh for masonry: Metal mesh reinforcement specified for masonry fire protection of structural metal shall consist of wire lath strips

the full thickness of the masonry, laid in the beds thereof, or its approved equivalent.

T-402.2.14 Metal mesh for concrete: Metal mesh reinforcement specified for concrete fire protection of structural metal shall consist of wire mesh weighing not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pounds per square yard with wire spaced not over four (4) inches, or not less than no. 11 gage steel wire spaced not over four (4) inches apart, or its approved equivalent.

T-402.2.15 Cement plaster: Cement plaster shall be proportioned of one (1) part Portland cement, and not more than two (2) parts of sand measured by volume dry and loose to which may be added lime putty or hydrated lime not exceeding fifteen (15) per cent of the cement.

T-402.2.16 Gypsum plaster: Gypsum plaster, except where otherwise specified, may contain sand not in excess of three (3) times the weight of the gypsum.

T-402.2.17 Lime plaster: Lime plaster shall consist of a mixture of one (1) part lime, not over three (3) parts sand, and water.

T-402.2.18 Pneumatically projected mortar: Pneumatically projected mortar made of Portland cement, sand and water shall be rated for fire protection the same as Class 1 concrete.

T-402.2.19 Concrete fill: Concrete fill, where specified in this appendix in connection with hollow masonry units shall consist of Class 1 or Class 2 concrete poured in the hollow spaces of the units as they are laid.

T-402.2.20 Reinforced concrete: Portland cement concrete or gypsum concrete poured in place as fire protection for beams, trusses and other horizontal or inclined members of structural steel and pneumatically projected mortar applied to structural steel as fire protection shall be reinforced with metal mesh reinforcement. Concrete protection for vertical columns of structural metal shall have reinforcing consisting of no. 5 wire spaced not over eight (8) inches apart or its equivalent. Reinforcement shall be wrapped around the structural member and so arranged as to be completely embedded in the fire protection material and to ensure its integrity.

T-402.2.21 Reinforced plaster: Plaster used as fire protection or to resist the spread of fire shall be reinforced with metal lath, except plaster less than one (1) inch thick or masonry or concrete.

T-402.2.22 Replacement material: In the protection of structural metal including reinforcement, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch of cement or gypsum plaster may replace an equal thickness of poured concrete or pneumatically projected mortar as protective material; and one (1) inch of cement or gypsum plaster reinforced with metal lath may replace an equal thickness of poured concrete, pneumatically projected mortar or masonry protection.

T-402.2.23 Plaster: Where plaster is required without other specification, it shall consist of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch of cement or gypsum plaster, except that only gypsum plaster shall be used on gypsum masonry.

T-402.2.24 Thickness: In this appendix, except where otherwise specifically stated, the thickness given in a list of materials applies to the next following item only, and not to the total thickness where additional materials are specified.

T-402.2.25 Embedding limitations: Pipes, wires, conduits and ducts shall not be embedded in or placed behind the fire-protective materials required for the protection of structural steel or iron except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. Above fire-protective hung ceilings and within the enclosed space in buildings of Type 1 and Type 2 construction, within which, other than the enclosure, fire protection of steel is not required, pipes, wires, conduits and ducts may be placed, provided they are so arranged and so secured that they will not, either by expanding in the event of fire, or otherwise impair, the effectiveness of the enclosing protective materials. Electric conduits and wires and gas pipes may be embedded in concrete or masonry fire protection of structural steel where the protective material is reinforced with wire mesh, provided they shall have protective covering except over the tops of beams and girders, at least as thick as required for the steel.

T-402.2.26 Damage protection: In factories, garages, warehouses and other buildings in which the fire-protective covering required for steel or iron columns may be damaged by the movement of vehicles, materials or equipment, such covering shall be protected by metal or other material in a manner satisfactory to the building official.

T-402.2.7 Firestopping: Firestopping shall mean the stopping-off or enclosure at the ends and wherever else specified of the spaces between studs of partitions, joists of floors and roofs and other similar spaces to prevent drafts of air and the communication of fire from one such space to another. Firestopping shall consist of wood not less than one and one-half (1½) inches thick, of sheet metal not less than no. 24 gage or of masonry, or a combination of such materials. Firestopping shall be tightly fitted in the space to be filled, about pipes, wires and ducts and, if cut or disturbed in the placement of pipes, wires and ducts, shall be repaired.

T-402.3 Fire protection of steel columns

T-402.3.1 Protective thickness: Structural steel columns required to have fire protection of a given rating shall be covered on all sides with protective material having not less than the thickness necessary for the required rating. Except where "no fill" is specified, re-entrant and other accessible spaces behind the specified outer protection shall be filled with concrete or brick masonry or the material of the outer protection.

T-402.3.2 Fireresistance rating: Materials shall be assumed to afford to steel columns fire protection of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-402.3.3 through T-402.3.6.

T-402.3.3 Four-hour rating

1. Two (2) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Three (3) inches Class 2 concrete, metal mesh reinforcement.
3. Three and one-half (3½) inches brick masonry.

4. Two (2) layers two (2) inch structural clay partition tile masonry, metal mesh in beds.
5. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile masonry, concrete fill, metal mesh in beds, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch gypsum plaster.
6. Four (4) inches structural clay partition tile masonry, concrete fill, metal mesh in beds, five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch lime plaster.
7. Four (4) inches structural clay partition tile or concrete block masonry, concrete fill, plaster.
8. Three (3) inches hollow gypsum tile masonry and plaster.
9. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete, metal mesh reinforcement.
10. Two (2) inches solid gypsum tile masonry and plaster.
11. Three (3) inches solid cinder concrete block masonry and plaster.
12. Four (4) inches hollow cinder concrete block masonry and plaster.

T-402.3.4 Three-hour rating

1. One and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two (2) inches Class 2 concrete, metal mesh reinforcement.
3. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete.
4. Two (2) inches solid cinder concrete block masonry and plaster.
5. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile masonry, concrete fill.

T-402.3.5 Two-hour rating

1. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two (2) inches Class 2 concrete, metal mesh reinforcement.
3. One (1) inch Class 1 or Class 2 concrete encased in standard weight steel or wrought iron pipe.
4. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile masonry and plaster.
5. Two (2) layers plaster, each on metal lath, with three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch air space between, two (2) inches total thickness.
6. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete.
7. Two (2) inches solid or three (3) inches hollow gypsum tile masonry.

T-402.3.6 One-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete with metal mesh reinforcement.
3. Two and one-fourth ($2\frac{1}{4}$) inches brick masonry.
4. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile or concrete block masonry.
5. One (1) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.

T-402.3.7 Thickness: The thickness of protection on the outer edges of lugs or brackets need not exceed one (1) inch.

T-402.4 Fire protection of cast iron columns

T-402.4.1 Protective thickness: Cast iron columns required to have fire protection of a given rating shall be covered on all sides with protective materials having not less than the thickness necessary for the required rating. Re-entrant spaces, if any, on the exterior of cast iron columns, and other accessible spaces behind the specified protection, shall be filled with Class 1 concrete or brick masonry or the material of the outer protection.

T-402.4.2 Fireresistance rating: Materials shall be assumed to afford to cast iron columns fire protection of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-402.4.3 through T-402.4.5.

T-402.4.3 Four-hour rating: Cast iron columns shall not be used where the protection of a four-hour rating is required.

T-402.4.4 Three-hour rating

1. Two (2) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Three (3) inches Class 2 concrete, metal mesh reinforcement.
3. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile or concrete block masonry concrete fill.
4. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath and metal furring to form one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch air space.
5. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
6. Two (2) inches Class 2 concrete with metal mesh reinforcement.

T-404.4.5 One-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete with metal mesh reinforcement.
3. One (1) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.

T-404.5 Fire protection of steel in reinforced concrete columns

T-404.5.1 Protective thickness: The main steel reinforcement, including spiral reinforcement and ties larger than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, in reinforced concrete columns required to have fire protection of a given rating shall be covered with concrete having not less than the thickness listed in this section for the rating indicated in the following Sections T-404.5.2 through T-404.5.6.

T-404.5.2 Four-hour rating

1. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two (2) inches Class 2 concrete.

T-404.5.3 Three-hour rating: One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.5.4 Two-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete.

T-404.5.5 One-hour rating: One (1) inch Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.5.6 Ties less than one-half inch: The thickness of protection on column ties not larger than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch may be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thinner than that listed above.

T-404.6 Fire protection of steel beams, girders and trusses

T-404.6.1 Protective thickness: Steel beams, girders and trusses or the members of trusses, required to have fire protection of a given rating, shall be covered on all sides with material having not less than the thickness necessary for the required rating.

T-404.6.2 Fireresistance rating: Materials shall be assumed to afford steel beams, girders and trusses, or the members thereof, fire protection of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-404.6.3 through T-404.6.6.

T-404.6.3 Four-hour rating

1. Two (2) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Three (3) inches Class 2 concrete.
3. Three (3) inches structural clay partition tile or concrete block masonry and plaster.
4. Three (3) inches hollow gypsum tile masonry and plaster.
5. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete.
6. Two (2) inches solid gypsum tile masonry and plaster.

T-404.6.4 Three-hour rating

1. One and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete.
3. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete.
4. Two (2) inches structural clay partition tile, or concrete block masonry and plaster.
5. Two (2) inches solid, or three (3) inches hollow gypsum tile masonry.

T-404.6.5 Two-hour rating

1. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two (2) inches gypsum concrete.

T-404.6.6 One-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete.
3. Seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch or cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.

T-404.7 Fire-protection of steel in reinforced concrete beams

T-404.7.1 Protective thickness: The main steel reinforcement, including stirrups larger than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, in reinforced concrete beams, girders and trusses, including the ribs of reinforced concrete ribbed floors or roofs where one or both sides of the ribs, in addition to the soffit, are exposed to fire, required to have fire protection of a given rating, shall be covered on all sides with concrete having not less than the thickness listed in this section for the required rating. Where a reinforced concrete floor or roof has a flush ceiling formed with approved permanent masonry fillers between ribs, the reinforcement shall have the protection required for reinforcing steel of floors and roofs in Section T-404.8.

T-404.7.2 Four-hour rating

1. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 concrete.
2. Two (2) inches Class 2 concrete.

T-404.7.3 Three-hour rating: One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.7.4 Two-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches Class 2 concrete.

T-404.7.5 One-hour rating: One (1) inch Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.7.6 Stirrups less than one-half inch: The thickness of protection on stirrups not larger than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch may be less than that listed by not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

T-404.8 Fire protection of steel reinforcing in floors and roofs

T-404.8.1 Protective thickness: The steel reinforcement in reinforced concrete floors and roofs with flush or plane ceilings, such that the exposure to fire is on the soffit only, required to have fire protection of a given rating, shall be covered with concrete having not less than the thickness listed in this section for the required rating. In floors or roofs having reinforced concrete ribs where the concrete surrounding the steel reinforcement is exposed to fire on one or both sides in addition to the soffit, such reinforcement shall have the protection specified in Section T-404.7 for steel in reinforced concrete beams.

T-404.8.2 Four-hour rating

1. One (1) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches Class 2 concrete.

T-404.8.3 Three-hour rating: One (1) inch Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.8.4 Two-hour rating

1. Three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch Class 1 concrete.
2. One (1) inch Class 2 concrete.

T-404.8.5 One-hour rating: Three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch Class 1 or Class 2 concrete.

T-404.9 Fireresistive floor and roof construction

T-404.9.1 Protective thickness: Floors and roofs required to have resistance of a given rating to the spread of fire shall have such thickness of the materials of which it is constructed, as shall be necessary for the required rating, and structural metal forming a part of such floors or roofs shall have protection against fire of such required rating. Floors and roofs required to have two (2) hour or longer resistance to fire shall be constructed of noncombustible materials. Granolithic, burned clay tile, ceramic tile or other similar incombustible floor finish of a given thickness may be substituted for an equal thickness, and sand, cinder or other incombustible filling material, with or without embedded wooden screeds, may be substituted for two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) its thickness, of the floor or roof construction material specified in this section, provided that such floors and roofs shall have adequate thickness for structural purposes.

T-404.9.2 Fireresistance rating: Floor or roof construction shall be assumed to afford resistance to the spread of fire of the rating indicated in the following sections T-404.9.3 through T-404.9.6.

T-404.9.3 Four-hour rating

1. Four (4) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.

2. Four (4) inches solid masonry arches or slabs.
3. Four (4) inches structural clay floor tile masonry arches or slabs with top covering of not less than two (2) inches of solid masonry or reinforced concrete.
4. Five (5) inches combination reinforced Portland cement concrete slab consisting of permanent fillers of concrete block, gypsum or structural clay tile and one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches of concrete topping; but if structural clay partition tiles are used for fillers they shall be plastered on the soffit.

T-404.9.4 Three-hour rating

1. Three (3) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.
2. Three (3) inches solid masonry arches or slabs.
3. Four (4) inches structural clay floor tile masonry, arches or slabs with top covering of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches of solid masonry or reinforced concrete.
4. Four (4) inches combination reinforced Portland cement concrete slab consisting of permanent fillers of concrete block, gypsum or structural clay tile and one (1) inch concrete topping; but if structural clay partition tiles are used for fillers, they shall be plastered on the soffit.

T-404.9.5 Two-hour rating

1. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.
2. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid masonry arches or slabs.
3. Three (3) inches structural clay floor tile masonry, arches or slabs with top covering of not less than one (1) inch of solid masonry or reinforced concrete.

T-404.9.6 One-hour rating

1. Three (3) inches structural clay floor tile masonry, arches or slabs with all joints thoroughly filled with cement or gypsum mortar.
2. Wood floor or roof construction with joists not less than one and five-eighths ($1\frac{5}{8}$) inches in least dimension, firestopped, double board floor, approved asbestos felt between layers of boards, and with a ceiling of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.
3. Steel beams or steel joists not more than thirty-six (36) inches apart on centers with noncombustible floor and a ceiling of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath metal furring.

T-404.10 Fireresistive ceiling construction

T-404.10.1 Protective thickness: Ceilings required to afford fire protection of a given rating to the floor or roof framing under which it is supported shall be of fireresistive materials of at least the thickness necessary for the given rating. A fireresistive ceiling and all hangers and fastenings necessary for its support to the protected framing shall be of noncombustible materials. It shall be capable of sustaining its own weight without exceeding allowable stresses. Metal reinforcement in such a ceiling shall be protected from fire as specified in Section T-404.8 for reinforcing in a floor.

T-404.10.2 Fireresistance rating: Ceiling construction shall be assumed to afford to floor or roof framing fire protection of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-404.10.3 through T-404.10.6.

T-404.10.3 Four-hour rating

1. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.
2. Two (2) inches precast reinforced gypsum concrete, plastered.

T-404.10.4 Three-hour rating

1. Two (2) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.
2. Two (2) inches precast reinforced gypsum concrete, lapped or rabbeted joints.

T-404.10.5 Two-hour rating: One and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid slab of reinforced Portland cement concrete or reinforced precast gypsum concrete.

T-404.10.6 One-hour rating: Three quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.

T-404.11 Fireresistive bearing walls and partitions

T-404.11.1 Protective thickness: Bearing walls and partitions required to have resistance to fire or the spread of fire of a given rating shall be constructed of fireresistive materials and shall have at least the thickness necessary for the required rating. Walls required to have two (2) hour or longer rating shall be of noncombustible materials. Steel reinforcement in reinforced concrete walls shall have the same protection for the given rating as is required in Section T-404.9 for floors.

T-404.11.2 Fireresistance rating: Bearing walls and partitions shall be assumed to have resistance to fire and the spread of fire of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-404.11.3 through T-404.11.6.

T-404.11.3 Four-hour rating

1. Eight (8) inches solid brick masonry.
2. Twelve (12) inches hollow wall of brick masonry, minimum eight (8) inch masonry thickness.
3. Twelve (12) inches structural clay load-bearing tile masonry with two (2) units and not less than three (3) cells in the thickness of the wall.
4. Eight (8) inches structural clay load-bearing tile masonry with one (1) unit and not less than two (2) cells in the thickness of the wall, plastered both sides.
5. Twelve (12) inches concrete block masonry with one (1) unit and not less than two (2) cells in the thickness of the wall.
6. Eight (8) inches one (1) piece concrete block masonry with shells and webs at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick, plastered both sides.
7. Twelve (12) inches total thickness of brick masonry facing bonded to structural clay load-bearing tile masonry backing.
8. Eight (8) inches solid concrete.
9. Six (6) inches solid reinforced concrete.

10. A steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall in which the steel has fire protection of four (4) hour rating, with panel filling as specified in Section T-404.12 for a non-bearing wall of four (4) hour rating.

T-404.11.4 Three-hour rating

1. Eight (8) inches structural clay load-bearing tile masonry with two (2) units and not less than four (4) cells in the thickness of the wall.
2. Twelve (12) inches structural clay load-bearing tile masonry with one (1) unit and not less than three (3) cells in the thickness of the wall.
3. Eight (8) inches one (1) piece concrete block masonry with shells and webs not less than one and one-half (1½) inches thick, plastered both sides.
4. Eight (8) inches one (1) piece concrete block masonry with shells and webs not less than two (2) inches thick.
5. Five (5) inches solid reinforced concrete.
6. A steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall in which the steel has fire protection of three (3) hour rating, with panel filling as specified in Section T-404.12 for a non-bearing wall of three (3) hour rating.

T-404.11.5 Two-hour rating

1. Eight (8) inches structural clay load-bearing tile masonry with not less than three (3) cells in the thickness of the wall.
2. Eight (8) inches concrete block masonry with shells and webs not less than one and one-half (1½) inches thick.
3. A steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall in which the steel has fire protection of two (2) hour rating, with panel filling as specified in Section T-404.12 for a non-bearing wall of two (2) hour rating.

T-404.11.6 One-hour rating

1. A steel or wooden stud bearing wall covered on both sides with one (1) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath, firestopped if of wood.
2. A steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall in which the steel has fire protection of one (1) hour rating, with panel filling as specified in Section T-404.12 for a non-bearing wall of one (1) hour rating.

T-404.12 Fireresistive non-bearing walls and partitions

T-404.12.1 Protective thickness: Non-bearing walls and partitions required to have resistance to fire and the spread of fire of a given rating shall be constructed of fireresistive materials and shall have at least the thickness necessary for the required rating. Walls required to have two (2) hour or longer rating shall be of incombustible materials. Steel reinforcement in reinforced concrete walls shall have the same protection for the given rating as is required in Section T-404.8 for steel in floors.

T-404.12.2 Fireresistance rating: Non-bearing walls and partitions shall be assumed to have resistance to fire and the spread of fire of the rating indicated in the following Sections T-404.12.3 through T-404.12.6.

T-404.12.3 Four-hour rating

1. Eight (8) inches solid brick masonry.

2. Three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid brick masonry, plastered both sides.
3. Six (6) inches structural clay load-bearing tile, plastered both sides.
4. Six (6) inches solid concrete.
5. Four (4) inches solid reinforced concrete.
6. Any wall which, as a bearing wall, has a three (3) hour or four (4) hour rating in Section T-404.11, except the steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall.

T-404.12.4 Three-hour rating

1. Three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) inches sold brick masonry.
2. Four (4) inches structural clay load-bearing tile, plastered both sides.
3. Four (4) inches solid concrete.
4. Three (3) inches reinforced concrete.
5. Any wall which, as a bearing wall, has a two (2) hour rating in Section T-404.11 except the steel or reinforced concrete frame bearing wall.

T-404.12.5 Two-hour rating

1. Three (3) inches gypsum tile masonry plastered both sides except in exterior walls.
2. Eight (8) inches structural clay partition tile masonry, plastered both sides.
3. Eight (8) inches structural clay load-bearing tile, with three (3) cells in the thickness of the wall.
4. Four (4) inches concrete block plastered both sides.
5. Two (2) inches solid neat, fibered, gypsum plaster on metal lath and noncombustible studding.

T-404.12.6 One-hour rating

1. Three (3) inches gypsum tile masonry.
2. Two (2) inches solid gypsum tile masonry plastered both sides.
3. Three (3) inches structural clay partition tile plastered both sides.
4. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches solid cement or sanded gypsum plaster on metal lath and noncombustible studding.
5. Three (3) inches total thickness of hollow wall, three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath and noncombustible studding.
6. Three (3) inches total thickness of hollow wall, three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath and wooden studding, fire-stopped.

T-404.13 Fireresistive doors

T-404.13.1 General: Doors which are required to be fire doors, fireresistive doors, or of fireresistive construction shall conform to the requirements of this section and Section T-404.14.

T-404.13.2 Classification: Fire doors shall be classified for the purposes of this code as Class A, Class B, and Class C.

T-404.13.3 Class A fire doors: Class A fire doors shall be doors of the following construction and as specified in Section T-404.14.

1. Tin-clad, three (3) ply wood core, sliding.

2. Tin-clad, three (3) ply wood core, swinging single leaf, doorway not over six (6) feet wide.
3. Tin-clad, three (3) ply wood core, swinging in pairs, doorway not over ten (10) feet wide.
4. Hollow metal, swinging single leaf, doorway not over four (4) feet wide.
5. Hollow metal, swinging in pairs, doorway not over eight (8) feet wide.
6. Sheet metal, sliding, single, doorway not over ten (10) feet wide.
7. Sheet metal, sliding in pairs, doorway not over twelve (12) feet wide.
8. Sheet metal, swinging single leaf, doorway not over six (6) feet wide.
9. Sheet metal, swinging in pairs, doorway not over ten (10) feet wide.
10. Steel rolling doorway not over twelve (12) feet wide.
11. Steel plate, doorway not over four (4) feet wide.
12. Any other construction equal or superior to a tin-clad three (3) ply wood core door in a standard fire test, for resistance to fire, the spread of fire and smoke, and transmission of heat.

T-404.13.4 Class B fire doors: Class B fire doors shall be doors of the following construction and as specified in Section T-404.14.

1. Tin-clad, three (3) ply wood core.
2. Tin-clad, two (2) ply wood core, sliding, doorway not over ten (10) feet wide.
3. Tin-clad, two (2) ply wood core, swinging single leaf, doorway not over six (6) feet wide.
4. Tin-clad, two (2) ply wood core, swinging in pairs, doorway not over ten (10) feet wide.
5. Hollow metal, sliding, doorway not over eight (8) feet wide.
6. Metal-clad, paneled, swinging single leaf, doorway not over three (3) feet wide.
7. Metal-clad, paneled, swinging in pairs, doorway not over six (6) feet wide.
8. Any other construction equal or superior to a tin-clad two (2) ply wood core door in a standard fire test, for resistance to fire, the spread of fire and smoke, and transmission of heat.

T-404.13.5 Class C fire doors: Class C Fire doors shall be doors of the following construction and as specified in Section T-404.14.

1. Metal-clad, paneled, swinging single leaf, doorway not over four (4) feet wide.
2. Metal-clad, paneled, swinging in pairs, doorway not over eight (8) feet wide.

T-404.13.6 Substitution: A Class A door may be used where Class B or Class C is specified; a Class B door may be used where Class C is specified. Two (2) Class B or Class C doors on opposite sides of the wall may be used where a single Class A or Class B door is specified.

T-404.13.7 Overlap: Fireresistive doors, when closed, shall completely cover the doorways in the walls and partitions or the openings in the floors or roofs to which they are fitted. A swinging fire door shall either overlap both jambs and the head of the opening not less than four (4) inches or be fitted to a

fireresistive frame with a rabbet the full thickness of the door and with not less than one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch overlap on the door. A sliding fire door, except in enclosures about passenger elevators, shall overlap both jambs and the head of the opening not less than four (4) inches. A sliding fire door in an enclosure about a passenger elevator shall overlap jambs, head and adjoining panels not less than one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch. Fire doors shall fit closely at the floor with clearance of not over one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch.

T-404.13.8 Thresholds: In buildings with combustibile floors, doorways required to have fire doors shall have noncombustible thresholds the full thickness of the wall, extending at least four (4) inches from the face of the wall where a door is hung and extending laterally at least six (6) inches behind each jamb of the doorway. Thresholds may be flush with the floor.

T-404.13.9 Rabbetted frame: The rabbetted frame of a swinging fire door shall be constructed of structural steel built into the concrete, masonry or other fireresistive material of the wall about the opening and secured thereto, except that the rabbetted frame of a Class B or Class C door may be of wood, covered with sheet metal not less than no. 26 gage in thickness, secured to the wall in the opening.

T-404.13.10 Fit: Fire doors when closed shall fit tightly against the wall or frame so as to provide an effective stop for fire and smoke. Except for the metal-covered wooden frame specified in this section, combustibile material shall not intervene between the door and the fireresistive material of the wall, floor or roof to which it is fitted.

T-404.13.11 Hardware: Hinge hardware for fire doors shall be of malleable iron or rolled structural steel not less than one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick except that tubular steel track for sliding doors may be not less than one eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch thick. Equivalent thickness of solid bronze or brass may be used. Fire doors shall not depend upon cords, cables or chains to support them in closed position except in elevator shafts.

T-404.13.12 Tracks: Tracks for sliding fire doors shall be so supported that a track hanger comes at each door hanger when the door is closed. Track hangers shall be secured to wood stud walls by screws or bolts, to steel stud walls by bolts or rivets, to masonry walls by through bolts and to concrete walls by through bolts or approved built-in inserts. Expansion shields shall not be used to support fire doors.

T-404.13.13 Hinges: Hinges for swinging fire doors, except in wooden stud walls, shall be riveted or through-bolted to the structural steel frame of the opening, through-bolted to the wall if of masonry or concrete or secured by approved inserts in the concrete or built into masonry in an approved manner.

T-404.13.14 Strap hinges: Strap hinges and sliding door hangers shall be secured to fire doors by through-bolting, riveting or welding. Swinging fire doors in rabbetted frames, except tin-clad, wood core doors, may be hung on butts. Other swinging fire doors shall have strap hinges.

T-404.13.15 Straps, locks and latches: Sliding fire doors shall have adequate stops for the closed position. Swinging Class A fire doors shall have surface

latches or unit locks. Class B and Class C doors shall have surface latches, unit or mortise locks. The latch bolts of unit or mortise locks on fire doors shall have a throw of three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch. When mounted in pairs, fire doors shall be rabbeted by means of an astragal or otherwise where they come together. One of a pair of swinging fire doors shall have push bolts at top and bottom with a throw of three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch and the other shall be held by latch to the first.

T-404.13.16 Opening hardware: Except in detention buildings, fire doors hung in required exits shall be so fitted with hardware that they can be opened from inside without use of a key when the building is occupied.

T-404.14 Fire door construction

T-404.14.1 Fastening: In the construction of fire doors, solder shall not be used except for filling joints. Sheet metal shall be fastened to wood by nailing and to metal frame by bolting, riveting or welding.

T-404.14.2 Glass: Class A doors shall not have glass panels. Class B doors may have glass panels not larger than one hundred (100) square inches in exposed area nor more than twelve (12) inches in width or height. Class C doors may have glass panels not larger than two thousand and sixteen (2,016) square inches in total exposed area, and any single light shall not have an exposed area exceeding twelve hundred and ninety-six (1,296) square inches. Glass in fire doors shall be wire glass not less than one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick and shall be set five eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch in grooves three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch deep.

T-404.14.4 Tin-clad, two-ply: Tin-clad, two-ply wood core doors shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for such doors in Class B openings and shall bear the label of the Underwriters Laboratories to this effect.

T-404.14.4 Tin-clad, two-ply: Tin-clad, two-ply wood core doors shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for such doors in Class B openings and shall bear the label of the Underwriters Laboratories to this effect.

T-404.14.5 Hollow metals: Hollow metal doors shall have substantial stiles and rails of heavy pressed steel, reinforced for hinges and other hardware. Panels shall be of sheet steel filled with asbestos board or other approved insulating materials. The door shall be assembled by welding or riveting.

T-404.14.6 Sheet metals: Sheet metal doors shall be constructed with a rolled steel rigid frame covered both sides with one sixteenth ($1/16$) inch asbestos board and no. 26 gage corrugated sheet metal, with corrugations vertical on one side and horizontal on the other, bound on the edges with rolled steel or pressed steel shapes.

T-404.14.7 Steel rolling: A steel rolling fire door shall be constructed of sheet steel interlocking slats, sliding in grooves, counterweighted by springs, with the roller and mechanism enclosed in heavy sheet metal.

T-404.14.8 Steel plate: A steel plate fire door shall be constructed of not

less than no. 12 gage steel plate mounted on a rolled steel frame, assembled by welding or riveting.

T-404.14.9 Metal clad: A metal clad, paneled fire door shall have a wood core with stiles and rails not less than one and three quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick covered with no. 26 gage sheet steel; panels three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch thick covered with no. 26 gage sheet steel, set three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch in grooves; joints of metal lapped and well nailed.

T-404.14.10 Class A label: A door properly bearing the Underwriters' label certifying that it is suitable for the protection of a Class A opening shall be acceptable as a Class A door.

T-404.14.11 Class B label: A door properly bearing the Underwriters' label certifying that it is suitable for the protection of a Class B opening shall be acceptable as a Class B door, except that metal clad doors wider than three (3) feet shall not be accepted as Class B doors.

T-404.14.12 Class C label: A door properly bearing the Underwriters' label certifying that it is suitable for the protection of a Class C opening shall be acceptable as a Class C door.

T-404.15 Fireresistive shutters: Shutters required to be fire shutters or fire-resistive shutters shall be constructed and hung as specified for Class B fire-resistive doors in Sections T-404.13 and T-404.14.

T-404.16 Fireresistive windows

T-404.16.1 General: Windows which are required to be fire windows, fire-resistive windows, or of fire-resistive construction shall conform to the requirements of this section.

T-404.16.2 Movable: Fire-resistive windows may be fixed or arranged to open and close. Fixed fire-resistive windows shall be so secured in the walls in which they are placed that they may expand in case of fire without buckling. Movable fire-resistive windows shall be opened or closed in one of the following manners.

1. One (1) or more sashes may slide horizontally in a fire-resistive frame.
2. One (1) or more sashes may slide vertically with counterweights or with two (2) sashes counterbalanced and hung on chains. If a sash is closed in raised position it shall have a fastening.
3. A sash may be hinged at top, bottom, or either side.
4. A sash may be pivoted at top and bottom or at the sides.
5. A sash may be arranged to open and close in any other approved manner, with approved hardware.

T-404.16.3 Sash: Movable sashes in fire-resistive windows shall be fitted to fire-resistive frames of the same or similar construction. Both sashes and frames, and metal mullions between window units, shall be so fitted in the walls in which they are placed as to be continuous with the fire-resistive material of the wall and so secured that they may expand in case of fire without buckling.

T-404.16.4 Glass: Glass in fire-resistive windows shall be wired glass not less than one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick and the area of a single light shall not exceed

seven hundred and twenty (720) square inches. Glass shall be set three eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch in grooves at least one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch deep. Glass shall be secured by glazing angles or moldings screwed to the sash and forming continuous grooves for the glass.

T-404.16.5 Construction: Fireresistive windows shall be of the following construction.

1. Hollow sheet metal sashes and frames fabricated by pressing, welding, riveting or crimping without the use of solder or other fusible alloy, except for filling joints, and bearing the label of Underwriters' Laboratories.
2. Rolled steel or pressed steel sashes fabricated by pressing, welding, riveting or crimping, of a make and style approved by the commissioner.
3. Any other approved constructions as fireresistive as that specified in item 1 above.

T-404.16.6 Hollow sheet metal: Fired fireresistive windows of hollow sheet metal construction shall not exceed seven (7) feet in width nor ten (10) feet in height. Fireresistive windows of hollow sheet metal construction with movable sashes shall not exceed six (6) feet in width nor ten (10) feet in height.

T-404.16.7 Rolled steel: Fireresistive windows of rolled steel construction shall not exceed eighty-four (84) square feet in area nor twelve (12) feet in either height or width.

T-404.16.8 Wind pressure: Fireresistive windows and their fastenings shall be capable of resisting the wind pressure on the wall of the building applied either on the inside or the outside of the window without exceeding allowable stresses.

T-404.16.9 Substitution: Where fireresistive windows are required, wooden windows and plain glass may be substituted provided the openings are protected by fireresistive doors or shutters, or, in buildings of approved occupancy and construction, by an approved system of open sprinklers.

T-404.17 Fireresistive roof covering

T-404.17.1 Classification: Roof covering allowed under this code shall be classified as fire-retardant or ordinary, according to resistance to fire outside, as provided in this section. Fire-retardant roof covering is the more fireresistive and may be used on any building. Ordinary roof covering shall not be used where fire-retardant roofing is specified. Roof covering less fireresistive than ordinary roof covering shall not be used on any building.

T-404.17.2 Fire-retardant roofing: Fire-retardant roofing shall be any roof covering meets the requirements of Class A or Class B roofing under the specifications of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. The following roof covering shall be assumed to meet the requirements for fire-retardant roofing.

1. Built up roofing consisting of successive layers of roofing felt impregnated with asphalt; a final layer of asphalt in which, while molten, is embedded a continuous layer of roofing gravel or slag.
2. Built up roofing consisting of successive layers of roofing felt im-

pregnated with coal tar; a final layer of tar in which, while molten, is embedded a continuous layer of roofing gravel or slag.

3. Built up roofing consisting of successive layers of roofing felt impregnated with asphalt; a final layer of asbestos roofing felt impregnated with asphalt weighing not less than fourteen (14) pounds per hundred square feet, or a final layer of asphalt-saturated prepared roofing coated with granulated slate or other similar material.
4. Built up roofing consisting of successive layers of roofing felt impregnated with tar or asphalt and a finish of burned clay floor tile, stone flagging, cement concrete or other similar material.
5. Sheet metal with locked and soldered joints not less than no. 26 gage in thickness.
6. Shingles of natural slate.
7. Shingles of burned clay tile.
8. Shingles of sheet metal not less than no. 26 gage in thickness.
9. Shingles of asbestos board not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch thick.
10. Shingles of asphalt saturated felt surfaced with granulated slate or other similar material and carrying the Underwriters Class "C" label.
11. Corrugated sheet metal with lapped joints not less than no. 26 gage in thickness.
12. Corrugated asbestos board not less than three-sixteenths ($\frac{3}{16}$) inch thick.

T-404.17.3 Ordinary roofing: Ordinary roofing shall be any roof covering which meets the requirements of Class C roofing under the specifications of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. The following roof covering shall be assumed to meet the requirements for ordinary roofing.

1. Built up roofing consisting of successive layers of roofing felt impregnated with asphalt, coal tar or other approved material, not equal in fireresistance to a fire-retardant roofing.
2. Prepared roofing consisting of felt or fabric impregnated or coated, or both, with asphalt, tar or other approved material or shingles of such prepared roofing, not equal in fireresistance to fire-retardant roofing.
3. Canvas stretched tightly and coated with paint.

T-404.17.4 Means of securing: Built-up roofing shall be secured to the roof deck in the following manner:

1. Over masonry slab, the first layer shall be laid in molten asphalt or tar mopped on the roof deck, after the deck is properly primed, or by nailing a layer of building paper to nailing inserts other than wood placed in the deck.
2. Over wood decks, the built-up roofing shall be secured by nailing a layer of building paper to the roof deck over which the prepared roofing is to be laid with the first layer laid in molten asphalt or tar.
3. Roofings other than built-up roofings, such as shingles, slates, and tile roll roofing shall be well secured to the deck by nailing, bolting, wiring, or other approved methods.

APPENDIX U

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Historic structures individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, qualifying as totally preserved buldings (see Section 436.3).

Acton	Faulkner Homestead, High Street
Agawam	Capt. Charles Leonard House, Main Street
Amesbury	Rocky Hill Meetinghouse, Portsmouth Road
Arlington	Fowle-Reed-Wyman House, 64 Old Mystic Street Jason Russell, 7 Jason Street Old Schwamb Mill, 17 Mill Lane
Barre	Barre Historical Society, Common Street
Barnstable	Barnstable Custom House, Route 6A
Bedford	Job Lane House, 295 North Road
Beverly	John Balch House, 448 Cabot Street Capt. John Cabot House, 117 Cabot Street Rev. John Hale House, 39 Hale Street
Boston	Gleason House, Beacon Street James Blake House, E. Cottage Street (Dor.) Clapp Houses, 105 Boston Street (Dor.) Loring-Greenough House, 12 South Street (JP) Pierce House, 24 Oakten Avenue (Dor.) South End Historical Soc., 532 Massachusetts Avenue
Boxford	Holyoke-French House, Elm Street Sylvanius-Thayer Birthplace, 786 Washington Street
Brookline	Edward Devotion House, 347 Harvard Street
Burlington	Francis Wyman House, Francis Wyman Road
Cambridge	Cooper-Frost-Austin House, 21 Linnaean Street
Charlton	Ryder Tavern, Stafford Street
Chelmsford	Old Chelmsford Garrison House, 105 Garrison Road

Chelsea	Gov. Bellingham-Cary House, 34 Parker Street
Cohasset	Caleb Lothrop House, 14 Summer Street
Danvers	Fowler House, 166 High Street Rebecca Nurse House Glen Magna House
Dennis	Josiah Dennis Manse, Nobscuset Road West Schoolhouse
Duxbury	Gershom Bradford House, 931 Tremont Street King Caesar House, King Caesar Road
Gloucester	Beauport, Eastern Pt. Blvd. Hammond Castle, 80 Hesperus Avenue
Hadley	Hadley Farm Museum, Russell Street Porter Phelps Huntinghouse, 130 River Drive
Haverhill	The Whittier House, 305 Whittier Road
Holyoke	Wisteriahurst, 238 Cabot Street
Ipswich	Castle Hill, Argilla Road
Lee	Merrell Tavern, Route 102
Lexington	Buckman Tavern, 1 Bedford Street Sanderson House, 314 Massachusetts Avenue Monroe Tavern, 1332 Massachusetts Avenue
Lincoln	The Grange, Codman Road
Lowell	Whistler House, Worthen Street
Lynnfield	Meetinghouse
Medford	Peak House, 347 Main Street
Milton	Dr. Amos Holbrook House, 203 Adams Street Daniel Vose House, 1370 Canton Avenue
New Salem	Whitaker-Clary House, Elm Street
Newbury	Tristram Coffin House, 16 High Road Spencer-Pierce-Little House, Little Lane
Newton	Jackson Homestead, 527 Washington Street
North Andover	Parson Barnard House, Osgood Street

North Easton	Old Colony Railroad Station, Oliver Street
Norwood	Fred Holland Day, 93 Bay Street
Orleans	French Cable Station, Cove Road
Oxford	Clara Barton Homestead, Clara Barton Road
Peabody	Gen. Gideon Foster House, 35 Washington Street
Pittsfield	Herman Melville House, 78 Holmes Road
Plymouth	Plymouth Antiquarian Society, 126 Water Street Harlow Old Ft. House, 19 Sandwich Street Pilgrim Hall, 75 Court Street Richard Sparrow House, 42 Summer Street
Quincy	Adams Academy, 8 Adams Quincy Homestead, 34 Butler Street Josiah Quincy House, 20 Muirhead Street
Randolph	Jonathan Belcher House, 360 N. Main
Reading	Parker Tavern, 103 Washington Street
Rockport	Old Castle, Castle Lane
Salem	House of 7 Gables, 46-54 Turner Street Essex Institute, Essex Street The Norbone House Witch Museum Crowningshield Bently, Essex Street Gardner-Pingree House, 128 Essex Street Gedney House, 21 High Street Cox House, 19 High Street
Sandwich	Hoxie House, 18 Water Street Eldred House, 4 Water Street Wing Fort House, Spring Hill Road
Sheffield	Col. John Ashley House, Cooper Hill Road
Shrewsbury	Gen. Artemas Ward Homestead, Main Street
Springfield	Alexander House, State Street George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum
Stockbridge	Naumkeag, Prospect Hill
Swansea	The Luther Store, 160 Old Warren Road The Martin House, 22 Stoney Hill Road

Taunton	Old Colony Historical Society, 66 Church Green Parson Capen House
Watertown	Edmund Fowle House, 26 Marshall Street
Wenham	Claffin-Richard House, 132 Main
West Springfield	Josiah Day House, 70 Park Street
Weston	Golden Ball Tavern, Old Post Road
Woburn	Loammi Baldwin Mansion, 2 Alfred Street
Wilmington	Harden Tavern, 436 Salem Street
Worcester	Timothy Paine House, 140 Lincoln Street

National Historic Landmarks

Amesbury	John Greenleaf Whittier Home, 86 Friend Street
Boston	African Meeting House, 8 Smith Court Nichols House, 55 Mt. Vernon Street Brook Farm, 678 Baker Street (Rox.) Christ Church, 191 Salem Street Faneuil Hall, Dock Square 1st Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Beacon Street Paul Revere House, 19 North Street
Concord	Ralph Waldo Emerson House, 28 Cambridge Tpk. The Old Manse Orchard House, 299 Lexington Road
Dedham	Fairbanks House
Deerfield	Old Deerfield Village Historic District
Hancock	Hancock Shaker Village
Harvard	Fruitlands, Prospect Street
Hingham	Old Ship Meetinghouse, Main Street
Ipswich	John Whipple House, 53 S. Main Street
Lexington	Hancock Clarke House, 35 Hancock Street
Marblehead	Jeremiah Lee House, Washington Street King Hooper Mansion, Hooper Street
Marshfield	Daniel Webster Law Office, Webster Street

Medford	Peter Tufts House, 350 Riverside Drive Isaac Royal House, 15 George Street
Milton	Capt. R. B. Forbes House, 215 Adams
Nantucket	Nantucket Historic District Jethro Coffin House, Sunset Hill
New Bedford	New Bedford Historic District
Newburyport	Caleb Cushing House, 98 High Street
Quincy	John Adams Birthplace, 133 Franklin Street John Quincy Adams Birthplace, 141 Franklin Street
Salem	Peabody Museum The Custom House, 178 Derby Street
Saugus	Scotch Boardman House, 117 Howard Street
Stockbridge	Chesterwood, Williamsville Road The Mission House, Main Street
Waltham	The Vale, Lyman Street Gore Place, 52 Gore Street
Woburn	Count Rumford Birthplace, 90 Elm Street
Worcester	American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street

Historic structures individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places not qualifying as totally preserved buildings (see Partially preserved buildings, Section 436.5). Refer to:

1. National Register of Historic Places,
U.S. Federal Register, February 1, 1978, Part II.
2. National Register of Historic Places (additions).
Contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at 294 Washington Street, Boston, 02108.

Historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Refer to:

1. National Register of Historic Places,
U.S. Federal Register, February 1, 1978, Part II.
2. National Register of Historic Places (additions).
Contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at 294 Washington Street, Boston, 02108.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING CODE

Structures proposed for certification as partially preserved not listed in the national register of historic places. Refer to Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory Forms.

Contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at 294 Washington Street, Boston, 02108.

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AMENDMENTS TO
STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
APPLICABLE TO
GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Effective April 1, 1981

C 108-3
(803.3)

Definitions

atrium. A vertical opening penetrating through one or more floors to create an open effect within a building.

exterior facing. Material, assembly or trim applied to an exterior wall for decorative treatment, protection or surface insulation and which is not intended to add to the structural stability of the wall.

TABLE C 202-2. (1-811)-MINIMUM FIRE-RESISTANCE
REQUIREMENTS OF STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
(By types of construction: fire-resistance ratings in hours)

Structural element ⁹	Construction classification
No change	No change

Add footnote 9---For atrium exceptions see Section C217

**AMENDMENTS TO
STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
APPLICABLE TO
GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

Effective April 1, 1981

**TABLE C 203-1c. (111-812)-HEIGHT AND FIRE AREA FOR BUILDINGS
OF GROUP C6 OCCUPANCY**
See sections C 203-1 and C 203-1.1 for increased fire area;
see section C 406-4 for sprinkler requirements.

Maximum Height		Basic fire area by construction classification in square feet			
In stories	In feet	Type 4 (Ordinary)		Type 5 (Wood frame) ¹	
		4a	4b	5a	5b
BUILDINGS OF GROUP C6.1 OCCUPANCY					
1	un	15,000	9,000 ²	6,000 ²	6,000 ²
2	40	12,000	6,000 ²	3,000 ²	np
3	55	9,000	np	np	np
4	70	np	np	np	np
5	85	np	np	np	np
6	100	np	np	np	np
More than 6	More than 100	np	np	np	np
BUILDINGS OF GROUP C6.2 OCCUPANCY					
1	un	6,000	4,000 ²	3,000 ²	3,000 ²
2	40	4,000	np	np	np
3	55	np	np	np	np
4	70	np	np	np	np
5	85	np	np	np	np
6	100	np	np	np	np
More than 6	More than 100	np	np	np	np
BUILDINGS OF GROUP C6.3 OCCUPANCY					
No change					

Footnotes:

- 1 No change
- 2 Not permitted unless the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. In lieu of the automatic sprinkler system, a building used as a day-care center in which each level for day-care use has at least two exits leading directly to the exterior, shall be permitted to have a fire-and smoke-detecting system installed in conformity with section C511-3. See Section C402-4f.
- 3 A day-care center shall be permitted in a two story building with fire area not exceeding 3,000 square feet provided that such building complies with the requirements of footnote 2, and the day-care use is prohibited on the second story.

AMENDMENTS TO
STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
APPLICABLE TO
GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Effective April 1, 1981

C 203-2
(812.2)

Existing Buildings

d---Except within fire limits A, a building of type 5 construction, not exceeding two stories in height, existing prior to the effective date of this Code, may be altered or converted to a day-care center (Group C6.1 or C6.2) occupancy provided that such building when so altered or converted, complies in all other respects with the requirements of this Code and the provisions set forth in Table C 203-1c including footnotes 2 and 3.

C 209-2
(818.2)

Location of Toilet Rooms

d---Toilet rooms shall be in separate rooms for each sex, where there are five or more employees, and shall be readily accessible to their regular working places.

f---Bathroom, shower room, toilet room and similar space shall have waterproof floors; such waterproofing shall extend at least 4 inches above the floor except at doors, so that the floor can be flushed or washed without leaking.

C 210-2
(819.2)

Natural Light for Habitable Space

b---Each habitable space shall be provided with natural light by means of openings described in this section, in an amount equivalent to that transmitted through clear glass equal in area to not less than 8 per cent of the floor area of the habitable space.

c---Delete

C 210-3
(819.3)

Natural Ventilation for Habitable Space

b---Each habitable space shall be provided with natural ventilation through openable parts of the openings described in this section which are equal in area to not less than 4 per cent of the total floor area of each habitable space.

c---Delete

C 215-1
(824.1)

General Requirements

b---Buildings set forth in table C 215-1 shall be equipped with facilities to provide access and a safe environment for the physically handicapped. Cumulative gross floor area shall be the sum of the gross areas of all floor levels of one or more buildings of the same occupancy on the same premises. For accessibility and usability, the dimensions and construction specifications set forth in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard A117.1-1980, "Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped People," shall be deemed acceptable as being in compliance with the Code.

STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
APPLICABLE TO
GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Effective April 1, 1981

C 215-2.2 Walks
(824.2b)

a---Walks shall have a width of at least 36 inches.

C 215-2.3 Ramps
(824.2c)

c---At each end of a ramp and at a door opening upon a ramp, there shall be a level landing at least 5 feet long.

d---Intermediate level landings at least 5 feet long shall be provided so that the sloping portion of the ramp between landings shall have a length not exceeding 30 feet.

e---A level landing, with a minimum linear dimension of 5 feet, shall be provided wherever a sharp change in direction occurs in a ramp.

C 215-3 Parking Spaces
(824.3)

b---Parking spaces shall be at least 8 feet wide, with a 5 foot access aisle.

C 215-7 Usability of Plumbing Fixtures
(824.7)

d---Where provided for the physically handicapped, urinals shall be installed so that rim levels are no more than 17 inches above floor level; floor-set stall urinals shall be installed so that rim level is no higher than the toilet room floor level.

e---Lavatories and kitchen sinks for the physically handicapped shall have at least 27 inches clearance between fixture bottom and floor for a depth of 17 inches so as to provide sufficient leg room, and the piping beneath the fixture shall be located or insulated so as to prevent injury to persons in wheelchairs.

h---Drinking fountains for the physically handicapped shall have spout height no higher than 36 inches above the floor. Units shall project at least 17 inches from the wall or cabinet on which they are mounted. Such drinking fountains shall have up-front jets and controls and shall be designed for hand operation.

AMENDMENTS TO
STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
APPLICABLE TO
GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Effective April 1, 1981

C 217
(826)

ATRIUMS

C 217-1
(826.1)

General Requirements

A building having an atrium which penetrates one or more floors shall be of type 1 or 2 construction.

C 217-2
(826.2)

Enclosure

a---The atrium shall be separated from adjacent spaces by an enclosure having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

b---Openings in the separation shall be provided with opening protectives having a fire resistance rating of at least 1½ hours or shall be protected by sprinkler heads spaced not more than 6 feet apart.

c---Windows and glazed panels in the separation shall be protected on the occupied side by sprinkler heads spaced not more than 6 feet apart.

d---Glass walls shall be permitted in lieu of the 2-hour fire-rated separation provided that sprinkler heads spaced not more than 6 feet apart are installed on the occupied side.

e---The structural elements of the roof construction over the atrium shall be of noncombustible material and shall be permitted to have no fire resistance rating provided the lowest portion of such construction is at least 20 feet above the atrium floor.

C 217-3
(826.3)

Exits

a---An unenclosed path of travel within the atrium to a required exit shall be permitted provided that, except at the lowest level, such path of travel shall be sprinklered.

b---Direct egress from the atrium to a required exit stairway shall not be permitted. Access to such stairways shall be through an enclosed corridor or vestibule conforming to the requirements for exits.

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C 217-4
(826.4)

Smoke Venting

a---The atrium shall be provided with smoke vents which exhaust directly to the exterior. Such smoke vents shall be automatically activated by smoke detectors installed within the atrium, by the operation of other automatic fire protection equipment, and by the interruption of electrical power.

b---In lieu of smoke vents mechanical means shall be permitted for venting smoke from the atrium. Such mechanical means shall be the building recirculated air system designed and installed to operate without recirculation so as to exhaust smoke to the exterior, or in lieu thereof, shall be an independent automatic mechanical smoke removal system.

TABLE C 401-3.2. (1-845)-MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATIONS¹
in feet

Hazard classification	Height in stories	Noncombustible walls with fire-resistance ratings of-	Combustible walls with noncombustible exterior facings giving protection of-	Combustible walls with combustible exterior facings
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No change

Add footnote 2---For noncombustible walls with combustible exterior facing see Section C 401-9.

C 401-8
(845.8)

Eaves and Cornices

a---No change

b---No change

c---No change

d---Delete

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**C 401-9
(845.9)**

Combustible Facing on Noncombustible Exterior Walls

a---A building classified as low or moderate hazard, located inside or outside fire limits, is permitted to have combustible exterior facing on a masonry exterior wall without affecting the construction classification of the building or reducing the fire resistance rating of the wall provided the installation is as follows:

Surface flame spread rating of combustible facing	Maximum allowable height of building	Maximum allowable area of combustible facing
0 to 10	Unlimited	Unlimited
11 to 25	2 Stories	Unlimited
Over 25	2 Stories	10 per cent of the area of the wall on which the facing is mounted

b---Concealed spaces between the combustible exterior facing and the masonry wall shall be filled with non-combustible material or firestopped so that no dimension exceeds 8 feet vertically or 20 feet horizontally. Firestopping shall be of material having a flame-spread rating at least equivalent to the flame-spread rating of the facing.

c---Where combustible exterior facing has a total area exceeding 10 per cent of the area of the wall on which it is mounted, the distance between such facing and another building or interior lot line shall be not less than 15 feet.

**C 402-4
(846.4a)**

Division by Fire Separations

f---Not more than one occupancy shall be permitted in building of type 5 construction, except that a one-and two-family dwelling may be in a building of group C1, C2, C3.1, C4.1 or Day-care center (Group C6.1 and C6.2) occupancy.

**C 405-4
(849.4)**

Combustion Air Supply

An air intake with damper, as required by the State Energy Conservation Construction Code to provide a source of outside air of sufficient quantity to support combustion in the fireplace, shall be constructed of noncombustible material and shall be installed in a manner that will prevent the backflow of fire and products of combustion through such intake.

**C 502-7
(856.7)**

Plumbing Fixtures

d---Water closets, urinals, showers, and bathtubs shall be located only in toilet rooms or bathrooms provided with waterproof floors.

